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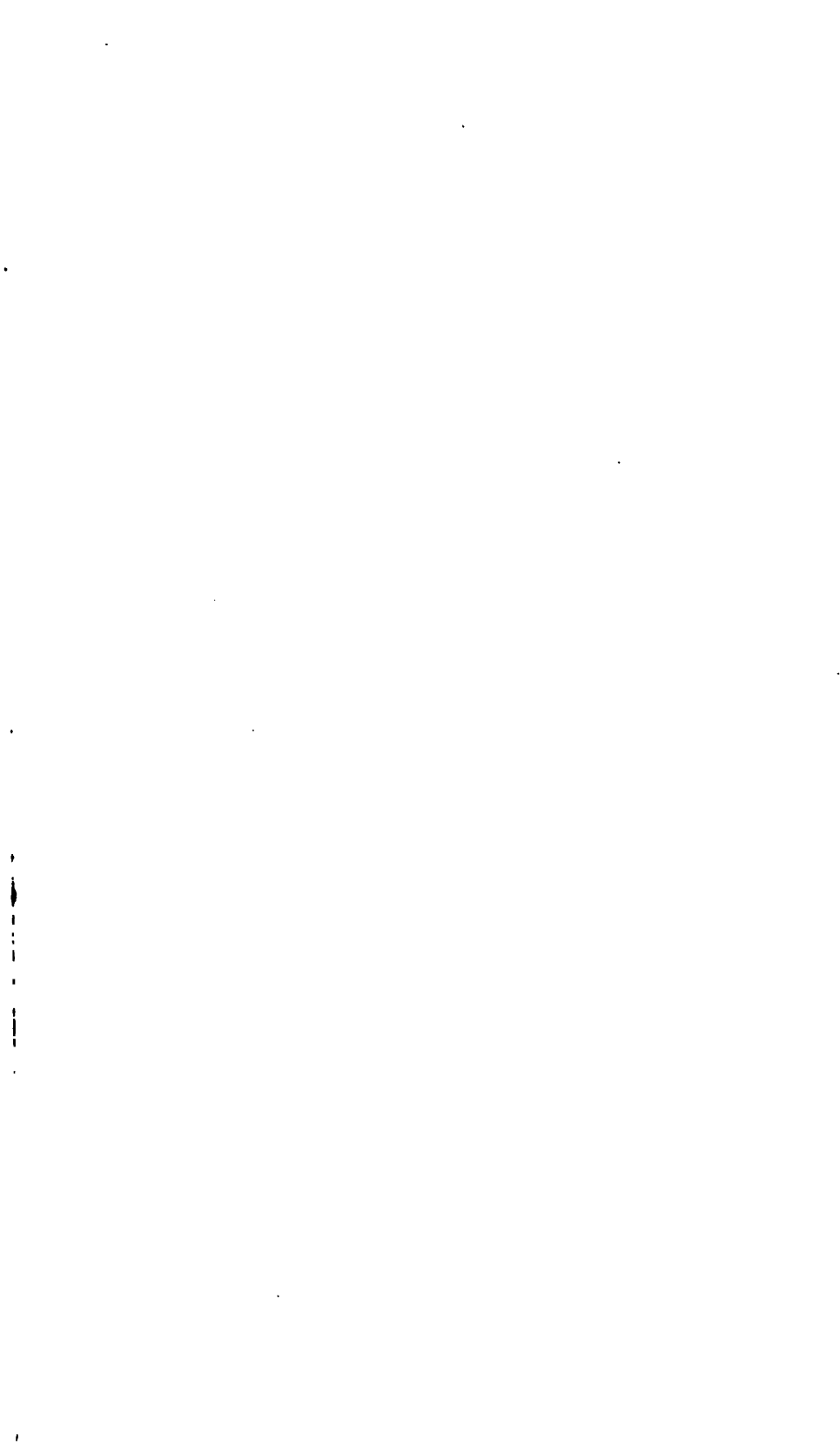
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THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE,

AND
BRITISH REGISTER,

FOR
1796.

FROM FEBRUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

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1796.

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P R E F A C E.

WHEN the *Monthly Magazine* was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public, through its means, various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive, which have not usually made a part of the contents of similar Publications; or, at least, which have not appeared in them with those advantages which they might derive from superior knowledge, and literary talents. The second (which we are equally ready to avow) was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.

How far these two points have been attained, a perusal of the Numbers which compose the present Volume, will sufficiently enable the Public to determine. The Conductors of the Work, however, beg leave to take this opportunity of expressing some of their own ideas concerning the degree in which they have hitherto been successful in executing the particular parts of their design.

Gratefully conscious of the number and value of their literary correspondencies, they know that they may confidently assume the merit of having ushered to the world a greater variety of curious and important original matter, under the heads of Historical, Moral, and Critical Disquisition, than any other collection, during the same period, can boast. And since they cannot but regard it as the first purpose of a Magazine, to serve as an asylum for those lighter exertions of learned and ingenious writers which would otherwise be condemned to silence and obscurity, they felicitate themselves, in no small degree, on the influence they have had in drawing forth such valuable stores of this kind—stores which they are under no apprehension of exhausting. It is not their present purpose to make particular acknowledgments of favours received, or to class them according to the estimate made of their value; yet they must be permitted to observe, that some of their most able, have also been their most copious, contributors; and that, not content with fugitive efforts, they have, by a continued series of exertions, displayed an active zeal to serve the undertaking.

It was a favourite object with the Conductors to obtain such notices concerning the present state of commerce, manufactures, arts, and population throughout the kingdom, as might tend to advance statistical knowledge to a degree much beyond what is hitherto possessed. Though they have been enabled to convey some useful information of this kind, yet they are ready to confess, that it is the point in which their success is the least adequate to their expectations; and they hope, this open avowal of their disappointment will stimulate their friends to new and more effectual exertions in a matter, of the peculiar importance of which all must be sensible.

In the interesting articles of Biographical Anecdotes and Remains of Eminent Persons, they trust, they shall not be found defective; yet their future prospects of supply of this kind, are still more flattering than the past have been.

With respect to the History of Literature, foreign and domestic, their own ideas have, in some measure, fluctuated; but the plan they have finally adopted of HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS on this subject, will, they imagine, give general satisfaction. They believe they may take some credit for the Monthly Notices of Works in hand, at home and abroad, which the communications of learned friends have enabled them to give.

The term *Magazine-poetry*, has usually been considered as synonymous with the most trivial and imperfect attempts at writing verse. It has been their earnest wish, to establish a very different character of the pages devoted to this pleasing object in the Monthly Magazine, and if they can lay any claim to judgment in poetical merit, they may venture to refer to many of their correspondents' favours as proofs, that true genius and correct taste have not disdained to present their productions to the public through the medium of a periodical Miscellany.

It has been very much their desire, in point of Domestic Intelligence of every kind, to distinguish themselves above their competitors: and they are happy to find, that the plan, adopted for the arrangement of this article, has met with general approbation. They lament the inaccuracies into which they have occasionally been led by too implicit a reliance on the public prints of the country and metropolis; but, they believe, the connections they have established will hereafter secure them from similar errors, and, at the same time, render their information more complete. They shall always annex much value to that species of temporary biography, which accompanies the notification of the deaths of individuals in a Monthly Obituary; and they beg leave to refer to some very interesting articles of this kind, with which they have been favoured, as models for such future communications as their friends may please to oblige them with.

They think it unnecessary to particularize those inferior departments of their Miscellany, in which they have attempted to open new sources of entertainment and instruction for their readers; since a slight inspection will readily point them out: but they beg leave to hint at the value of one of these — *the Monthly State of Diseases in London* — since they are certain, from the accuracy and judgment with which it is drawn up, that it must be thought peculiarly worthy of notice by their medical friends.

With respect to copper-plates, as the Conductors made no specific promise to the public, no explanation can be requisite as to performance. Yet they will take this occasion to say, that it is not from penuriousness that the latter Numbers are unfurnished with such additions, but because no subject offered of that kind, which alone appeared suitable to the purposes of their Miscellany. When such shall again occur, their exertions to add to the gratification of their friends in this point, will not be wanting.

To conclude:—The public encouragement which they have so liberally received, to a degree, indeed, surpassing their most sanguine expectations, cannot but animate them to redouble all their efforts: and while, to the benefit of experience, they shall go on adding every advantage arising from established character and increasing connections, they may safely pledge themselves to continue to deserve that preference, which comparative merit alone can render permanent.

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FOURTH EDITION

OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

OR

BRITISH REGISTER.

No. I.—FOR FEBRUARY, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER IN 1795. MADE AT LONDON.

THE thermometer, of which the results are here given, is a very accurate one of Nairne and Blunt's, hung on the outside of a window, up one pair of stairs, in a street, in rather an open part of the city, with an exposure a little northwards of west. The hour of observing was nine in the morning, long before the sun reached it.

The averages of the several months were as follows :

January	-	-	-	34
February	-	-	-	34½
March	-	-	-	38½
April	-	-	-	47½
May	-	-	-	55½
June	-	-	-	57½
July	-	-	-	61½
August	-	-	-	64½
September	-	-	-	62½
October	-	-	-	55
November	-	-	-	41
December	-	-	-	45½

Average of the whole year - 49.

Several remarkable circumstances are afforded by the meteorological observations of this year. The cold of January is well remembered for its unusual severity. An average of eight degrees below the freezing point for the whole month, is certain very rare in any part of England, much more in a great city. The cold of one day (Jan. 25th) was probably unprecedented for a long period, the mercury having sunk to 5½. In some places in the vicinity of London, it was at, or below, 0. It was accompanied with thick mist; and on several of the

coldest days in this month, the atmosphere of London was remarkably foggy, and the smoke could not ascend. Snow fell chiefly about the middle or latter part of the month.

Frost, with fair weather, continued for the most part throughout February, though with occasional interruptions. March had much chill and rainy weather. April was pretty fair, and tolerably warm, though its average fell short of that of the whole year, with which it generally coincides. May had some very fine and warm weather, and vegetation pushed forwards with remarkable vigour during the course of it. The average of June very little exceeded that of May, and much of it was wet and ungenial. On the night of June 10th, many new-born sheep were killed by the cold. July was, on the whole, pleasant and moderate. August was the hottest month, and generally dry. The highest point of the thermometer observed was seventy-four. A more remarkable September was probably never known. Its heat a little exceeded that of July : and a bright cloudless sky reigned for entire weeks. The weather of October was fine in general, though intermixed with heavy rain, and tempestuous winds. Its average was nearly that of May. November and December seemed to have changed places. The former had many bright clear days, with frost. The latter was almost five degrees warmer on the average, and had much close mizzling dark weather, with some very violent tempests. The nights of November 5th, and December 28th, were distinguished in this respect.

I shall just add to these observations, that the average of January, 1796, has turned out to be 46½; thus affording the wonderful contrast of the coldest and the warmest Januaries, in two successive years, that are probably to be found in the records of half a century.

THE ENQUIRER. No. I.

QUESTION 1. *Ought the Freedom of Enquiry to be restricted?*

GOD FORBID THAT THE SEARCH AFTER TRUTH SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED FOR FEAR OF ITS CONSEQUENCES! THE CONSEQUENCES OF TRUTH MAY BE SUBVERSIVE OF SYSTEMS OF SUPERSTITION, BUT THEY NEVER CAN BE INJURIOUS TO THE RIGHTS OR WELL-FOUNDED EXPECTATIONS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

Bishop Watson.

AMONG men who have not so far abandoned common sense in pursuit of the convenient subtleties of sophistry, as altogether to reject the notion of natural rights, there can be no dispute concerning the natural right of every man to enquire after truth. The power of enquiry, with which every human mind is endued, is itself a licence from the Author of Nature for its exercise: each individual comes into the world possessed of this birth-right, and can neither resign it without folly, nor be deprived of it without injustice.

From the first dawn of reason, man is an enquirer. Before the infant has been taught the use of speech, his inquisitive eye asks for information. Curiosity, as he advances in life, still continues to stimulate his search; and every day he goes to the school of experience, to learn new lessons. Experience is always his best instructor. Other teachers may load his memory with words, but experience alone can put him in possession of truths. It is only by contemplating objects in their mutual actions and relations, either by actual observation, or through the report of others, that those general conclusions can be drawn, which constitute knowledge.

With respect to individuals, no doubt of the wisdom of enquiring after truth; is to doubt whether the eye was made for seeing, and the ear for hearing. Every man's capacity of enjoyment, and of usefulness, is proportioned to his know-

ledge. Diminish the number of his ideas, and you so far carry him back towards the state of the inert matter from which he was formed: enlarge his intellectual stores, and you proportionally elevate him above the brutes, and give him an alliance to superior natures. Illumine his paths with the rays of truth, and you guide him to happiness: surround him with the mists of error, and you delude his imagination, mislead his passions, and involve him in endless perplexities.

In society, what are the arts which contribute to the support, the comfort, and the embellishment of life, but ingenious applications of previous experiment and knowledge to some useful purpose? When one community excels another in the utility of its civil institutions, in the benefit of its agricultural and mechanical labours, and in its general prosperity, it is because it better understands and follows the principles of sound policy. When a state falls into disorder and decay, its misfortunes may be ultimately traced up to the ignorance of the people, or the mistakes of their rulers: this holds true, even in those cases, where public calamity is the immediate effect of criminal passions and depraved manners; for men never act wrong, but from some previous misapprehension.

The unalterable connection between truth and good, being thus established by universal experience, it might have been expected, that the founders and leaders of communities would always have considered the advancement of knowledge, as the direct and sure mean of promoting the happiness of society; and that it should never have come into question, Whether the Freedom of Enquiry ought to be restricted? To communicate all possible information on subjects connected with individual or public welfare, and to give the utmost encouragement and assistance to those who are desirous of acquiring knowledge, as well as to those who are ambitious of extending the bounds of science, might seem, incontrovertibly, the wisest policy of statesmen and philosophers. The contrary of this, however, has in all ages been the practice.

The first organized nations, of which history has preserved any records, present us with regular systems of government, upon the erroneous and mischievous plan of keeping the people in ignorance. In India, which modern information points out as the parent of ori-

ental

ental learning, a race of wise men, under the name of Brachmans, appear to have engrossed all the science of their country: and since that time, effectual care has been taken to prevent the diffusion of knowledge, by keeping the Bramins, the depositaries of learning, a distinct cast, and giving them the exclusive right of reading the sacred books, the Vedas and Shasters, and communicating their contents to the people. Among the Egyptians, we find, from the earliest times a regular system of concealment. The mysteries of philosophy and religion were written in hieroglyphic characters, understood only by the initiated; and these sacerdotal writings were deposited in the inmost recesses of the temples, where they could be examined only by the superior classes of the priesthood. Hence arose the distinction between the exoteric and esoteric doctrine; the former addressed to the vulgar, the latter confined to the priests, and a select number of other persons admitted to the holy mysteries. A similar distinction between secret and public doctrine, was known among the Persians, and in most of the schools of the Grecian philosophers; and the practice of sacred mysteries, begun in the most remote ages, made a distinguished part of the religious ceremonials of Greece and Rome.

If the ancient philosophers, with few exceptions, thus kept their knowledge within the precincts of their own schools, and left the general mass of mankind under the bondage of ignorance and superstition, it may, perhaps, be fairly pleaded, as some excuse for their conduct, that their enquiries commonly turned upon subjects too abstruse for vulgar comprehension, and little capable of practical application. When, however, a new sect arose, under a Master who taught simple truth, and who was eminently the instructor and friend of the poor, it might have been expected, that the preceptors in this school, would, after the example of their Founder, have said to all the world, "Hear, and understand." Yet Christian teachers, though they preached to the people, very early addressed them on subjects, and in terms, to an unlettered multitude, as unintelligible as if their discourses had been in an unknown tongue. In order to check the daring spirit of enquiry, creeds were issued from their councils, which the people were required, on pain of eternal

damnation, to believe. The use of a vernacular version of the Scriptures was afterwards prohibited, and public devotions were, in every Christian country, performed in the Latin language. These latter absurdities were, it is true, removed at the Reformation; but free enquiry has ever since, in almost all Protestant churches, been discouraged, and, as far as was possible, without the infliction of bodily pains and penalties, forbidden, by making the recital of certain formularies of belief a part of the ordinary service, and by loading all deviations from the instituted faith, with the odium and hazard of heresy.

The same disposition to discourage and restrain the freedom of enquiry has appeared with respect to subjects of civil policy. The brilliant pages of history, in which the people appear as agents in forming and conducting their own system of government, are few. We almost every where find them merely passive machines in the hands of arbitrary power, without any opportunity of judging and choosing for themselves, and consequently, without any inducement to enquire into the general grounds of civil society, or to inform themselves concerning the particular interests of their own community. Over affairs of government, as well as of religion, a veil of mystery has been artfully thrown; and the people have been trained to an implicit acquiescence in the proceedings of their governors, under the notion that secrets of state were far above their comprehension. Even in countries most celebrated for liberty, the ruling powers have always kept a jealous eye upon the progress of opinion, and have commonly adopted the narrow policy of throwing difficulties and discouragements in the way of free enquiry. Few states have had the magnanimity to permit, much less the wisdom to encourage, the unreserved discussion of all political questions: almost all existing governments have preferred stability to improvement. England, the boasted land of freedom, has had its tests, and its restrictive laws; and even the new Republic of France has, with glaring inconsistency, restrained the freedom of the press.

Has the system of restriction, thus established by universal precedent, had any better origin than the ambition or avarice of men in power? Have they discouraged the free search after truth, and the universal dissemination of knowledge, merely through a timid and self-

selfish aversion to innovation? Or are there; in reality, some serious inconveniences and mischiefs to be dreaded from an unlimited latitude of enquiry? Let the point be fairly and candidly examined.

—“Remove all restriction and discouragement from enquiry;—set the door of the school of knowledge wide open, and invite people of all classes to enter;—consider what would be the consequence, with respect to the lower orders of society. They would be diverted from those necessary labours, on which their own support and the wealth of the nation depends: they would become conceited possessors of that ‘little knowledge,’ which ‘is a dangerous thing:’ they would learn to look upon the necessary subordination of society as a grievous evil; would become restless under the unavoidable burdens and restraints of civilized life; and, in their violent efforts to throw them off, would involve their country in confusion, and introduce all the horrors of anarchy.”—

These phantoms conjured up by the Alarmist’s wand, it will require no incantation to disperse. The poor man, though, doubtless, born to labour—which, by the way, ought in one form or another to be the lot of every man—is also born to enjoy his existence as a rational being, and ought not to be denied leisure and opportunity to partake of the pleasures of intellect. He would not be the less able, or inclined, to fill up his proper station in society, for knowing his rights and his duties. It is ignorance, not knowledge, which makes men discontented and troublesome. The abject spirit which is produced by religious and political superstition, may be convenient in a state of oppression; but a government which pursues, by direct means, the honest end of the public good, will, unquestionably, conduct its operation with greater facility and effect over an enlightened, than an ignorant people. Nothing would so certainly prevent the miseries attending sudden political convulsions, as the general diffusion of knowledge. The necessity of violent commotions would be superseded by the gradual and peaceable, but sure, progress of reformation: for, “when the most considerable part of a nation, either for number or influence, become convinced of the flagrant absurdity of any of its institutions, the whole will soon be prepared, tranquilly, and by a

sort of common consent, to supersede them*.”

The question cannot be fully determined by an appeal to fact: for the experiments have been hitherto almost all on the side of restriction; scarcely any country have adopted the liberal policy of allowing free enquiry and discussion without any exceptions or embarrassments. But it has always been found, as was to be expected, that the more the freedom of research has in any country been encouraged, the greater progress has that country made in civilization and prosperity. On the contrary, wherever the ruling powers have thought it expedient to clog the human understanding in its natural endeavour to free itself from error and prejudice, the minds of the people have become enfeebled by indolence, enslaved by superstition, and corrupted by vice; till long and sad experience of the mischiefs arising from blind credulity and tame submission, has roused to action their dormant faculties, and produced energetic exertions, beneficial, doubtless, in their consequences, but in their first efforts scarcely less tremendous, than the unexpected explosion of a long silent, and almost forgotten volcano.

Instead of thus giving a preternatural vigour to the despairing struggles of the free-born mind, by forcibly compressing its natural elasticity, had the leaders of the world encouraged and aided the progress of knowledge;—had the Grecian philosophers, instead of making the academy, the porch, and the Lyceum, resound with the clamour of their barren disputes, imitated the wise Socrates in bringing philosophy into the common walks of life;—had the early fathers of the Christian Church, instead of perplexing the world with abstruse questions and incomprehensible mysteries, employed themselves in teaching the simple principles and rules of Christian morals; had the most *subtle, profound, irrefragable, angelic, and seraphic* doctors of the scholastic age, instead of amusing themselves with raising phantoms of abstraction, like elves and fairies, in the field of truth, studied nature, and communicated useful information to the common people:—in fine, on the revival of letters, had our public schools been formed with less attention to the parade of learning, and the ostentation

* Godwin.

of science, than to the general dissemination of knowledge, and advancement of civilization;—it is impossible to say to what degree of perfection human nature might not by this time have attained.

It is certain, and cannot too often be repeated, that knowledge is power. Why then should men be restricted in those improvements of intellect which, by enlarging their sphere of action, cannot fail to increase their capacity of happiness? Can they be too wise, or too happy? If not, let the excursions of invention be unconfined, let the researches of reason be uncontrolled. This is, undoubtedly, the policy which philanthropy teaches; and a narrower policy can only be dictated by bigotry or selfishness. If the perfectibility of human nature be not the dream of benevolence—the philosopher's stone of the present day;—if it at least be true, that man has not yet reached his appointed summit of knowledge and happiness, let not his progress be retarded by coercive restrictions on the freedom of enquiry, of speech, and of writing: let all good men, who love their country and their species, unite to solicit the removal of every obstruction to the discovery and the application of truth, and the institution of one universal law for the protection and encouragement of enquirers; that, henceforward, Opinion, like the air, may become “a chartered libertine.”

ON MR. MAURICE'S INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Feb 10, 1796.

AVAILING myself of the new field of liberal discussion which you have opened, I submit to the consideration of the public, a single observation on a late important publication, Mr. Maurice's *Indian Antiquities*.

I leave it to professional critics to estimate this writer's literary merit, and to apportion to him the due share of praise for the industry with which he has, from various sources, collected a large mass of curious and useful information. My sole object is to put enquirers after truth upon their guard against a precipitate adoption of the conclusions which Mr. Maurice deduces from his facts. Through the whole work, the author appears rather in the capacity of a theological polemic, than an historian. A large, and, many will think,

a disproportionate, share of attention is bestowed upon the doctrine of the Trinity; and the point chiefly laboured is, that this doctrine is conveyed by ancient tradition from the Hebrews to the Indians; the awful mystery having been originally “revealed to Adam in the sacred bowers of Eden,” where he “freely conversed with the holy *personages* that compose the Trinity,” and “saw the radiance of the divine Triad.”—“I must take permission,” says Mr. M. “to assert my solemn belief, founded upon long and elaborate investigation, that the Indian, as well as all other triads of Deity, so universally adored through the Asiatic world, and under every denomination, whether they consist of persons, principles, or attributes deified, are all corruptions of the Christian doctrine of the Trinity (1).”

After this solemn asseveration, no one will doubt the sincerity of Mr. Maurice's belief; but his belief will produce no sympathetic assent in minds capable of enquiry, till a clearer connection is established between his faith and his “long and elaborate investigations,” than appears in these volumes. The existence of three principal objects of worship, under the names of Brahma, Veesnou, and Seeva, is ascertained. That these three divinities are sometimes worshipped in union, under the name of Trimourti, appears probable; and that their union is symbolically designated by the monstrous image found in the cavern-pagoda of Elephanta, with *three* heads, or, as some say, for travellers are not agreed upon the fact, with *four*, is a plausible supposition: but, to say that this magnificent piece of sculpture decidedly establishes the *solemn* fact, that from the remotest ages the Indian nations have adored a tri-une deity, and that the cavern was a stupendous temple to this trinity (2), is to assert somewhat too confidently. A statue with three or four heads, without any inscription or record, can, at best, only furnish matter for uncertain conjecture.

Through the whole of Mr. Maurice's work, the reader will find no proof that the primitive Indian faith, concerning the divine nature, was trinitarian. Large extracts, given by various authors, from the ancient sacred books of India, show that the early philosophers of that country were believers in the unity of the Divine Nature. It is the decided opinion of

(1) p. 427. (2) p. 772.

Mr. Dow, Mr. Sonnerat, Mr. Crawford, and many others, who have received their information from the most authentic sources, that the unity of God is the fundamental tenet of the Hindoo religion, and that Brahma, Veechnou, and Seeva, the three principal forms under which the Deity is worshipped, are only emblems, or personifications of his attributes, or modes of operation, under the different characters of Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer, in which he exercises the powers of producing, continuing, and dissolving the forms of nature.

The assertion, that no other rational account can be given of the general prevalence of this doctrine in the East, but that it derived its origin from the ancestors of the human race and the Hebrew patriarchs, will obtain little credit with those who do not read this doctrine in the Hebrew scriptures. Till clearer proof is given than is to be found in the "Indian Antiquities," that Noah was the Fohi of China, and the Menu of India, and that the revelation, originally given in Eden, was transmitted through Aſa by his son Ham, the divine origin of the doctrine of the Trinity will not be confirmed from the history of Indian philosophy.

The personification of the divine attributes and characters which, in India and other eastern nations, gave birth to a long train of silly fables and gross superstitions, have been thought by many to have been the origin of the Platonic Trinity, and through Plato's writings, to have occasioned the introduction of this notion into the Christian church (1). But it is not my intention to load your Miscellany with the leaden weight of the trinitarian controversy. I only mean to enter a caveat against the imposing dogmatism of a writer, whose early faith finds the Hebrew *jod* (2) in the knot of the Indian *zennar*, or *triple cord* which girds the loins of the Bramins, and admits that Confucius, by divine inspiration, predicted the advent of the Messiah in Palestine; and whose forward zeal, or fastidious delicacy, has induced him to refer the worship of the Lingam in India to a Hebrew origin (3). "Considered," says Mr. M. "in a theological point of view, and writing in a country professing Christianity, I trust I have

referred to indecent a devotion to its true source, the turpitude of Ham, whose Cushite progeny introduced it into Hindostan. The brevity I have observed on the subject has proceeded from choice, and not from ignorance of the extensive and deeply physical nature of the subject (4)."—In a country not Christian, and in a point of view not theological, it should seem, then, that the author could have found *another true* source of this superſtition.—Am I wrong in hinting to young people, that Mr. Maurice's "Indian Antiquities" should be read with caution?

CATUS.

To the Editors of the Monthly Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following solution of a literary difficulty, from a friend to your Undertaking, is at your service for insertion, if sufficiently important, in your intended Miscellany.

Hackney, Feb. 3, 1796.

G. W.

A LATIN ode, entitled "Votum," and beginning with the line

"Qualis per nemorum nigra silentia,"

is found in the Collection of Dr. Jortin's Latin Poems, published by himself, in his life-time, and among the tracts published by his son since his death: and the same ode occurs also in page 314 of Vincent Bourne's Poems, in quarto; of which Mr. Jortin, in the edition of his father's tracts just mentioned, expresses his surprise, with an appearance of resentment. He, as every other to whom I have mentioned the circumstance, seems not to have been apprized of the source of this apparent plagiarism, which has contributed to make doubtful the proper author of the poem in question. The following suggestions will, I think, furnish a satisfactory solution of the difficulty:

The posthumous edition of Vincent Bourne's Poems, from the list of subscribers, and from a letter inserted at page 321 of that volume, may be presumed to have been published for the benefit of his family; and with this purpose, a wish to enlarge the volume as much as possible was probably connected. Now, in the first publication of Bourne's Poems, of which I have a copy, in 1721, under the title of "Carmina Comititalia Cantabrigienſia," the

(1) See Bruckeri. Philof. Hiſt. Crit. lib. vi. c. 1, 2. or Dr. E. field's Abſtrgement, vol. ii. p. 271. (2) p. 739. (3) p. 271.

(4) Pref. p. 209.

ode under contemplation is inferred, with the trivial variations of a few words from the latter copies, and was, I have no doubt, furnished to Bourne by Dr. Jortin, his contemporary at Cambridge; for the title page, in addition to the former words, has only "*Edidit V. B. Coll. Trin. Socius.*" Now the publishers of Bourne's posthumous edition, whether from a real or dissembled ignorance of the true author, took advantage of this circumstance to increase their collection; for the poem, I believe, never appeared as his own in any edition of his Poems by Bourne himself.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS ON THE POPULATION OF GREAT-BRITAIN, AND ON THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS AFFECTED BY THE NATIONAL DEBT.

THE present state of this country cannot possibly be regarded by an impartial and attentive observer, without much grief and apprehension. The continued drains of men and treasure, produced by repeated wars for the last century, must have weakened the most populous and wealthy nation that had ever existed. But when the confined limits of this country are considered, and particularly the large portion of it which has never been cultivated, it will be more a matter of astonishment that it should have been capable of exerting itself so powerfully, than that its strength should have been impaired by those exertions.

There are, however, some persons so fully persuaded of its inexhaustible resources, that the accumulation of its debts is considered only as a proof of its growing wealth, and the present scarcity of subsistence as arising principally from its increased population. Hence we see our legislators gravely proposing the inclosure of the waste lands as the infallible means of preventing any future scarcity, without ever reflecting that the multiplied taxes which every new war creates, continually render it more difficult for the poor man to maintain his family by his labour; and therefore that, under these circumstances, he must be starved long before the soil which is offered him can be so far cultivated as to afford any subsistence to himself and family. Had a twentieth part of the money which has been squandered in either of those

wars which have desolated this country since the Revolution, been allotted to the poor, either as a loan, or a reward, to assist and encourage them in this work, the whole kingdom by this time might have been cultivated like a garden, and every part of it been made to overflow with inhabitants: but, instead of this, what has been the case? By the continual impositions of new taxes, the burdens and oppressions of the poor have been increased, the means of subsistence have become more difficult, and a gradual depopulation has succeeded, much more destructive in its consequences than any temporary waste of human life, which is the immediate effect of war.

If we were to reason from the present increased size of some of our principal manufacturing towns, we might be led to conclude, that at no period have the inhabitants of this kingdom multiplied so fast. But a little attention will convince us, that this accession to the towns is derived from the neighbouring country places, and that the exchange of a healthier abode for another less healthy, tends rather to diminish than to improve our population. The manufactories of Lancashire, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire, may probably have increased the number of inhabitants in some parts of those counties: but if the whole kingdom be taken into the account, it will be impossible to deny the very alarming progress of depopulation among us. In the year 1690, according to the report of the surveyors of the house and window duties, the whole number of houses in England and Wales was, 1,319,215; in the year 1759, according to the report of the same officers, their number was reduced to 986,482; in the year 1761, their number was still farther reduced to 980,692; and, in the year 1777, their number did not exceed 952,734: in less than 90 years, therefore, the number of houses had decreased above 360,000. If the carnage of the American and the present wars be considered, it will appear highly probable, that, since the year 1777, the number of houses has continued to diminish; and that they may now be fairly stated at 400,000 fewer than they were in the year 1690; so that, allowing five persons to each house, it will follow, that the present number of inhabitants in England and Wales is two millions, or almost one third, less than it was at the time of the revolution.

revolution. But the most alarming circumstances attending this depopulation, is its having taken place principally among the poorer class, which has always been justly reckoned the strength of a country.

In the year 1689, the cottages amounted to 554,631. In the year 1777, their number was reduced to 251,261; so that between those two periods the diminution exceeded 300,000, and, consequently, the number of their inhabitants was lessened above *one million and a half*. Various causes have been assigned for this dreadful evil; but there cannot be a doubt that the principal cause is the *national debt*; for the immense sums which it is necessary to raise every year by taxation, in order to pay the interest of this debt, inevitably enhance the price of every article of life; and as the wages of the poor are by no means raised in proportion to the increase of their expenditure, it becomes impossible for them to maintain a family; the younger part are, consequently, either deterred from marriage, or induced to emigrate into a cheaper country; and hence a depopulation succeeds, which, if the national debt continues to increase as it has lately done, must reduce this country into a desert.

At the beginning of this century (when the number of inhabitants, as appears above, was two millions greater than it is at present) the national debt amounted only to 17 millions, and the taxes which were raised to pay the interest of this debt amounted to about one million. At this present time, the national debt exceeds 360 millions, and the taxes necessary to pay the interest must produce at least 13 millions. When the ordinary expences of government, even on a peace establishment, are added to this sum, it will appear that taxes to the amount of 22 millions, must be yearly raised from the people of Great Britain, supposing that the present war, which has with justice been represented as the most expensive that has ever afflicted this country, were immediately terminated. It has been already observed, that the number of houses in England and Wales, in the year 1777, was 952,734. Let them be stated even at a million, and the number of inhabitants, allowing five to a house, (which is an ample allowance), will be five millions. The number of inhabitants in Scotland has been generally supposed not to exceed one million and a quarter: let them be taken

at one million and a half, and then the whole number of inhabitants in Great Britain will be six millions and a half, and the number of families (on the above supposition of five to a house) will be 1,300,000: from whence it follows, that each family in the kingdom must, on an average, pay about 17*l.* *per ann.* in *direct* taxation. If to this be added the increased price that is paid upon every article on account of the tax, over and above the sum which it is charged by government, I think that the whole amount of the taxes paid by each family may be very fairly stated at 25*l.* *per ann.* Is it any wonder, then, that, in such a country, the number of its inhabitants should be lessened? With a population continually diminishing, and with a debt continually increasing, it is obvious that no country can long support itself; and therefore it requires no extraordinary sagacity to foresee the consequence of obstinately persisting in that system of profusion which has, for some years past, distinguished the administration of this country.

London, Feb. 2, 1796.

M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the object of your new Magazine is the promotion of innocent amusement and useful information, I beg leave to communicate to you a few cursory hints respecting a modern institution, which, though but young in its establishment, and at present but narrow in its finances, promises to acquire increasing strength, and, it is hoped, will at length become permanent in its duration and extensive in its influence. I allude to the Literary Fund.

It has fallen in my way to obtain a pretty accurate knowledge of the nature of this institution, and of the application of its bounties: but I shall lay before you such particulars only as may convey hints somewhat interesting to your readers.

The society originated in the misfortunes of Floyer Sydenham, the worthy and industrious translator of Plato, who died in consequence of an arrest for a debt to a victualler, who used to furnish his frugal table.

This event gave birth to the benevolent exertions of Mr. Scott and Mr. Williams, the latter of whom produced a plan of relief to distressed authors: that

this was submitted to the consideration of a club, consisting for the most part, of men of letters, who met as well for the purposes of literature and benevolence, as of conviviality: the other gentlemen who more particularly exerted themselves on this occasion, were the elder Captain Morris, Mr. Deputy Nichols, and Dr. Dale.

From the list of cases brought before the last committee, it appears, that forty-one literary persons, some of very great character, have obtained timely relief*.

The gentlemen who compose the committee, occasionally dine together; and there is, besides, an annual meeting of all the subscribers, of such, at least, as choose to attend: but no dinners, or any occasional recreations, are paid for out of the funds of the institution; nor are any salaries given to officers.

The following extract is made from the last report of the committee:

Balance in hand, April 27, 1794	£	s.	d.
	88	19	3
Subscriptions received from April 21, 1794, to April 21, 1795	110	5	0
	199	4	3
Sums paid by order of the committee, for relief, within the same time	86	17	0
Balance, April 27, 1795	112	7	3

The subscribers as yet do not amount to one hundred and fifty: but in the small list, appear the names of many persons eminent for their literary characters, and beloved for their benevolent dispositions.

This short account is not sent you, sir, either as curious or any way striking, but, in order to forward the design of the Literary Fund, and to interest your readers in its success.

Such persons as, desirous of becoming subscribers, wish to be better acquainted with the nature and present state of the institution, are referred to Mr. E. Brooke, bookseller, Bell-yard, Temple-

* This list of cases, though lately printed for the first time, for the use of subscribers, has never been published at large; nor from the list can the name of any individual be traced out, though sufficient information is conveyed, to show that the funds of the society are properly applied.

bar; with whom is lodged the account of the Literary Fund, together with Poems on the Anniversary, &c. just printed by order of the Society,

I am, in behalf of the new Magazine,
Your sincere well-wisher,
A Friend to the Literary Fund.

REMARKS ON MR. WAKEFIELD'S EDITION OF POPE'S WORKS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE met with few books that offer a more agreeable treat to the lover of poetry than Mr. Wakefield's Edition of part of Pope's Works, and his Observations on the whole. The refined taste with which the critic enters into all the beauties of the poet, and the elegant copiousness of his illustrative and comparative quotations, afford a very pleasing exercise to a mind practised in similar studies. It is impossible, however, that, in a long series of particular observations, many things should not occur, which strike different persons differently; and no reader, probably, who was capable of judging for himself at all, ever perfectly acquiesced in the remarks of any critical writer. In going over the first of Mr. W.'s volumes, I noted various passages, in which my opinion somewhat varied from his; and it may, perhaps, afford no unentertaining matter for speculation to your readers, if I lay some of these before them. I shall just premise, that had I not a sincere respect for Mr. Wakefield's taste and learning, with a general approbation of what he has done in this very work, I should not have troubled you or myself with these remarks.

In Pastoral 1st, the line,

And swelling clusters bend the curling vines,
was first written,

And clusters *lurk* beneath the curling vines.

Mr. W. approves the alteration, and supposes Pope to have been displeased with the vulgarity of the word *lurk*. I think the word sufficiently poetical, and the image beautiful; but suppose his objection was, that *lurking* clusters could not be well expressed in carving. Perhaps, too, he thought the sounds *lurk* and *curl* too near to each other.

In the same Pastoral, at

—The vales *shall* every note rebound,

Mr. W. observes, that "*woods*, or *elevated grounds*, are better calculated than *vales*, to reverberate the pulses of the air." On the contrary, I should think, that narrow vales, with rocky sides, are the most appropriate seats of echoes. Thus, Virgil forbids the placing of beehives,

—ubi *concaua* pulsu
Saxa sonant, vocisque offensa resultat imago.

In the Messiah, under the line

He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,

Mr. W. remarks, that applying *films* to the medium of vision, the *ray*, and not to the instrument of it, the *eye*, is a poetical substitution, and is one source of the elevation of poetry above prose. I confess, I have no taste for the substitution of nonsense to sense; and I believe that, in the present case, the true cause of the error in language was erroneous conception. In the old philosophy, vision was supposed to be occasioned by something going out of the eye, and not coming into it. Ibid.

The tender lambs he raises in his arms,
Feeds from his hand, and in his bosom warms.

Mr. W. thinks that the poet has been here betrayed into an impropriety, for want of knowing that the *bosom*, in classic use, means the capacious flow of the eastern garments. But surely the image of warming a lamb in the shepherd's bosom is strictly proper, whether classic or not. Ib.

And heap'd with products of Sabean springs.

The reason why incense and perfumes are made the product of Sabean springs, seems to be, because in the arid soil of Arabia, there is no vegetation without water.

In *Windsor Forest*, Mr. W. objects to the expression *painted wings*, applied to the pheasant, as not discriminate; but I conceive that it is a very just one, meaning marked with regular spots, as if painted;—*pencilled*.

Ib. Mr. W. much admires the ingenuity of the poet's application of the offices and attributes of Diana to queen Anne: but I confess, I do not perceive in what peculiar sense the queen was *goddess of the woods*, and *lunary of night*, though the might be *empress of the main*. Ibid.

Not Neptune's self from all her streams receives,

A weaker tribute than to thine he gives.

There is undoubtedly an inaccuracy in the word *her*, which has no immediate reference; but it probably was in the poet's mind referred to *Britain*, understood. Mr. W's emendation of "*earb's streams*," is surely very harsh.

In the Ode for St. Celia's Day, Mr. W. thus points the following lines:

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow,
O'er the Elysian flows;

making both the *streams* and the *winds* refer to the *flowers*; the alteration is ingenious, but, I think, not probable; as the poet would not readily conceive of water flowing, and gales blowing, over the same flowers.

On the line in the chorus to Brutus,

See Arts her savage sons control,

Mr. W. has a just remark on the ambiguity in our language, proceeding from the want of inflexions of nouns to distinguish their government by verbs; either *arts* or *sons* being here capable of becoming the nominative or accusative to *control*; and he has a similar remark in the Essay on Criticism, on

—La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way.

But as in both these instances the true construction is according to the natural order of the words, they, perhaps, ought to be exempted from the charge of ambiguity.

Thus when we view some well-proportion'd dome,
The world's just wonder, and even thine, O Rome! &c.

Mr. W. justly complains of obscurity of application in this passage of the Essay on Criticism; but I imagine the building intended is St. Peter's, of which it has more than once been said, that from its exact proportion, its vast dimensions do not at first strike the eye as extraordinary.

Ibid. On the hyperbole of Camilla's "*flying o'er the unbending corn*," Mr. W. remarks, that Virgil, in the original passage, has lessened the extravagance, by only saying, that "*she might have so flown*, without injuring the blades of corn, if she had chosen it." I confess this appears to me a very small diminution of the hyperbole. Ibid.

For fools admire, but men of sense approve.

Mr.

Mr. W. seems to justify this cold sentence, by observing, that the ancient philosophers made that equilibrium of character, which prevents the emotion of admiration, a test of perfect wisdom. But surely a poet should not write for such philosophers! Ibid.

Some ne'er advance a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town.

Mr. W. ingeniously supposes that the word *catch* is here used in the sense of catching an epidemic disease. I demur, however, to this explanation, and rather incline to think the meaning like that of the author's, "*catch* the manners living as they rise." Ibid.

What is that wit which most our cares employ?
The owner's wife that other men enjoy.

Mr. W. speaks harshly of the slovenly superfluity of words in the latter line, and asks, to whom can a *wife* belong, but to the owner? I can, however, discern no superfluity. "Wit is to its owner, as a wife, &c." Ibid.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense.

"A most absurd and romantic idea! (exclaims Mr. W.) as if a man of genius wrote without a regular series of ideas!" I am aware that the want of method in Horace and other ancients, is a topic on which true classical men are very fore; but such an exclamation is only begging the question. One who denied method to Horace, would only say, "then he is not your man of genius."

Sol through white curtains shot a tim'rous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day.
Rape of the Lock.

Mr. W. elegantly explains *timorous*, as "pale and feeble from the medium through which it pass." But query, whether it may not be *timorous*, as if afraid to look in. The second line seems to make this probable. Ibid.

Each silver vase in mystic order laid.

Mr. W. objects to the epithet *silver*, as not appropriate to the mock solemnity of the passage. I suppose, however, it is used literally, for the materials of which the dressing boxes were made, as much as the tortoise and ivory for the combs.

Ibid. Mr. W. thinks the description of the game at ombre exceptionable, as being unconnected with the machinery, and contributing nothing to the catastro-

phe. But is not the pleasure arising from variety, a sufficient purpose to justify digression? What would poetry be without it? Ibid.

While Hampton's echoes, wretched maid! replied.

This appears to Mr. W. a ridicule of the *echo* writings once in vogue. But the felicity or humour of these consisted in a *rhyming* word, which was a reply or a contrast to that in the preceding line of the couplet. In the present case, Pope clearly seems to have parodied Virgil's "Ah miseram Eurydicen!"

There the first roses of the year shall blow.

Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

Mr. W. proposes, as an emendation, *spring for year*. Better as it is; for roses do not blow till summer.

I own I differ much from Mr. W. in his favourable opinion of the *Epilogue to Jane Shore*, which appears to me a silly piece of flippancy; countenanced, indeed, by the taste of that time for pert epilogues.

In *Eloisa to Abelard*, the line

Plants of thy hand, and children of thy pray'r,

is considered by Mr. W. as containing a purely *oriental* expression; but surely the allusion in, "children of thy pray'r," simply refers to the spiritual paternity of Abelard.

The striking address towards the conclusion of this admirable poem, beginning, "Come, sister, come," has been imitated with wonderful effect by Rousseau, in his *Julie*. "J'entends murmurer une voix plaintive—Claire, ô ma Claire, où es-tu? que fais-tu loin de ton amie?—son cercueil ne la contient pas toute entière."

The sober follies of the wife and great.

Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

Mr. W. thinks there is an incongruity here, and that he ought to have written *proud* instead of *wife*; but *wife* here only means so in appearance, or *grave*, and there is an evident opposition intended between *follies* and *wife*.

Just when she learns to roll a melting eye,
And hear a spark, yet think no danger nigh.

Epistle vi.

This seems to Mr. W. ungrammatical, and he proposes to read *bears* and *thinks*. But why not, "learns" to, "hear," and to "think?"

C²

The

The song, "Say, Phœbe, why is gentle love," is given with the variation of Myra for Phœbe, and some other differences, as Lord Lyttleton's, in *Dodley's Collection*, Vol. II.

The thought, in the epitaph on Simon Harcourt.

Or gave his father grief but when he died, comes nearer to the following in the *Spectator*, than to the lines quoted by Mr. W. from Cowley:—"never till that hour, since his birth, had been an occasion of a moment's sorrow to her." No. 133.

Mr. W. thinks, that in the epitaph on Kneller, the line,

Whose art was nature, and whose pictures *thoughts*,

should have been (had the rhyme permitted) "whose pictures *life*;" but surely the praise is higher as it stands, for the sense is, "whose pictures represent *mind*."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, I may send you more remarks hereafter, if these prove acceptable to your readers. Meantime, I remain,

Your's, &c.

MUSIS AMICUS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*,

SIR,

MEETING with your Prospectus of a new Miscellany, to be entitled *The Monthly Magazine*, and approving the liberal plan upon which it is proposed to be conducted, as a convenient and easy method of conveying useful and pleasing information, I beg leave to address you concerning one of the objects of your intended plan, that of *Agricultural Improvements*. Having spent the greatest part of my life (now pretty far advanced) in the practical study of agriculture, and the breeding of farming stock, I am fully persuaded that the LANDS in this kingdom are capable of being made much more productive than they at present are, as I believe every one who has turned his thoughts to that subject must be very satisfactorily convinced. It then becomes a matter of very important enquiry, *what are the causes* that have, and do at present retard those improvements, and the most probable means of obviating and removing those obstructions, and that may best promote any future improvements? It is also well known to most graziers, that some sorts of cattle, of the same species, will thrive faster, and produce more provisions for the market than others, from

any given quantity of herbage. It is, therefore, a matter very well worth enquiry, and of being ascertained, *which are those sorts, and what are the criterions by which they may be known?* It certainly would be rendering an essential service to this country, if any of your readers, whose attention has been directed to those objects, would give their sentiments thereupon to the Public, as it may lead to a discussion of the subject, by which some useful hints may be struck out, that may be of essential future public advantage.

In hopes of seeing something of this kind effected in your Magazine, I remain, with the sincerest wishes for your success in your intended publication,

Sir, your humble servant,

Leicester/str.,

Feb. 1796.

L. F. B.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

[The EDITOR is happy to present to the readers of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE the following very valuable historical communication; which he hopes will be a prelude to other papers, by the same learned and well informed writer.]

OF JEWS IN ENGLAND. No. I.

NEHEMIAH ranks among the great characters of ancient history. He forsook a place of influence at the most splendid court of Asia, to encounter every hardship, for the beneficent purpose of bestowing independence upon a horde of poor, ignorant, and wretched slaves, and of educating them by religious and civil culture, into a moral, brave, and industrious nation—and he succeeded. Before Nehemiah, the Jews were addicted to idolatry, and untaught as to an hereafter. By the wise selection of traditions and laws which his institutions impressed upon the people, they became zealous monotheists, austere moral, and brave defenders of their independence, without acquiring the spirit of conquest. Yet they neglected not the arts of peace. They covered the rocks of Galilee with olive trees; and pursued commerce with so great success, that to Alexander it already appeared an object to court the settlement of Jewish colonies in his sea-ports. They multiplied rapidly in all places. In the time of Tiberius, much of the commerce of the Mediterranean was in their hands. They had synagogues every where, which they tolerantly suffered to become schools of Christianity. Even under

der Vespasian, Jerusalem was still maintaining, against Roman tyranny, a noble but unequal struggle for its religious and civil liberties.

How soon any Jews settled in Great Britain, is unknown: but from the spread of Christianity among the Britons, previously to its establishment under Constantine, it is reasonable to infer, that there had long been some synagogues* here to serve as *stubs of propagation* for the new faith. The inroads of the Saxons and Danes obliterated much of the imperfect conversion of the native inhabitants. At this period, the Jews, with singular liberality, patronized the civilization of these barbarous heathens, by endowing Christian monasteries. In a charter of Witgiss, king of Mercia, made to the monks of Croyland, we find confirmed to them not only such lands as had, at any time, been given to the monastery by the kings of Mercia, but also all their possessions whatever, whether they were originally bestowed on them by Christians or Jews. *Omnes terras & tenementa, possessiones & eorum peculia, quæ reges Merciorum & eorum proceres, vel alii fideles Christiani, vel Judæi, d. His monachis dederunt.* Nearly a hundred years earlier, the Jews must have been numerous in England, since the 24th paragraph of the Canonical Excerptions, published by Egbricht, Archbishop of York, in 740, forbids any Christians to be present at the Jewish feasts.

Indeed, during the feudal ages, the Jews seem to have been the most opulent, polished, and literate portion of the laity. They were the only bankers, or, as the vulgar termed them, *usurers* of the time. They conducted what there existed of foreign trade, and often visited the civilized south of Europe. They wrought most of the gold and silver ornaments for altars. William Rufus who

(as Tevey says) "was no better than an infidel," not only permitted, but encouraged them to enter into solemn contests with his bishops concerning the true faith; swearing, by the faith of Saint Luke, that, if the Jews got the better in the dispute, he would turn Jew himself. Accordingly, in his time, there was a public meeting of the chief leaders on both sides in London, when the Jews opposed the Christians with so much vigour, that the bishops and clergy were not without some solicitude how the disputations might terminate. No other class of men was at that period enlightened enough to cope with the priesthood. Some young Jews were so imprudent as even to value themselves upon their infidelity. The son of one Mossey, of Wallingford, to laugh at the voraries of Saint Frideswide, would sometimes crook his fingers, and then pretend he had miraculously made them straight again: at other times he would halt like a cripple, and then in a few minutes skip and dance about, bidding the crowd observe how suddenly he had cured himself.

Henry II, in the 24th year of his reign, granted a burial place to the Jews on the outside of every city where they dwelt: proof they were numerous and respected. In this reign, one Joshua, a Jew, furnished the rebels in Ireland with great sums of money. And one Sancto, of Bury Saint Edmund's, took in pledge certain vessels appointed for the service of the altar. Others were grown so presumptuous as even to scoff at, and ridicule, the highest dignitaries of the church. We may in part owe to them the spirit which dictated the Constitutions of Clarendon. In 1188, the parliament at Northampton proposed to assess the Jews at sixty thousand pounds, and the Christians at seventy thousand, toward a projected war. The Jews must have been very rich, or the parliament very tyrannical.

Under Richard I, the prejudices of the populace were set loose against the Jews. A crusade had been resolved on. The declamations of the clergy in favour of this holy war stirred up the intolerance of the vulgar. In London, a riotous populace broke open and plundered the houses of the Jews. Three persons only were punished, who by mistake had injured the houses of Christians. In six months, the flame became general. The most formidable explosion happened at Stamford-fair, which

* From the preface to Leland's Collections, it appears, that Mr. Richard Waller believed the Jews to have been settled in England during the supremacy of the Romans; the ground of his conjecture being this: Above seventy years ago, there was found at London, in Mark-lane, a Roman brick, having on one side a bas relief, representing Sampson driving the foxes into a field of corn, which brick was the key of an arched vault, discovered at the same time full of burnt corn; and from the elegance of the sculpture, and other criteria, it was inferred, that this brick could be no work of latter ages, and if of Romans, of Roman Jews, from its subject."

had drawn together great multitudes of people, and among them whole troops of *roaming joints*, who were preparing to go with the king to the Holy Land. These zealous men, disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth, while they, who were his great friends, were obliged to strip their wives and children of common necessities, to supply the charges of the voyage, persuaded themselves, that God would be highly honoured, if they should first cut the throats of the Jews, and then seize upon their money:—So ready are men to believe what makes for their worldly advantage. Accordingly, they flew upon them, and, finding very little resistance from an oppressed and spiritless enemy, quickly made themselves masters both of their persons and fortunes: the former of which they treated with all kinds of barbarity. Some few of them, indeed, was so fortunate as to get shelter in the castle; whither, as they fled without their riches, the source of all their misery, they were not earnestly pursued. And as these devout pilgrims pretended to do all this for the advancement of God's glory, to show they were in earnest, they took shipping as fast as they could, and fled away for Jerusalem, not so much as one of them being detained by the magistrates, or any farther enquiry made by the king, into such a sanctified piece of villany. Internal trade must at that time have been chiefly conducted by the Jews, since they were assembled in such numbers at an inland fair. They had probably, too bestowed, ere this, upon commerce, the important improvement of inventing *bills of exchange*, as mention seems to be made of them, by the name of *Siarra* (from the Hebrew *Shtar*) in certain Latin documents of this æra. The Jews were still admitted to the liberal professions, as the cruel edict of Richard I, for registering their property, orders that their "contracts should be made in the presence of two assigned lawyers who were Jews, two who were Christians, and two public Notaries." This king appointed *Justices of the Jews*, whose office it was to collect and pay into the Exchequer the taxes assessed upon that unfortunate sect. *Benedict de Talemunt* and *Joseph Aaron*, were the two first of these Justicers.

The intolerant policy of Richard I, occasioned the emigration of all the wealthier Jews, and a consequent defalcation of the revenue; which was so

sensibly felt, that John, in 1199, used several arts to draw them back into his kingdom; not only confirming their ancient, but offering new privileges, and particularly that of naming a high-priest by the title of *Presbyter Judæorum*. Many Jews upon this returned, and were afterwards more cruelly plundered than ever. Our Great Charter sanctions an injustice to the Jews, by enacting, that, "If any persons have borrowed money of the Jews, more or less, and die before they have paid the debt, the debt shall not grow whilst the heir is under age," &c.

Henry III, liberated such Jews as were in prison, ordered them to be protected against the insults of Jerusalem pilgrims, and to wear upon the fore-part of their upper garment two broad stripes of white linen or parchment. In this reign, Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, and Hugo de Velles, bishop of Lincoln (in hopes to drive them away by want of sustenance) published injunctions throughout their respective dioceses, that no Christian should presume to have communication with, or *sell them any provision*, under pain of excommunication. And the same seems to have been done by the bishop of Norwich. Persons unacquainted with the nature of false zeal (continues Tovey, p. 83) when backed by authority, will scarcely believe, that the Jews had been in any great danger of starving, though the king had not interposed in this matter. Yet Rapin tells us, that when the Gerhardine heretics made their appearance, in the time of Henry II, and orders were given not to relieve them, the prohibition was so punctually observed, that all those wretches miserably perished with hunger.

Be it remembered, however, that the prior of Dunstable, much about this time, granted to several Jews free liberty to reside within his lordship, and to enjoy all the privileges of it, in consideration of the annual payment of two silver spoons.

During the sunshine of the king's favor (in 1230) the Jews erected a very stately synagogue in London, which surpassed in magnificence the Christian churches. But the people petitioned the king to take it from them and have it consecrated; which accordingly he complied with. In the 18th year of his reign, upon a petition of the inhabitants of Newcastle, he granted them the inhospitable privilege, that no Jew should

ever

ever reside among them. This prince was not free from the confiscatory policy so common in the dark ages, but frequently pillaged the Jews; his necessities, however, would have continued to tolerate them, had not the Pope sent over the Caurini, Christians and Lombards, who were gradually to supercede the ancient practitioners of usury, by conducting it in a manner not disapproved by the church. To such a pitch of hatred was the prejudice, which had been gradually instilled into the people against the Jews, arrived, during this reign, that in 1262, when the king, refusing to stand to the agreement lately made with his barons at Oxford, withdrew into the Tower, and threatened the Londoners for taking part with his enemies; the barons suddenly entered London with great forces, and (to keep the citizens more strongly in their interest) gratified them *with the slaughter of seven hundred Jews at once*, whose houses they first plundered, and then burnt their new synagogue to the ground. It was, however, rebuilt; but, in 1270, taken from them, upon complaint of the Friars Penitents, that they were not able to make the body of Christ in quiet, for the great howlings the Jews made there during their worship.

In the third year of Edward I., a law passed the Commons concerning Judaism, which seemed to promise a qualified security; notwithstanding which, in the year 1290, and the 18th of his reign, the king seized upon all their real estates, and the whole community was for ever banished the kingdom. Yet no sooner (adds the historian) was the inventory made, and every thing sold to the best bidder, than the whole produce was unaccountably squandered away, without one penny being ever put aside for those pious uses, which the king had talked off. From fifteen to sixteen thousand Jews were thus ruined, and then expelled. During the preceding century, they must constantly have been in a state of rapid and progressive diminution; neither is it probable, that the more respectable portion of them should have put so much confidence in edicts of royal, thus frequently and perfidiously revoked, as to have been found settled in England. Yet even these left behind them several valuable libraries, one particularly at Stamford, and another at Oxford, which last being purchased among the scholars, most of the Hebrew books were bought by the famous Roger

Bacon, who, by a short note written in one of them, declared they were of great service to him in his studies. This expulsion was so complete, that no farther traces of English Jews occur until long after the reformation.

[The subsequent periods of this History will be continued in our next Magazine.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I SUBMIT to your consideration the propriety of inserting the following sketch of a Tour made last summer into Wales. The same ground has, no doubt, been gone over by former travellers, but the same scenes strike different observers in so very different a manner, and so much depends on the weather and the temper with which places are viewed, as almost to preclude the possibility of sameness. Though the grand features of a landscape, its mountains, valleys, and streams, are unchangeable, yet the different situations from which it may be viewed, the accidental circumstance of sunshine or rain, of a clear or a hazy sky, of morning, or evening, or moonlight, excite very various sensations in the mind of the same beholder; and the variety is almost infinite where the diversity of tempers, pursuits, and previous habits, is taken into the account. For these reasons, I am induced to send you the inclosed journal, in hopes that it may afford some entertainment to your readers, if not by its intrinsic merit, yet, at least, by contributing to the variety of your Collection.

June 29, We set out at four in the morning, on the coach (for we wished to see the country through which we travelled) from Shrewsbury to Chirk, where we arrived about nine. From Salop to Oswestry, the chief object in the prospect was the Breiddin-hills, which, sometimes half obscured by clouds, at others partially illuminated by the rays of the sun, formed matter for much and constant observation. The rocks also at Nefcleff, both before and after we passed them, were striking features in the landscape. From Oswestry to Chirk, the road winds in a beautiful manner round the bases of the hills, and, being considerably elevated, afforded us an extensive view of the large plain, as it then appeared to us, which was circumscribed by the Wreakin, Stretton-hills, and Pim-hill.

The

The road proceeds, thus gently ascending, till within about a quarter of a mile of Chirk where a new scene bursts upon our view. The vale of the river Ceiriog, which forms the boundary-line between England and Wales, was immediately under us, finely wooded, and bounded by a range of swelling hills, over which were seen the Ferwyn mountains on the left, and Chirk castle, with its appendant woods, on the right: a noble road, with a single-arched bridge, over the Ceiriog, brought us to Chirk, which is prettily situated just above the vale. Here we left the coach, and proceeded, on foot, to the castle.

Chirk castle is situated above the village, on the brow of a fine hill, that overlooks the vale of Ceiriog; it is a good specimen of the ancient castle; for, except that it has been whitened lately, its exterior does not appear to have undergone the smallest alteration since it was erected. Its shape is oblong, with three tower bastions on each of the sides, and two at the ends, besides a square watch-tower in one of the corners; the whole connected together by battlements. It struck us, as being rather too low for its extent: the general effect, however, was by no means unpleasing. The park and plantations stretch to a great distance upon the higher hills that back the castle, and are evidently disposed by the hand of a master. The only thing wanted to complete the scene, is a river or lake, and this deficiency has been attempted to be supplied by a piece of *made water*, which, like most other artificial sheets, looks too like a plath left by a flood, and would be a great disfigurement, but that, fortunately, it is visible from few points of view. As we passed through the park, we saw eight or ten goats: the male was a most noble animal; his long curved horns, his depending beard, the slakyness of his hair, and its beautiful colour (being a light-yellowish dun) all combined to make him the most picturesque figure that I ever saw. From the park, we wandered some miles over the Ferwyn mountains, in search of Llangollen, and, at last, to our great joy, arrived at the steep summit of a lofty hill, at the foot of which lay the Vale of Llangollen. We descended with no small difficulty, and arrived, much tired, at the town, where we dined.

The beauties of this vale have been so often celebrated, that it would be almost a prophanation to attempt a criticism of

it. I am, nevertheless, inclined to think that much of its beauty arises from its being situated so near the Welch border, that it is usually the first place that travellers arrive at; and the *novelty* of the scene, together with its beauties, for many beauties it certainly has, operates powerfully on the imagination, and leads us to rank among its *peculiar* charms, features that are, in fact, *common* to all the Welch valleys, and exhibited to much greater advantage, as well as superior in kind, in many other scenes besides the Vale of Llangollen. The mountains that inclose it are rather singular, and of fantastic forms; than beautiful; the range on one side has very much the appearance of long terraces of fortification, and the opposite mountains are disfigured by rocky bosses, or protuberances, which start out from the surface like warts. *Castle-dinas-brân*, from its elevated site, would be a good object were it in itself worth seeing; but, from most positions, it appears merely a shapeless mass of rubbish, and, therefore, is oftener an intrusion upon the view than a pleasing object. The woods, in general, want depth, they are scattered with too sparing a hand; and though the Dee is beautiful wherever it is visible, yet it lies too low, and is, besides, farther obscured by the young trees with which it is fringed. Old oaks spreading their tortuous branches across a stream, are very beautiful, but such a river as the Dee ought not to be hedged in between groves of hop-poles. The Vale of Llan-egweli, which opens into that of Llangollen, is a far more interesting spot; though more confined, deserving the name rather of a glen than a vale, it contains a view which its neighbour can by no means equal. The ruins of the abbey themselves are beautiful: the hanging wood close behind is so too, as also is the outline and surface of the lofty hill that rises in the farthest distance; and, in combination, each of these three objects mutually graces the others, so as to form a most enchanting scene; while the brook at the foot of the wood, though no object in the landscape, by the murmur of its course, completes the harmony of this little Paradise. We slept at Llangollen: and, on

June 30, Set forward at five in the morning, to Corwen: the road lay along the sides of the mountains above the course of the Dee. The scenery, in general, was much the same as we had observed in the Vale of Llangollen, only the valleys were narrower, and the hills better

better shaped: with regard to wood also, we observed an advantageous change; we had no longer oaks of twenty or thirty years' growth, but the most beautiful specimens of the *pendent birch* that I ever beheld. Of all trees, none so much as this adorns a rocky crag overhanging a stream, or fleeces the almost perpendicular side of a rugged mountain; even the ash, which in scenes like these generally reigns without a rival, must yield to the pendent birch. Where the scene is purely beautiful, where the hills are clothed with verdure, where the stream is transparent and sparkling, the bright foliage of the ash is in perfect harmony; but in scenes like these which we were passing through, the ash would have been out of character. The mountains are barren almost from their base to the summit, over which the clouds were rolling; the river, though clear, has a deep tinge of brown from the bogs through which it flows in the first part of its course; and the general character of the scene is rather calculated to inspire melancholy than joyous sensations: here, therefore, the deeper green of the leaves of the birch is strictly appropriate; while the silver hue of the trunk, especially when resplendent with a gleam of light, darting through the broken clouds, forms a striking and beautiful contrast. We reached Corwen to breakfast, and proceeded to Bala, where we arrived by dinner. This part of our walk did not offer a single beautiful object, except Bala-pool, so that we were more tired with twelve miles over hills and bogs, than we should have been with twenty through more interesting scenes; nor was the dulness of the prospect relieved by meeting with any scarce plants, or other objects interesting to the naturalist; for, except the *Sedum album*, *Hypericum bumifusum* and *Pinguicula vulgaris*, we saw nothing but what every hedge in the country would afford. After dinner, we went to see the pool, and were better pleased with it than we expected; it is a curve of about six miles long, and one board; and though its banks are but tame, yet it exhibits many pleasing scenes, particularly from one point where a fine wooded hill is on the left, and Cader-Idris, with its triple summit, appears in the farthest distance, seemingly rising out of the extremity of the lake. The only plant at all rare which we found in this neighbourhood, was the *Fumaria*

Claviculata, growing sparingly in several places, and, in one instance, vegetating most luxuriantly on the thatch of a cottage.

The next morning, July 1, we set out for Llanwrst, which is distant from Bala 22 miles; of these about 19 were through a country even more dreary than that from Corwen to Bala. Boggy mountains, one after the other, appeared rising in tedious succession; and when, having with labour attained the summit, we expected the view of a rich vale, with woods and cultivated fields, we were disappointed by a lengthened prospect of complete barrenness. Not a tree, not a house was within sight; and were it not for a grand view on our left of the Snowdon mountains, half obscured by clouds, the road would have appeared still more tedious than we actually found it. About the end, however, of the 19th mile, the road led to the brow of a hill, where we were unexpectedly relieved with a view of the vale of Llanwrst just beneath us; extensive, highly cultivated; its shaggy sides hung with a profusion of wood, and the noble river Conway sweeping through in grand and beautiful curves. This sight gave us fresh spirits; and, quickly descending the mountainous barrier of the valley, we found ourselves at Llanwrst. Having refreshed ourselves, we proceeded, after dinner, to explore the beauties of the vale; for this purpose, crossing the river, we went to a fine hanging wood, about half a mile off; at the foot of which is an old mansion, called Gwydir, now a farm-house, the property of Sir P. Burrell. Ascending with some difficulty through the entangled under-wood, for the purpose of obtaining a good point whence to view the vale, we came, quite unexpectedly, to the finest spot that I ever saw. The summit of the hanging wood contains an area of about five or six acres, which has formerly been a garden to the mansion below, as the ruins of a magnificent terrace and the remains of a surrounding wall abundantly testify: the terrace and walls are now clustered with ivy, and shaded by fine old ash-trees. Near the centre stands a pretty Gothic chapel, formerly belonging to the house; and of the ruins of some other edifices are built a few cottages; the rest of the space is partly covered with ash trees and old fruit trees, and partly opens into small natural lawns, in which were beautiful groupes of cattle, some feeding,

others

others reposing under the shelter of a noble spreading chesnut-tree, close to the chapel, which was probably coeval with the terraces and other ruins: its trunk was of a vast circumference, and placed any where it must have been grand, but in its present position it is inexpressibly beautiful. The back of this lovely spot is defended by a natural wall, a perpendicular rock of some hundred feet high; all its crags occupied by noble trees, from which a little streamlet falls in a broken cascade, then watering the area, and lastly hurrying down the hanging wood into the Conway. For a hermit, poet, or lover, I know not a more delightful haunt. About five in the evening, we set out for Conway, following the course of the river; and of the whole of our tour, this hitherto was by far the most beautiful part. The river is a very noble stream, and communicates to the vale through which it flows the most luxuriant fertility. On the left hand, the valley is bounded by the craggy roots of the Snowdon Mountains, adorned with woods, and enlivened by cascades; on the right hand the plain rises into hills of considerable elevation and beautiful forms, but cultivated to their summits; shaded by large masses of woods, and sprinkled with villas. As we passed through the vale, the fine lines in Gray's *Bard* occurred to our memory:

"On a rock, whose haughty brow

"Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood."

Many such a projecting rock did we see, where the bird might have taken his station; but Gray has totally mistaken the character of the river; the Conway is one of the most placid streams that I ever saw. As we approached Conway, we had a fine view of its noble castle, of the rocky promontory of *Orme's head*, and the cliffs of *Penmaen-mawr*.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE plan you have adopted for the conduct of your Miscellany seems to be calculated to afford a variety of means for the instruction and amusement of your readers; but there is one subject of considerable importance, for which you do not seem to have made sufficient provision; perhaps it may be considered by you as coming under the general head of criticism; but in that

case there is great danger of its being neglected, or at any rate of not receiving that attention to which it is justly entitled. From the number of literary characters, whose assistance you justly rely on in the conduct of your work, it will not be too much to expect, that some might dedicate a portion of their time to an object, which has in view the improvement of our language, or the correcting of those errors which, from the form of our government, and the state of our manners, are continually encroaching upon beauty and elegance, either by the coining of superfluous words, the perversion of usual phrases, or an affected mode of pronunciation.

I was struck with this idea of reading some Essays in the German Language, written by a society, under the direction of Campé, for the sole purpose of noticing the deviations from propriety of speech, arising either from the dialects of an extensive country, or the caprice of the most numerous body of writers in Europe; these Essays are noticed in the *Iena Reviews*, and the undertaking is worthy of the praise bestowed upon it by the Reviewers. The German language and our own are derived from the same source. The German has preserved in a great degree its original purity, our own has been enriched according to the opinion of some, and tainted in the estimation of others, by streams from *Latium* and *Greece*. The German has this advantage, that to the commonest understanding many ideas may be clearly conveyed by common words, which in our country would be embarrassed with many technical terms, either Greek or Latin, not to be understood by any Englishman without an application to his Dictionary. Perhaps you will not think it unworthy of your plan to suggest some hints on this subject, which may correct our passion for foreign words, and show to the unprejudiced mind that there is a sufficient fund in our own materials for the combining of new terms, without having resource so often to foreign assistance.

But if there is a necessity for an Englishman to be so constantly in the habit of borrowing either from his neighbours or from nations no longer in existence, there still might surely be some check put upon the idioms which distinguish at present the pronunciation or expression of different bodies amongst us. Thus we have a pronunciation for the

the bar, the theatre; the pulpit, the houses of lords and commons, the auction rooms, and similar places; and as it is my lot to fall sometimes into different companies, the conversation with which I am entertained, points out too much the class to which the parties belong, and they seem to vie with each other in endeavouring to remove as far as possible, from the simplest and best modes of expression.

Thus if a bishop reads prayers in a church, our ears are continually tortured with the mincing sounds of *Lud Gud*, in the very places where we wished the greatest solemnity. At table, a man talks to you of his neighbour, whom he *bas in bis eye*, though the person alluded to is behind him. A player thinks himself disgraced in speaking of a point of no importance, if he does not dwell upon an unfortunate monosyllable, and distort his features to lengthen his *po—int*. I might remark similar inaccuracies, or, I might call them, vulgarities, in the barrister, the judge, the methodist preacher, and city orator, who all seem to fall under one common error, that they cannot make a proper impression upon the audience, if they do not distort their features, draw out their tones, lay improper emphasis, use inelegant phrases, or in some manner or other destroy the beauty and harmony of our language.

As, in my apprehension, our language does not deserve this treatment, I should be happy to find that you could apportion a part of your Magazine to the noticing of every deformity either in diction or pronunciation, which, either form the ignorance or affectation of a few persons, may lead to its corruption. The materials, I am sorry to say, are too plentiful; but by perseverance we may get the better of many idle habits, and your readers cannot fail of receiving both amusement and instruction from the many valuable observations which will naturally be suggested on the present state of our language, its origin, and probable decline.

A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE enclosed was written on the date it bears. Many events have passed since that time; but as none of them give us reason to conclude that the dispositions of the old lady therein men-

tioned are at all altered for the better; what might be said of her in 1793, I conceive is not less proper in 1796; and, therefore, the dialogue is at your service.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN MADAM COSMOGUNIA, AND A PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRER OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

January 1, 1793.

E. I REJOICE, my good madam, to see you. You bear your years extremely well. You really look as fresh and blooming this morning as if you were but just out of your leading-strings, and yet you have—I forget how many centuries upon your shoulders.

C. Do not you know, son, that people of my standing are by no means fond of being too nicely questioned about their years? Besides, my age is a point by no means agreed upon.

E. I thought it was set down in the church register?

C. That is true; but every body does not go by your register. The people who live eastward of us, and have sold tea time out of mind, by the great wall, say I am older by a vast deal; and that long before the time when your people pretend I was born, I had near as much wisdom and learning as I have now.

E. I do not know how that matter might be; one thing I am certain of, that you did not know your *letters* then; and every body knows that these tea-dealers, who are very vain, and want to go higher than any body else for the antiquity of their family, are noted for lying.

C. On the other hand, old *Isaac*, the great chronicler, who was so famous for casting a figure, used to say that the register itself had been altered, and that he could prove I was much younger than you have usually reckoned me to be. It may be so; for my part, I cannot be supposed to remember so far back. I could not write in my early youth, and it was a long time before I had a pocket almanac to set down all occurrences in, and the ages of my children, as I do now.

E. Well; your exact age is not so material; but there is one point which I confess I wish much to ascertain: I have often heard it asserted, that as you increase in years, you grow wiser and better; and that you are at this moment, more candid, more liberal, a better manager of your affairs, and, in short, more

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amiable

amiable in every respect, than ever you were in the whole course of your life; and others—you will excuse me, madam,—pretend that you are almost in your dotage; that you grow more tolerable every year you live; and that, whereas in your childhood you were a sprightly innocent young creature, that rose with the lark, lay down with the lamb, and thought or said no harm of any one; you are become suspicious, selfish, interested, fond of nothing but indulging your appetites, and continually setting your own children together by the ears for straws. Now I should like to know where the truth lies?

C. As to that, I am, perhaps, too nearly concerned to answer you properly. I will, therefore, only observe, that I do not remember the time when I have not heard exactly the same contradictory assertions.

E. I believe the best way to determine the question will be by facts. Pray be so good as to tell me how you have employed yourself in the different periods of your life; from the earliest time you can remember, for instance?

C. I have a very confused remembrance of living in a pleasant garden full of fruit, and of being turned out because I had not minded the injunctions that were laid upon me. After that I became so very naughty, that I got a severe ducking, and was in great danger of being drowned.

E. A hopeful beginning, I must allow! Pray what was the first piece of work you recollect being engaged in?

C. I remember setting myself to build a prodigious high house of cards, which I childishly thought I could raise up to the very skies. I piled them up very high, and at last left off in the middle, and had my tongue slit for being so self-conceited. Afterwards, I baked dirt in the sun, and resolved to make something very magnificent, I hardly knew what; so I built a great many moulds in the form of sugar-loaves, very broad at bottom and pointed at top:—they took me a great many years to make, and were fit for no earthly purpose when they were done. They are still to be seen, if you choose to take the trouble of going so far. Travellers call them my *folly*.

E. Pray what studies took you attention when you first began to learn?

C. At first I amused myself, as all children do, with pictures; and drew, or rather attempted to draw, figures of lions and serpents, and men with the

heads of animals, and women with fishes' tails; to all which I affixed a meaning, often whimsical enough. Many of these my first scratches are still to be seen upon old walls and stones, and have greatly exercised the ingenuity of the curious to find out what I could possibly mean by them. Afterwards, when I had learned to read, I was wonderfully entertained with stories of giants, griffins, and mermaids; and men and women turned into trees, and horses that spoke, and of an old man that used to eat up his children till his wife deceived him by giving him a stone to eat instead of one of them; and of a conjurer that tied up the wind in bags, and——

E. Hold, hold, my good madam; you have given me a very sufficient proof of that propensity to the marvellous which I have always remarked in you. I suppose, however, you soon grew too old for such nursery stories as these.

C. On the contrary, I amused myself with putting them into verse, and had them sung to me on holidays; and, at this very day, I make a point of teaching them to all my children, in whose education I take any pains.

E. I think I should rather whip them for employing their time so idly; I hope at least these pretty stories kept you out of mischief!

C. I cannot say they did; I never was without a scratched face, or a bloody nose, at any period I can remember.

E. Very promising dispositions, truly?

C. My amusements were not all so mischievous. I was very fond of staring, and telling fortunes, and trying a thousand tricks for good luck, many of which have made such an impression on my mind, that I remember them even to this day.

E. I hope, however, your reading was not all of the kind you have mentioned.

C. No. It was at some very famous races, which were held every four years for my diversion, and which I always made a point to be at, that a man once came upon the race-ground, and read a history-book aloud to the whole company: there were, to be sure, a number of stories in it not greatly better than those I have been telling you; however, from that time, I began to take to more serious learning, and likewise to reckon and date all my accounts by these races, which, as I told you, I was very fond of.

E. I think you afterwards went to school, and learnt philosophy and mathematics?

C. I did so. I had a great many famous masters.

E. Were you a teachable scholar?

C. One of my masters used always to weep when he saw me; another used always to burst into a fit of laughter. I leave you to guess what they thought of me.

E. Pray what did you do when you were in middle age? That is usually esteemed the most valuable part of life.

C. I somehow got shut up in a dark cell, where I took a long nap.

E. And after you waked—

C. I fell a-disputing with all my might.

E. What were the subjects that interested you so much?

C. Several.

E. Pray let us have a specimen?

C. Whether the light of Tabor was created or uncreated; whether *one* be a number; whether men should cross themselves with two fingers or with three; whether the creation was finished in six days, because it is the most perfect number; or whether six is the most perfect number, because the creation was finished in six days; whether two and one make three, or only one?

E. And pray what may be your opinion of the last proposition, particularly?

C. I have by no means made up my mind about it; in another century, perhaps, I may be able to decide upon the point.

E. These debates of yours had one advantage, however; you could not possibly put yourself in a passion on such kind of subjects.

C. There you are very much mistaken. I was constantly in a passion upon one or other of them; and if my opponent did not agree with me, my constant practice was to knock him down, even if it were in the church. I have the happiness of being able to interest myself in the most indifferent questions as soon as I am contradicted upon it. I can make a very good dispute out of the question, Whether the preference be due to blue or green, in the colour of a jockey's cap; and would desire no better cause of a quarrel than whether a person's name should be spelt with C or with K.

E. These constant disputes must have had a very bad effect on your younger children. How do you hope ever to have a quiet house?

C. And yet, I do assure you, there is no one point that I have laboured more than that important one of family harmony.

E. Indeed!

C. Yes; for the sake of that order and unanimity, which has always been dear to me, I have constantly insisted that all my children should *sneeze* and *blow their noses* at the same time, and in the same manner.

E. May I presume to ask the reason of this injunction?

C. Is it possible you do not see the extreme danger, as well as indecorum, of suffering every one to blow his nose his own way? Could you trust any one with the keys of your offices, who sneezed to the right when other people sneezed to the left; or to the left when they sneezed to the right?

E. I confess I am rather dull in discerning the inconvenience that would ensue; but, pray have you been able to accomplish this desirable uniformity?

C. I acknowledge I have not; and indeed I have met with so much obstinate resistance to this my wife's regulation, that, to tell you the truth, I am almost on the point of giving it up. You would hardly believe the perverseness my children have shewn on the occasion; blowing their noses, locked up in their rooms, or in dark corners about the house, in every possible way; so that, in short, on pretence of colds, tender noses, or want of pocket handkerchiefs, or one plea or another, I have been obliged to tolerate the uncomplying, very much against my will. However, I contrived to show my disapprobation, at least, of such scandalous irregularities, by never saying, *God bless you*, if a person sneezes in the family contrary to established rule.

E. I am glad, at least, you are, in this respect, got a little nearer to common sense. As you seem to have been of so imperious a disposition, I hope you were not trusted with any mischievous weapons?

C. At first I used to fight with clubs and stones; afterwards with other weapons; but at length I contrived to get at gunpowder, and then I did glorious mischief.

E. Pray you had never any body who taught you better?

C. Yes, several wise men, from time to time, attempted to mend my manners, and reform me, as they called it.

E. And how did you behave to them?

C. Some I hunted about; some I poisoned; some I contrived to have thrown into prison; some I made bonfires of; others I only laughed at. It was but the other day that one of them
wanted

wanted to give me some hints for the better regulation of my family, upon which I pulled his house down : I was often, however, the better for the lesson, though the teacher had seldom the pleasure of seeing it.

E. I have heard it said, you are very partial to your children, that you pamper some, and starve others. Pray who are your favourites ?

C. Generally those who do the most mischief.

E. Had you not once a great favourite called Louis, whom you used to style the immortal man ?

C. I had so. I was continually repeating his name, I set up a great number of statues to him, and ordered that every one should pull off his hat to them as he went by.

E. And what is become of them now ?

C. The other day, in a fit of spleen, I kicked them all down again.

E. I think I have read, that you were once much under the influence of an old man, with a high-crowned hat, and a bunch of keys by his side ?

C. It is true. He used to frighten me by setting his arms a-kimbo, and swearing most terribly ; besides which, he was always threatening to put me in a dark hole, If I did not do as he would have me. He has conjured many pence out of my pocket, I assure you ; and he used to make me believe the strangest stories ! But I have now pretty nearly done with him ; he dares not speak so big as he used to do ; hardly a shoe-black will pull off his hat to him now ; it is even as much as he can do to keep his own tight upon his head ; nay, I have been assured that the next high wind will certainly blow it off.

E. You must, doubtless, have made great advances in the art of reasoning, from the various lights and experiments of modern times : pray what was the last philosophical study that engaged your attention ?

C. One of the last was a system of quackery, called *Animal Magnetism*.

E. And what in theology ?

C. A system of quackery, called Swedenborgianism.

E. And pray what are you doing at this moment ?

C. I am going to turn over quite a new leaf, I am singing *Ca Ira*.

E. I do not know whether you are going to turn over a new leaf or no, but I am sure, from this account, it is high time you should. All I can say is, that

if I cannot mend you, I will endeavour to take care you do not spoil me ; and one thing more, that I wish you would lay your commands on Miss Burney, to write a new novel, and make you laugh.

To the Editor.

SIR,

OUR vice-chancellor has taken the Pythagorean maxim on silence for the subject of the prize epigram. Whether to make us attentive to the many good maxims on silence in Stobæus or as an oblique mode of passing an encomium on a celebrated acquitted felon, who by many, for his political (by all, for his literary) talents, is esteemed an ornament to our university, it is not for me to determine. The Pythagorean maxim was, as our vice-chancellor has delivered it, *Ἄρη σιγῶν ἡ κρισις τῶν σιγῶν λεγόμενῃ* which, translated into plain English, by Mr. Tooke, before the privy-council, and by the vice-chancellor, under the existing circumstances of the two bills, is, ' Let Mum be the order of the day.' The sentiment is, perhaps, expressed more neatly in the usual manner ; *ἡ λεγὸν ἐν σιγῇ κρισις ἢ σιγῇ ἐκ;* but whether the vice-chancellor has adopted or not, the best mode of conveying his sentiments, permit me to express my opinion, that, in the perturbation of men's minds at present on political subjects, every allusion to them should, in the seats of literature, be carefully avoided.

M. . . . Coll. Camb,

Feb. 23

ACADEMICUS.

ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

[The following original and authentic sketch of the Life of that eminent artist, the late Mr. MORTIMER, we presume will be acceptable to the public.—We hope to be able to furnish a variety of original matter of this kind, and we solicit the favours of correspondents for the purpose.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LIFE OF MORTIMER, THE PAINTER.

JOHN HAMILTON MORTIMER, a painter of uncommon powers, cut off as he was approaching the meridian of his excellence, was born at Eastbourne in the county of Sussex : his father was a collector of the customs at that port, who bore a most respectable character. There were four children ; John was the eldest ; his brother, at this

very

very time, holds the place under government which belonged to his father; and the other two were daughters. Our painter caught a love for the art, which he afterwards professed, with so much honour to himself, from two very remarkable circumstances:—Before his eyes were constantly some drawings, by an uncle of the same name, who, though he never rose above mediocrity, has yet left behind him some works which will preserve his name from oblivion, particularly the altar-piece at Aylesbury church (a), and the portraits of Pat Alexander, and of an old woodman in that neighbourhood. As this man was an itinerant, his works are still to be seen in several parts of Great Britain, particularly in Yorkshire.

Nor was the young designer at a loss for objects on which to indulge his sportive fancy; for the peculiar situation in which he was placed, occasioned him to observe the proceedings of that ferocious and cunning tribe of men, the smugglers, and led him to be very conversant with the wild scenes of nature, and the terrific grandeur of the sea, in watching their artful proceedings, that his parent might best pursue those measures which the duties of his office called upon him to fulfil. Relative affection might be said to have produced the desire, and local circumstances to form the peculiar taste of one who, every where but in his paintings, possessed mildness and urbanity of manners in the highest degree. Was nature, indeed, more listened to than it is in the choice of a profession, we should not so often have occasion to lament that dulness has admittance where genius alone should be found, and that Genius herself had mistaken her aim, in choosing that avocation which too much tended to cramp her powers and clip her wings. From education young Mortimer received no great advantages, as it was merely that which his own, then obscure, village afforded; but, however, from being frequently in company with men of talents, he acquired a greater knowledge of the Poets than is generally possessed by persons whose pursuits do not absolutely oblige them to live on the fruits of their literary stock.

Contrary to the pernicious maxims which the most cautious parents generally adopt, in dictating to their chil-

dren the walk of life in which they should tread, they who had the happiness of calling this child their own, fanned the rising flame, and placed him, for three years, with Mr. Hudson, giving a premium of 100*l.* for that purpose; having taken great delight in looking at those drawings which he had produced from time to time in copy-books; which they procured him for that purpose, several of which are in the possession of Knight C. of Shropshire. At Mr. Hudson's, he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds, and had for his fellow pupil Mr. Wright, of Derby; names which can never be mentioned without exciting agreeable emotions. Whilst he was here, and for a considerable time afterwards, he attended the Duke of Richmond's gallery (b), which was, indeed, his school, and where his assiduity, his exertions, and his opening powers were so much noticed by Cipriani, and the late Mr. Moser, that they represented him so favourably to the illustrious nobleman, whose liberal scheme might be said greatly to have contributed to the encouragement of young artists (who, previous to that period, laboured under peculiar discouragements, from which they are now in some measure freed) that he wished very much to have retained him in his house, which offer he rejected on some account or other.

When the artists exhibited their pictures at Spring Gardens, he contended the palm with Hayman, who might have been styled the father of historic painting in England, and bore it away, which was no small honour, when such were the competitors. The subject was the Conversion of the Britons by St. Paul, and is now placed over the altar at the church at Chipping-Wycombe, for which purpose it was retouched, in 1778, having been previously given by Dr. Bates, then of Missenden, but now of Red-Lion Square, to whose liberal communications the writer of this article is greatly indebted, and whose heart will ever feel the manner in which that obligation, as well as many others, was conferred.

About this time, Mr. Mortimer resided at one Maronne's, a bookfeller, under the Piazzas in Covent-Garden, where he contracted an intimacy with several that were distinguished for the liveliness of their parts, rather than from any solid properties which they

(a) The subject was the Lord's Supper. Mortimer intended to have retouched it, if he had survived.

(b) See a note of Mr. Hayley, in his *Art of Painting*, p. 94.

had to recommend them; and he frequently lamented that the course of life which he then pursued was extremely injurious to his health. He then took a house in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, belonging to Mr. Langford, the auctioneer, and resided in it several years, till he married Miss Jane Thirfel, at that church, and afterwards resided in Norfolk-street, where his widow now lives. Never was a man more happy in such a connection, or a woman more miserable when death deprived her of him. They possessed, in an uncommon degree, the same turn of mind, brilliancy of fancy, and smartness of repartee, accompanied with the utmost cheerfulness of temper. Several times have I partaken of this feast of reason, and deeply regret that it a banquet of which I am no longer called upon to partake.

In 1774, he exhibited his Progress of Vice, taking Salvator Rosa for his model, and at length greatly surpassed him. In his Progress of Virtue, which he drew as a companion, he was not so successful. It seldom happens that an after-thought will answer, for then is lost the vivid fire which gave the glowing feature to the whole. Tired of the dissipation to which he had been too long accustomed, and induced by Dr. Bates to settle at a large house belonging to that gentleman, at Aylesbury, in Berks, where was a very spacious room, entirely calculated to show his paintings to advantage, and a garden, from which was a very extensive prospect to be beheld, he cheerfully acceded to it as a residence for the summer months. While he was recovering his health and forming the tone of his mind anew, he cultivated with greater ardour than ever his bold designs; and having been introduced by his learned patron to five families in the neighbourhood, viz. Mr. Kenyons, &c. at the Vatch Chalfant, St. Giles's, where Sir Hugh Palliser now resides; Mr. Drake's, of Chardiloes, Agmondesham; Coulston Scottowe, esq. late colonel of the Bucks militia; the late Mr. Grubb, of Horsenden; and lord le Despencer, he painted as much in one year as amounted to pool. Nor did this retirement prove abortive in the highest sense, for having once broken the charm, and betaken himself to practices more becoming a rational mind, his discourse now became decent and guarded, and his attendance on the duties of religion very exact; and, indeed, one that well knew him, ob-

served, that religion seemed to have taken a very strong hold of his mind. The larger works of this artist are so well known, that a bare enumeration is sufficient (c), viz. 1. King John signing Magna Charta; 2. The Battle of Agincourt; 3. The Origin of Heath; 4. Twelve Characters from Shakspeare, and four representing the Tragic and Comic Muse, Poetry and Painting; 5. Banditti, from Salvator Rosa; 6. A set of Monsters, which were designed to contrast the horrible and the tender; 7. A group of Geniuses in caricature, viz. Johnson, Churchill, Goldsmith, &c. As a Portrait Painter, he did not possess much excellence. Still life had not sufficient attractions for his romantic mind; he has, however, drawn several. Besides Mr. Drake's family (d), there are some good portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Scottowe; Mrs. Wells, wife of the Rev. John Wells, of Great Missenden, in the possession of her father, Joseph Burnham, esq; Mrs. Mortimer, and Mrs. Pigott.

He also assisted others; for the figures in Paton's Sea Views, which were sent over to the Empress of Russia, being representations of important victories gained by her, were drawn by him. Jervase frequently employed him, and, among other works, the design of the Great Window at Salisbury cathedral is done by him. The leisure moments of Mr. Mortimer were employed in drawing designs for Bell and others: those which were prefixed to the first edition of *Evelina* were of his performance. His designs are, indeed, preferred to his paintings, by those who have had the opportunity to examine both with attention. The heat of genius was not cooled by staying too long on the anvil of industry; there are some fine sketches still in the possession of Dr. Bates; one especially, of Mr. Kenyon's family, with the original sketch at the bottom of the paper.

It was astonishing to observe with

(c) A critical examination of his beauties and defects, together with a very full account of his life, may one day or other come from the pen of one every way adequate to the task.

(d) This picture contains the portraits of Mr. Drake, sen.—2. Mr. W. D. who died the other day, universally lamented—3. Dr. Drake, rector of Agmondesham—4. Mr. Territ D. who succeeds to the estate of his brother William—5. Mr. Garrard D.—6. Miss Drake—7. Mrs. Banks, her sister, the wife of a clergyman of that name.

what

what rapidity he wrought. Once I remember to have been with him when he was engaged in painting the Battle of Agincourt, and hardly could I tell which to admire most, the quickness with which his pencil wrought, or the energy of his remarks. No man seemed less conscious of his own powers than himself, or less unwilling to encourage others who had the smallest pretensions to excellence (*c*). Before he attempted any work of importance, he always devoted some time to the perusal of that author which would give him the most information; and, indeed, his conversation frequently turned on allusions to the politest writers, expressed in the most forcible terms. After the sketch had been drawn, he generally gave himself some rest, though he often applied to the drag-net by way of exercise.

The career of this true devotee to Apollo terminated sooner, and much more suddenly, than could have been wished. He stayed at Aylesbury till about the close of the year, and went to London as well as usual. The evening but one before he went up, I supped at his house, in company with some friends, and he seemed as cheerful as ever, and talked of writing his life in Hudibrastic verse. Soon after, however, an alteration took place; he was seized with a violent fever, which preying upon a constitution already weak, carried him off in a few days, to the regret of all that knew him. He was attended by two physicians; but being desirous of seeing his old friend, Dr. B. he came up to him, and, alas! had the pain to behold his lively friend give up the ghost in his arms. He died February 4, 1779, aged 38 years, at a time when Envy was withdrawing her shafts, and the voice of Truth was heard with attention. He is dead, but his memory lives in my heart; for there was that about him, independent of his talents, which must make an humble admirer of true worth and cultivated understanding regret his loss.

Backs, Feb. 6, 1796.

LIBRA.

(*c*) Among others, Mr. Brett of Aylesbury, cannot pass unnoticed; though an house-painter, he copied much with approbation, and drew one or two things which were well spoken of: his manners were gentle, but his fortune in life indifferent. His son also possesses the power of copying to a great degree, and would have been brought forward into life if this ingenious man had not been taken off so soon.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF AN USEFUL INSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH.

AMONG the institutions favourable to the speedy dispersion of information, one has been called forth at Paris, by the political state, and diffusive culture of the people, which may deserve imitation in other countries. It is called in France a *Cabinet de Lecture*, or reading-shop. All the streets of Paris are supplied with these rooms, some on the ground-floor, some, and these are most quiet, above stairs. The owner provides periodical publications, such as the principal newspapers, magazine, reviews, annual registers, &c.; provides a standing library, consisting of maps, gazetteers, statistical dictionaries, and of the more eminent political writings; and provides all the pamphlets and hand-bills of the time, with impartial profusion.—These shops are open from eight in the morning until ten in the evening. They are shaded in summer by blinds, warmed in winter by stoves, and, at dark, are illuminated by Argand's lamps. Desks and chairs are commodiously arranged for the customers. Tents, or moveable shops of this kind, are occasionally pitched in the Garden of Equality, in the Thuilleries, in the Elysian Fields, in the Groves of the Luxembourg. Persons are allowed to subscribe by the quarter, the month, the week, the day; and, in consequence of such subscription, can use, in the room, any of the books with which it is furnished. The shop-keeper, mostly a female, delivers them out. To a single sitting, any one is admitted for two pence, and may thus acquaint himself with the topics of the day, in the speeches and pamphlets of the leading public characters. A small expence is sufficient to found such a library, which mostly supports itself with profit. It is common for the shop-keepers to be in connection with some principal bookseller, and to vend any of the articles exposed for perusal, at a price marked in the title-page. Neither coffee nor conversation is admitted. The silence of a church prevails. These reading-rooms have done more to form the public mind of the Parisians, than the conversations of the *Café de Foi*, the disputations of the Jacobins, or even the galleries of the National Convention. The proprietors vie with each other in the affected elegance of their designations.

tions. One shop calls itself the *Altar of the Muses*, another the *Temple of Instruction*, a third the *Cradle of Opinion*, and a fourth the *Coffin of Prejudice*!

For the Monthly Magazine.

AGAINST LUXURY.

A chapter never before translated, from the POLITICS of ARISTOTLE.

WEALTH, or property, like all other passing things, is to be considered two ways, as matter and form; the matter being from nature, as the wheat, the wool, the marble, the gold; and the form from man, as the loaf, the garment, the temple, the drachma. In some things there is more of matter; as, in a loaf of three oboles, I obtain for two oboles of wheat, and, for one obole only, in the work of the grinder, the kneader, and the baker. In other things there is more of form; as in the Bombacyné of Cyprus, of which three drachmas' worth contains of wool for one drachma only, and for two of gain made by the weaver, the teazer, and the merchant.

Now, the matter only can serve for food, raiment, shelter, or otherwise for the support of existence; for the form, in proportion as it abounds, implies a waste of matter. If it require the wool of one sheep to make the blanket of a Cynic, it will require the wool of two to make the Syrian cloak of a Satrap; much of the fleeces having in this been cast away for coarseness, much for ill colour, some for rude spinning, and some was clipped into down by the smoother of the surface; yet shall Diogenes, with his single fleece, be longer clad than Darius with his two. Thus again, a bushel of shipmens' biscuits comes to cost little more than an equal measure of corn; but the white cakes for sacrifice are many times dearer than a like quantity of wheat; yet the former, not the latter, will most nourish the eater; for of these the bran was sifted away, and thrown to the doves, the chippings were trodden under foot, and, of the finer flour, much was dissipated in dust; their form having been given with a loss of matter, which last alone profits.

It is nature, then, who supports man. What, out of effeminacy, he bestows upon her productions, only diminishes his own means of subsistence. Also has she, as it were in vengeance, made it necessary that complex forms can only

be given to her productions by lessening the number of the virtuous: for, if matter alone supports life, the number of the living must keep pace with the plenty of natural productions, with the abundance of matter, and must be somewhat abridged by every impression of form. Moreover, it being the office of the servile class, and never of the free, to impress form, a greater proportion of the service, or unworthy class, must be provided with support out of the productions of nature, and fewer of the free, or virtuous class, if much of form be usually impressed upon things, than if but little; for such natural productions are in quantity definite, and must maintain so many only. Sparta, therefore, which, in its furniture, is not given to other than rude workmanship, has found the increase of Helots often to be excessive, but of citizens never; and, therefore, the masters are permitted to hunt and destroy the slaves. Whereas, Athens, which willingly prizes every thing rather for its shape than its material, that is, for the abundance of form, is continually necessitated to import slaves from among the barbarians, in order to employ them at artificers. It has, however, had to dismiss more colonies of free citizens, who are the strength and honour of states, than even the sea-towns of the Ionians.

The lawgiver, therefore, whom it becomes rather to multiply the citizen than the alien; those who love their country, rather than those who value not its welfare; those from among whom are drawn the ornaments of the forum and the thunderbolts of war, rather than the polishers of pebbles, or the carvers of golden grasshoppers;—he will forbid the use of such clothes, dwellings, food, or furniture, as are valued for their form, not for their matter; and he will command a preference for those in which matter, not form, abounds. All labour bestowed upon what is of nature, being not only a labour in vain, which merely effeminacy desires, but a labour which even lessens in produce the power of benefiting; and a labour which obtains nourishment wholly for the untaught and the unworthy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Treatise on Man, his intellectual faculties, and his education, by the celebrated Helvetius, appears to have been

been much read in various parts of Europe; and the author seems to have made many profelytes. But the system of Helvetius, though artfully constructed, and with great logical subtilty, does not appear to me to be grounded upon nature, truth, or reason. His work, however, contains a variety of observations on human nature, which may be read with advantage, and are well worthy of attention.

Helvetius says, towards the beginning of his work, "I regard the understanding, the virtue, and genius of man, as the product of instruction." He afterwards states it as a question, "Whether in each individual, his talents and his virtues be the effect of organization, or of the education he receives?" And he declares himself to be of the latter opinion; that the talents and the virtue of every individual, are the effect of the education he has received.

Helvetius also says, "If I can demonstrate, that man is, in fact, nothing more than the product of his education, I shall, doubtless, reveal an important truth to mankind." He certainly could have done so; but I am perfectly convinced, that he has produced no such demonstration; though he has sufficiently proved, that education has a very powerful influence both upon the moral and intellectual characters of men.

A Spanish writer on education, Huartes, was so far from concurring in sentiment with Helvetius, that he makes the following observations on the subject: "Were I myself a master, before I received any scholar to my school, I would sift him narrowly, to find out, if I could, what kind of genius he had; and if I discovered in him a propensity for learning, I would cheerfully receive him; but if I found he was not in the least capable of any learning, I would advise him to waste no more time, nor lose any more pains, but seek out some other way to live, that requires not such abilities as learning does. Experience exactly agrees with this; for we see a great many scholars enter upon the study of each science, let the master be good or bad; and, in conclusion, some attain to great learning, others to indifferent; and the rest have done nothing, throughout their whole course, but lost their time, spent their money, and beat their brains to no purpose."

"The difficulty of accounting for this would not be great, if we duly reflected, that those who are unapt for one, are fit for another science, and, that the most ingenious in one sort of learning, proceeding to another, make nothing of it. I myself can attest the truth of this: for there were three school-fellows of us, who were set at the same time to learn Latin. One took it very readily; the other two could never so much as make a tolerable oration. However, all three fell upon logic; and one, that could make no hand of grammar, eagle-like, penetrated into that art, whereas the other two could not advance the least step therein during the whole course. But then again, all three passing to the study of astronomy, it was very observable, that he who could neither learn Latin nor Logic, in a few days' space understood Astronomy better than the master who taught him, of which the other two could understand nothing."

If the sentiment of Helvetius were founded in truth, that the talents of every man are merely the effect of the education he receives, it may be supposed, that if you could discover in what manner Homer or Shakspeare were educated, you have nothing to do but to get twenty boys, from any place whatever, and educate them in the same manner in which Homer and Shakspeare were educated, and you would immediately produce the same number of Homers and Shakspeares. It is the same, according to Helvetius, with virtue as with genius: they are both the result of education. It might, therefore, be presumed, that, according to his system, if you could discover the method in which Jonas Hanway and John Howard had been educated, you might, in like manner, take twenty other boys from the same place, or from any other, and educate them in the same manner, and you would immediately produce the same number of Hanways and Howards. But though this, at the first view, seems to be the necessary result of his system, yet this consequence does not result from his system, when it is more accurately examined. For he maintains, that no two persons ever do receive the same

* A Treatise of the Education and Learning proper for the different Capacities of Youth, p. 17, translated from the Spanish, 1734.
E 2 education.

education. "What is necessary," he says, "in order that two individuals should receive precisely the same education? That they should be precisely in the same positions, and the same circumstances. Now this is what never can take place. It is evident, therefore, that no two persons can receive the same instruction." In another place, he says, "It is at the very instant when a child receives motion and life, that it receives its first instruction. It is sometimes even in the womb, where it is conceived, that it learns to distinguish between sickness and health." — "When some months have passed, its sight is distinct, its organs are fortified, it becomes by degrees susceptible of all impressions; then the senses of seeing, hearing, tasting, touching, smelling, in a word, all the inlets to the mind are set open; then all the objects of nature rush thither in crowds, and engrave an infinity of ideas on the memory. In these first moments, what can be true instructors of infancy? The divers sensations it feels: these are so many instructions it receives." — "If two children have the same preceptor, if they are taught to distinguish their letters, to read and repeat their catechism, &c. they are supposed to receive the same education." But "the true preceptors of a child, are the objects that surround him: these are the instructors to whom he owes almost all his ideas."

Helvetius states, that it is to chance that the public are often indebted for illustrious characters. He first instances in the case of Vaucanson, whom he represents as having been led to the study of mechanics, in which he greatly distinguished himself, by the accidental circumstance of his being left in a particular room, while his mother was engaged with her spiritual director; on which occasion he had nothing to amuse him but the motions of a clock that happened to stand in the room. Helvetius then says, "A chance of the same sort illumined the genius of Milton. Cromwell died, his son succeeded him, and was driven out of England. Milton participated his ill fortune; he lost the place of secretary to the protector, was imprisoned, released, and driven into exile. At last he returned, retired to the country, and there, in the leisure of retreat and disgrace, he executed the poem which he had projected in his youth, and which has placed him in the

rank of the greatest of men." But the fact is, that Milton had distinguished himself by his genius, and by his publications, even more than ten years before the execution of Charles the First. He never left his country after the restoration; nor can the production of the *Paradise Lost* be properly attributed to any of the circumstances enumerated by Helvetius.

He next proceeds to Shakspeare. He says, "If Shakspeare had been, like his father, always a dealer in wool; if his imprudence had not obliged him to quit his trade and his country; if he had not associated with libertines, and stole deer from the park of a nobleman; had not been pursued for theft, and obliged to take refuge in London; engage in a company of actors; and, at last, disgusted with being an indifferent performer, he had not turned author; the prudent Shakspeare had never been the celebrated Shakspeare; and, whatever ability he might have acquired in the trade of wool, his name would never have reflected a lustre on England."

Accidental circumstances might be the means of bringing Shakspeare to London, and of causing him to commence dramatic writer; but it by no means follows from thence, that his uncommon powers of mind were the result of those circumstances. Accidental circumstances caused Cibber to become a dramatic writer; but they did not make a Shakspeare of him. Cibber himself states, that if he had not become a player, and a dramatic writer, he was in some danger of being a bishop. "Had my father's business," says he, "permitted him to have carried me one month sooner, as he intended, to the university, who knows, but by this time, that purer fountain might have washed my imperfections into a capacity of writing, instead of plays and annual odes, sermons, and pastoral letters?"

That accidental circumstances may be the means of placing a man in a situation, which will give him an opportunity of his exhibiting talents, which otherwise he would have been unable to display, I shall readily admit. Accidental circumstance, and particular situations, may also lead a man to a more vigorous exertion of his powers, than would otherwise have probably taken place. — But, when all this is admitted, the con-

clusions of Helvetius do not follow from his premises.

Those who have paid much attention to human characters; can hardly, I think, have avoided observing, that in some you discover a greater quickness of conception than in others, greater powers of discrimination, a more correct judgment, a more fertile imagination, and greater strength of memory. Nor can the striking difference which you see in different men, in these respects, ever be accounted for by the difference of their education, or the different situations in which they have been placed. A great difference, with respect to intellect, is observable in children of the same age, and brought up together. It appears to me, that the different degrees of vigour in the intellectual powers of men, whether it arises from material organization, or from whatever cause, is as striking, and as apparent, as their difference in stature, or in bodily strength.

Feb. 15, 1796.

J. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGIN OF THE MAY-POLE.

THE leisure days after seed-time had been chosen by our Saxon ancestors for folk-motes, or conventions of the people. Not till after the Norman conquest, the Pagan festival of Whitsuntide fully melted into the Christian holiday of Pentecost. Its original name is Wittenide, the time of choosing the WIS or WISE MEN to the WITTEN-AGEMOTTE. It was consecrated to Hertha, the goddess of peace and fertility; and no quarrels might be maintained, no blood shed, during this truce of the goddess. Each village, in the absence of the baron, at the assembly of the nation, enjoyed a kind of Saturnalia. The vassals met upon the common green round the May-pole, where they elected a village-lord, or king, as he was called, who chose his queen. He wore an oak, and the a hawthorn wreath, and together they gave laws to the rustic sports during these sweet days of freedom. The MAY-POLE then is the English TREE of LIBERTY! Are there many yet standing?

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

ON reading over, some years ago, the Analytics of Dr. Waring, I was struck

with the obscurity which pervaded the whole work: but my attention was more taken up with the endeavour to make myself master of the author's ideas than to examine the general foundations of his reasoning. Some particular circumstances led me, not long ago, to review my knowledge upon this subject: and, with the utmost deference to this celebrated mathematician, I could not help admitting the conjecture, that many difficulties in his writings arise from some circumstances being taken for granted, which have no foundation in nature, and from certain improprieties in language, which might, without any danger to his subjects, have been avoided.

Thus every person, conversant with the works of WARING, Euler, and others, on the analytics, must be sensible of the many difficulties attending the celebrated problem, to discover the sum of m powers of the roots of an equation of any dimensions, in terms of the co-efficients of that equation. And after having followed the usual process in forming equations, observed the increase in the co-efficients in each succeeding equation, and brought out the general conclusion, I was struck with the idea, that my labours were futile; and that the principle, on which my superstructure was built, namely, that equations are formed by the multiplication of equations of inferior dimensions, was founded in error.

Should my idea be right, I hope, that no one will suppose me capable of attempting to derogate in the least from the merit attached, certainly with justice, to the first mathematician in this country. If I cannot allow, that his conclusions are right, when referred to equations in general, still his theorems will be studied with pleasure and advantage, if, by a change of terms, we consider them as applicable only to the investigation of the properties of a manifold term, arising from the multiplication of double terms, consisting each of a known and an unknown term. Again, if my idea is right, it is evident, that much of the labour of the student in the higher algebra, will be superceded by the adoption of simpler principles; that many works treating on the changes of the signs, in an equation, the nature of positive and negative roots, the strange position and absolute jargon of impossible roots, may be laid aside, without detriment to general knowledge; and that instead of useless toil in the old beaten track,

track, which the experience of two ages shews to end in mazes and quagmires, we should recal our wandering steps, and endeavour to find out a better path in the recesses of science.

That the position on which the modern reasoning on the formation of equations is false, may, I think, be proved satisfactorily to any one, who has been instructed in the first rudiments of Algebra. For a quadratic equation, two simple equations are multiplied together, generally denoted by $x-a=0$, and $x-b=0$; for a cubic equation, three simple equations; and for an equation of higher dimensions, as many simple equations as that equation has dimensions. In the first instance, $x-a=0$ is multiplied into $x-b=0$, and, consequently, the result, $x^2 - x.a + a.b$, is equal to nothing. Of the last equation, there are evidently two roots, a and b , which may be ascertained without reference to the supposed multiplication; and, in fact, this equation does not result from the supposed multiplication; for if $x-a=0$, the unknown quantity in the second equation ought not to be called x , but by some other term, and then if the two equations are multiplied together, $x-a=0$, and $y-b=0$, the result will be, $xy-ay-bx+ab=0$; that is, the equation will be equal to nothing, when x is equal to a , or y is equal to b .

I do not deny that an equation may be formed by the multiplication of double terms, and a simple instance will be the means of farther showing the fallacy of the modern mode of reasoning, and the falsehood of the assertion, that an equation has as many roots as it has dimensions. Let a and b be any determinate quantities, a being greater than b , and x , the unknown quantity, greater than a . By multiplying together $x-a$, and $x-b$, we obtain the compound sum $x^2 - x.a + b.ab$. Now, since x is a variable quantity, I may suppose it to diminish, till it becomes equal to a , and, consequently, in that situation, my compound form will become a quadratic equation, $x^2 - px + q=0$. Let x be diminished still more, till it becomes equal to b , and the compound form will again become a quadratic, whose root is equal to b , resulting not from the multiplication $x-a$ into $x-b$, but from that of $a-x$ into $x-b$. We have obtained, then, by this mode of framing a quadratic equation, the knowledge of the truth, that in equations of this form $x^2 - px +$

$q=0$, there are two roots: and the same truth is discoverable in a much easier manner, without this tedious process of multiplying, by a very slight inspection of the equations.

But if something has thus been done, though in a bad manner, by multiplying in one form of a quadratic, what are we to do in other cases, when, for example, it is made to be $x^2 + px - q=0$? —We are told that this will result from the multiplication of $x+a=0$, into $x-b=0$, and, consequently, that the equation will still have two roots, a and b . I allow, that it will result from the multiplication of the double terms $x+a$ and $x-b$, and that the result may become, $x^2 + x.a - b.ab=0$. — But, whether I consider the formation of this equation, or investigate its peculiar nature, I cannot discover more than one root, and it appears to me impossible, as it must, I think, to every person, that it should have more than one root, which is b . For $x+a$ can never become equal to nothing; and this equation cannot, therefore, result from the multiplication together of two simple equations. Again, from inspecting the quadratic, it is discovered at first sight, that x cannot be equal to a . In this case, therefore, it is not true, that an equation has as many roots as dimensions; and I might go on to prove the same in equations of higher dimensions, some of which will have as many roots as dimensions, and others will not. The investigating of the number of roots in an equation from the nature of its form, will lead to real satisfactory knowledge, of great use in the mixed mathematics, whilst the other mode of treating equations, as produced from multiplying simple equations together, or equations of lower dimensions, has confounded a plain, simple, and elegant science; instead of sharpening the faculties of the mind, has blunted its natural edge, and has made many a student a mere technical transposer of figures upon paper, instead of an accurate reasoner.

The limits of my paper do not permit me to expatiate farther upon this subject; and, indeed, it is unnecessary, till I hear with what reception my first ideas may meet among your scientific correspondents. They will see clearly to what extent my reasoning proceeds; namely, that the changes of signs in an equation have no reference at all to the supposed nature of the roots, according to their quality

quality of being positive or negative ; and that the supposition of there being an impossible root in an equation, is an absurdity, arising either from false reasoning on good premises, or right reasoning on false premises ; or it may be from false premises and bad reasoning upon them ; and that Waring's celebrated proposition can be of no use at all, but in some few equations, whose form not having been ascertained, the student will most probably err in the application of the rule, to discover the sums of the powers of the roots, in any proposed equation.

I remain, sir,

Your sincere well-wisher,

A. SEARCH.

NEW MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

To be answered by Correspondents in a future Number.

QUESTION I.—*By Mr. Thomas Browne.*

If the wind, when blowing directly against a board of one foot square, set upright facing the wind, exert against the board a force equal

to the weight of 10 pounds : it is required to show what is the rate of velocity of the wind ; with a general rule for all such cases ?

QUESTION II.—*By Mr. J. North.*

It has been said, that abstracting from the refraction of light, the sum of the lengths of the longest and shortest days, in any latitude, is equal to 24 hours ; and also, that the sum of the lengths of any other two days, when the sun has equal and contrary declinations, is every where equal to 24 hours.—Required, a demonstration of the truth or falsehood of this assertion ?

QUESTION III.—*By Mr. W. Gough.*

From what height must a cannon-ball fall, to strike an object with the same force as it would in issuing from the mouth of a gun, supposing the velocity with which it was fired to be that of 1500 feet per second ?

QUESTION IV.—*By Mr. J. B.*

It is asserted by the chemists, that a point may be ascertained in the thermometrical scale, which shall denote the natural zero, or absolute privation of heat. As an instance of this, it is required to show how many degrees of refrigeration would deprive ice of all its heat, and to give an investigation of the rule, using Fahrenheit's scale ?

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

[This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these Objects.]

LAURENCE ECHARD.

THIS writer, however slightly he may be regarded, on account of his credulity, and for the little spirit of discernment and observation displayed in his History of England, merits respect for his modesty, and for the mass of materials which he has compiled and faithfully exhibited. He was a man of great amiableness of manners, and most unaffected simplicity, as the following anecdote will evince :—During his residence at Louth, in Lincolnshire, he used to ride, every Sunday, to his curé in the neighbourhood. One winter morning, a shoemaker's boy, carrying a pair of shoes to the same village where Echard was bound, overtook the parson, and bluntly asked him to take the shoes for him, and deliver them to the farmer, for whom they were made. The good-natured pastor readily accepted the commission ; but afterwards thought proper to ride after the boy, and ask him what he should do with the shoes, if they did

not fit ? "Why, then, master," says the other "bring them back again."

A gentleman once asked Mr. Echard, whether he was a *Whig* or a *Tory* ? to which he pertinently answered, "I am an *Historian*."

DR. SHEBBEARE.

THIS writer, whose name and writings seem to be sinking undeservedly into oblivion, had great vigour of conception and power of expression, though there appears a coarseness in his language. Dr. Johnson's admiration of him was very natural, for there was a strong similarity in their sentiments and in their manners. He was a man of great pride, very overbearing in his temper, and tenacious of his own opinions. Yet his company was greatly courted, as he was extremely communicative, though not so much from any inclination of giving pleasure or information to others, as to gratify his own vanity. His Letters on the English Nation,

tion, under the fictitious name of Angeloni, will richly repay the perusal. There is great originality and much entertainment in them. His Vindication of Admiral Byng is a strong performance, and throws great odium upon those who suffered that unfortunate man to fall, to screen themselves. He was originally an apothecary, then a chemist; and underwent great changes of fortune.

THOMAS NEWTON, BISHOP OF
BRISTOL.

THIS ingenious and pious prelate had not a great depth of learning, but he made up for it by a great extent of reading. He condensed all that he had read on the prophecies into an excellent treatise. Though strictly orthodox, and firmly attached to the church, of which he was certainly a brilliant ornament, he yet entertained a notion which few orthodox men are willing to encourage, and that was the everlasting mercy of God to all mankind, exhibited in the ultimate salvation or deliverance of them from the bonds of misery, and the power of corruption. The view of a final restoration of universal happiness by the Saviour of the world, opened his mind to a repugnance of the horrid notion which dooms a considerable part of the rational creation to eternal punishment, in the regions of darkness and despair. The Reverend Mr. Thomas Broughton, vicar of St. Mary Radcliffe, Bristol, and author of a Dictionary of all Religions, in folio, had the honour of convincing the good Bishop of the weak foundation on which that merciless doctrine has been built; for this amiable prelate made it his constant practice to pay frequent and familiar visits to all his clergy, and endeared himself greatly to them.

W.

An exact Copy of a curious original Letter from Mr. John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer-Royal, at the Observatory of Flamsteed-House, in Greenwich Park, to Sir Jonas Moore, Kt. the then Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

"For Sir Jonas Moore at
y^e Tower, these."

"The Observatory, Feb. 8, 1671."

"S^r,
I have examined the meane motions y^e suspected erroneous and find them accurate to sixths, and farther more needlesse since y^e error of one sixth in a day will not amount to more y^e y^e 20th part of a third, in 1800 yeares which is as far back as any observations of the sun extend: You will therefore find some other cause

of the fault in y^e calculation; for mine gives the suns return to his apogee or the circle of mean anomaly to completed in 365^d 06^h 09^m 17^s 29^{iv} 44^{iv}, as y^e may see by this proove."

"The earths mean diurnal motion is

	59	08"	19"	43 ^{iv}	47 ^v	21 ^{vi}
Diurnal recess of y ^e						
equinoctial points	-	8	12	48	47	

Therefore the earth's diurnal motion of anomaly is	-	59'	08	11	30	58	14
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And in 60 days	1'	29"	08	11"	30 ^{iv}	38 ^{iv}	34 ^v
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in 120	-	3	28	16	23	01	57	08
240	-	7	26	32	46	03	54	16

360	-	11	24	49	09	05	51	24
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5 dayes	-	4	55	40	57	34	53	
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6 houres	-		14	47	02	52	45	
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9 min.	-			22	10	34	19	
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17 sec.	-				41	53	24	
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29 thirds	-					1	11	27
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44 fourthes	-						1	48
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summe	12	00	00	00	00	00	00	
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"Therefore y^e sidereal yeare is as above stated; the worke has bene a little troublesome to me to cleare from my old papers & I thinke I might have easier wrought it anew in decimalls than have bene at the labor I have to state it thus. I have repeated the worke from my papers at large that y^e might be fully satisfied of it & p^haps it may be useful to prevent mistakes in your owne I have no more to adde but that I thinke I shall waite upon y^e againe on Tuesday morning next in the meane time I wish you all health & happiness & rest

y^e humble servant

JOHN FLAMSTEED.

"The waterman that brings this one Jeremy Holt is hee whom I could y^e of at the Tower Mr Stevens Mr Gammon & some others have spoken to me much in his commendations for a sober and discrete fellow & one y^e will be very diligent: he he was desirous to waite upon y^e and I gaue him this opportunity."

The above Sir Jonas Moore, from being simply a country schoolmaster in Yorkshire, by his merit, and the king's favour, for whom he rendered services in that country, rose to high rank, and enjoyed several posts of honour under the crown, and among others, that of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance; in which situation he was of great service to literature and to learned men; and was the means of establishing the Royal Observatory and placing his friend Mr. Flamsteed there as the first Astronomer Royal.

J. N.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

LITERARY HISTORY OF THE PRESENT PERIOD.

[TO BE CONTINUED OCCASIONALLY.]

AS we mean to dedicate a special article of our Miscellany to the general History of Letters, both domestic and foreign, we will, in this Number, give, by way of *Preliminary*, a concise retrospective view of the state of learning in Europe, since the commencement of the present century.

In comparing the present century with those immediately preceding, it will not be found, that so much has been done toward the improvement of science, as may be imagined by superficial observers, and might have been expected from progressive experience. The philologists, orators, poets, historians, and novellists, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were by no means inferior, and were in some respects superior, to those of the eighteenth. In mixed mathematics, particularly in astronomy, some valuable, at least curious discoveries have been made, from the great improvement of telescopes, and other instruments of observation. Mechanics have been carried to a much greater degree of perfection; and natural and experimental philosophy have acquired a certitude and accuracy, beyond what they had in any prior period: pharmacy has also been purified from the dregs of former times; anatomy and chisurgery have been eagerly and successfully cultivated; and the principles of the healing art have been simplified and better arranged.

Such are the parts of science, with respect to which our age can boast some sort of superiority; for, with regard to the fine arts, as they are termed, we apprehend they are rather languishing than acquiring vigour. A partial or local improvement, in some of them, may have taken place, and has, no doubt, taken place in this nation; but we greatly mistake, if, on the whole, they have not lost more than they have gained.

Whether in political, moral, or religious knowledge, we are a whit wiser than our forefathers, appears to us a problem, that may be disputed with

equal plausibility on both sides of the question. It is true, the general principles of social compacts and civil institutions have been more thoroughly canvassed, and perhaps better understood; the natural rights of man more clearly ascertained and more strongly asserted; the various sorts of government better discriminated and more impartially appraised: but how far these fine theories are compatible with practice, or are likely to be attended with permanent blessings to society, is yet to be seen.

New systems of ethics have likewise been created, and bases of various forms have been contrived for the statue of Virtue; yet we think it must be confessed, that the goddess is not more sincerely worshiped, nor her votaries more numerous, than in the days of our predecessors; we fear the reverse is true.

As to theology, or the science of religion, it has certainly undergone some considerable changes, within these fifty years, and is apparently on the eve of still greater alterations: but whether these alterations will produce a more genuine religion, that is, a more exalted idea of the Supreme Being, a greater respect for his behests, and a more humble submission to his will; in short, a more fervent and disinterested piety, seems to us highly problematical: Time, the greatest instructor, will show how far our mistrust is grounded.

One thing, however, may be advanced as true: religion in general wears a more amiable face; intolerance is no more her inseparable companion; and mankind seem willing to go to heaven, without jostling one another on the road. The principles of religion too have been more minutely examined; many inveterate prejudices exploded; revelation grounded upon more rational motives of credibility; a number of various corruptions eliminated from the sacred volumes with which the hand of time had tarnished them; and biblical criticism established on such principles, and guided by such rules, as must necessarily tend to its perfection.

This, therefore, is all well : yet if all this conduce not to meliorate the heart of man, to inspire him with a greater degree of *'the love of God and of his neighbour* ; what will religion profit by it ?

On the other hand, it is but too true, that irreligion has made great strides during the same period. The metaphysics of Hume, the eloquence of Bolingbroke, the learning of Freret, the wit of Voltaire, and the fascinating logic of Rousseau (not to mention a numerous, but less formidable, tribe of inferior writers) have inflicted severe wounds on Christianity, and spread the contagion of Infidelity far and wide : even Atheism, who before lurked in corners, and covered his face with a deceitful veil, has recently shown himself without disguise ; and *Hammonds* and *Danions* have appeared, who boldly dared the DEITY to punish them for disbelieving his existence.—And this is called *The Age of Reason* !

Having thus given a short view of the present state of literature in general, we will next, in as few words as possible, and we flatter ourselves with strict distributive justice, assign to the different nations of Europe their respective shares ; and begin by

ITALY.

Every one knows that, on the revival of letters, Italy was their first foster-mother ; and the golden age of LEO will ever be accounted a remarkable æra in the history of human knowledge. For a century, at least, it retained its superiority ; and although it has since been visibly sinking in the public scale, yet it still holds a considerable rank in every branch of science, where religion is not directly, or indirectly, concerned. It has produced excellent historians, most ingenious poets, and some tolerable orators ; it has greatly embellished its fine melodious language, and was the first modern nation that had a good Lexicon. In mathematics and experimental philosophy, it is not below its neighbours ; and it has always been deemed the best school for music, painting, and sculpture. Divinity alone (and philosophy in as far as it is connected with divinity) has been bound in fetters by monachism, superstition, and inquisitorial tribunals. But these fetters will probably soon be shaken off by that ingenious people ; God grant they may not at the same time shake off religion

herself, under the idea that she had forged their claims : this is no uncommon process in national revolutions. Some change in the religious creed of Italy appears to be inevitable. The scriptures are more generally studied, and have been translated into the vulgar tongue ; the bishops of particular dioceses, supported by their respective sovereigns, begin to exercise a jurisdiction independently of Rome ; Papal infallibility is scouted every where, save in the Papal territories, and even there feebly defended, perhaps not believed ; superstitious rites and usages are daily diminishing, and freedom of thought pervades all ranks of men who have had any sort of liberal education. What may we not augur from such symptoms ?

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

Although these nations have, for almost two centuries, made very little figure in the field of science, it is not hence to be concluded that this has been owing to want of capacity ; they are naturally a thinking and acute people, and, in the sixteenth century, held a respectable rank among the nations of Europe ; but here the inquisition, more rigid and bloody than that of Italy, has stifled every spark of genius that has come within its reach, and plunged the inhabitants into an ignorance hardly to be credited. The time, however, seems to approach, when that diabolical tribunal *must* be abolished ; and, to do justice to this and the last reign, its power has already been greatly curtailed : still, however, it has power enough to prevent a general dissemination of knowledge ; and few, comparatively, are the works of value that have yet been written on the other side of the Pyrenæes. Yet the Spanish language seems peculiarly formed for fine composition, whether in prose or verse ; and they have now a national Dictionary that vies with any in Europe.

FRANCE.

Unhappy France ! Thou wast once a nation of learned men. Although thou didst not embrace the muses so early as thy southern neighbour, thou receivedst them with not less tenderness, and cultivatedst them with more industry. In what species of writing (Epic poetry excepted) didst thou not excel ? What art or science didst thou not improve and adorn ? What charms didst thou not give to one of the most barbarous languages

tongues in the universe? Thy Gothogallie jargon, embellished by the skill of thy grammarians and orators, became the language of the world, and the vehicle of knowledge, to the ends of the earth. "Ah! how are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of learning perished!"

Reader, we meant not, by this apostrophe, to debase the French nation, nor to throw any slur upon their late exertions to shake off the yoke of Despotism, and vindicate their just rights; we are only penetrated with sorrow and regret, that the vindication of those rights should be attended with consequences so fatal to LEARNING, and, we fear, to liberty itself, at least for a long portion of time. But is France at present without learned men? are the arts and sciences there totally neglected? Neither the one nor the other! But, alas! the number of truly learned men in France, at this moment, are like the gleanings of the field: old age, exile, or the guillotine, has swept the great harvest away! and it will be yet a long, long winter before such another crop can appear. The arts and sciences are not altogether extinct; but they shed only a faint light; the rays of which serve chiefly to show what Vandalic devastation has been made among their best productions. Let us turn our eyes from so dismal a prospect, and cherish a hope, that the genius of France may yet trim his *twistered bays*, and rise to his former renown.

GERMANY, HOLLAND, &c.

A petulant French Jesuit once made it a question, Whether a German were capable of wit? And not less petulant was the observation of an Englishman, that the Dutch carried their genius in their backs. Odious assertions! The German Luther had at least as much wit as Father Bohours; and the Colloquies of Erasmus, of Rotterdam, contain more Attic humour than can be collected from the whole mass of English writers, from Chaucer to Swift.

That the French, a vain and jealous nation, should condemn German literature, is not much to be wondered. They have sometimes affected to despise their masters, the Italians. But that we, a Saxon colony, should join in the affront, is certainly a matter of surprise. The truth is, that although the German be the parent of our own tongue, or at least a sister-dialect, we have not

until very lately, paid any attention to German books, unless they were written in Latin. Yet Germany has, in the course of the present century, produced as many good works, in German, as any country in the world. We know not even if it be saying too much, to affirm, that more German books are annually published than in one half of the world besides: they are not all excellent, to be sure, but most of them are good, and few intollerable; and there is not a branch of science which is not highly cultivated, especially in the Protestant universities. Formerly, the Germans wrote in various dialects, as numerous as their various provinces; and still there are shades of difference in the languages of Berlin, Leipzig, and Vienna. But having now an excellent Lexicon, and several good Grammars, they seem to aim at some sort of uniformity, both in style and phraseology. Their poetry is greatly improved, and every day improving. In novel-writing, they are more natural than we. Of their oratory we cannot say so much. In mathematics, natural history, physic, experimental philosophy, they are second to none. In rational theology, they have made great progress; and in biblical criticism, hold the very first rank.

What we have said of Germany is more or less applicable to Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and the other northern regions that border on Germany, and speak Teutonic dialects. To them the German has been chiefly the great vehicle of knowledge, which they have generally transfused into their own tongues; but, in Sweden, of late, many very learned men have arisen, who, in philology, and every species of critical knowledge, are not inferior to the Germans; and they have one of the best translations of the Bible that have been made into modern languages.

The literature of Holland is, in some measure, peculiar to itself. Although their language be a German dialect, it has not been much written in; their principal works are in Latin or French. This latter was imported by the French refugees, who fled from the persecution of Louis XIV. and, through them, soon became familiar to the Dutch themselves: almost as many French works have issued from the presses of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague, as from those of Paris and Lyons. We speak not at all of the Netherlands, because we know no works of any great

merit in the Flemish dialect. It has, for many years, been giving place to the French, which now bids fair to extinguish it. The language of Lisle is become the language of Brussels; and, in half a century more, perhaps, there will be no other dialect spoken on this side the Rhine.

It might be expected that we should say something of Polish and Russian literature: but we confess we are little acquainted with either, except through the medium of German Reviews. We know only that the Russian language has been improved in latter times, and is said to be copious and harmonious: if any works of great importance shall appear in it, we will endeavour to get an account of them. We have seen some Polish publications, but their number is not great; and now, we imagine, that unfortunate nation will be taught to list in the respective languages of its new masters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Having thus made the *grand tour* as rapidly as most of our modern travellers, we return with pleasure to our native soil; and are happy in the thought that it has not been less productive of every sort of knowledge, than climes that enjoy a warmer sun. Montesquieu was wont to say, "That England was a country to think in;" and this concession from a French writer is no small eulogy. In fact, we are a thinking, more than an ingenious, nation: we have seldom been guilty of invention; but we are bold and persevering imitators, and have generally perfected what had been invented by others: of this our various manufactures are a sensible and striking proof. "*Les machines font mieux montées*," said to us an intelligent Frenchman, whom we met some years ago at Birmingham; and this is pure truth. The employers of our artists spare no cost; and our artists, patient and well paid, leave nothing unfinished in their various operations, from the mill that grinds the sugar-cane, to the screw that draws a cork. Hence the great demand for our wares all over the globe.

If our learning and science had but kept pace with our mechanics, we should have been the most learned and enlightened people under the sun: as it is, we have no reason to blush. Let us see what we have done in the lapse of a hundred years,

In the first place, we have considerably polished, and, at the same time,

perhaps, enervated our language; we write more grammatically, but not more forcibly nor eloquently; we have a good Dictionary of our language, but far from being a perfect one, or even equal to those of some other nations, though we are sometimes apt to boast the contrary. Its defects are great and numerous: and we cannot but lament, that a gentleman*, who has long laboured to improve it, and supply its deficiencies, has not met with that encouragement to which he had a claim; and without which he could not carry on so expensive an undertaking.

On oratory and elocution, several useful tracts and lectures have appeared, but there is very little new in them. Dr. Campbell's *Philosophy of Rhetoric*, and Mr. J. Walker's *Melody of Speaking delineated*, are the only works of the kind that possess originality; yet they have been little read.

History has had a better fate. We have many good historians; but Hume shines among them like the moon among inferior stars.

From history to novels, the transition is short: and here, if number prevail, we are invincible. Since the fertile pen of Richardson poured forth its sentimental torrent, a thousand streamlets have emulated its course, and purled away, with an uniform similarity, through the enchanted plains.

An inundation of *pretty* poetry has also deluged the land: but the grand, the sublime, the Shakspearean, and the Miltonic, seem beyond the grasp of modern bards. Two or three good comedies have graced the stage; but the Tragic Muse has been in a deep lethargy for many years.

Natural history and experimental philosophy, more especially botany and chemistry, have made great progress among us; but the Swedes and Germans led the way.

The chair of Newton has not been refilled; and this is no matter of astonishment, since academical honours have been made the reward and badge of a party.

Politics have been cultivated with uncommon ardour, especially since the French Revolution; and some new ingenious systems have been broached, which have not yet received the sanction of public approbation. We avoid men-

* Mr. Herbert Croft.

tioning names, that we may avoid the imputation of partiality.

In theology, a wonderful revolution has happened in this country. The principles of Calvin, which were once common to Presbyterians and Episcopians, are now exploded by both; and Arminianism has had a complete triumph over the gloomy system of Gomarus. — There were some few Socinians in the days of Charles II. and in every succeeding reign; but they were individuals, who had no public conventicles, nor offensive communion. At present, they are a numerous and respectable body; and are daily increasing. The acrimonious opposition, which they have met from the established church, and the obstinate refusal of government to repeal the *test and corporation acts*, have not a little contributed to this increase. *Sanguis martyrum semen sanctorum*, is an axiom that will always be found to be true; whatsoever be the principles of the persecuted.—We say *persecuted*; because we are thoroughly convinced, that every sort of restraint, in matters merely religious, is a species of persecution; although it be not persecution unto death. This latter, indeed, is happily abolished; or, at least, gone gradually into disuse.—We no longer hang a Popish priest for saying mass; nor bore the tongue of an Unkarian with a hot iron, for denying the trinity. The times will not bear such severities; yet we have no hesitation in asserting, that as long as a single Briton is, on account of his religious tenets, excluded from any place which he is capable of filling, genuine liberty he does not enjoy.—To oblige men, by penal laws, to think alike, is to renew the bed of Procrustes; which philosophy ought to have broken in pieces for ever.—Difference in opinion is as natural as difference in complexion; and one may be as justly persecuted for being black, brown, or fair, as for being of this or that religious persuasion.—Theological knowledge is promoted by divisions; every party exert their talents and sagacity, to seek and draw, from the common arsenal of controversy, arms to support their own cause; and from the clash of arms meeting arms, some sparks of unquestionable truth are now and then elicited.—In one point of divinity, we seem almost agreed, namely, that the scriptures, our common rule of faith, have not been handed down to us in

their original purity; and both the orthodox and dissenter have acknowledged the expediency of correcting them by the canons of sound criticism.—The collation of the mss of the New Testament, by Mills, and of the Old Testament, by Kennicott, does honour to the University of Oxford; and, from the same seminary of learning, we expect with avidity, a collation of the mss of the most ancient and valuable Greek version, known by the name of *Septuagint*. No doubt, the other more ancient versions, particularly the Syriac and Latin Vulgate, will, in time, be also collated; and each of these collations will contribute to remove from the sacred Books, the grubs and straws that have stuck to their amber, in the course of time.

But, if Biblical criticism have received great improvement, we cannot say so much for polemic and didactic theology. Our modern controversialists have generally forgotten the rules of good breeding, and our preachers the rules of Christian charity. The pulpit is now more than a *drum ecclesiastic*; it is a military drum in the strictest sense; and the ministers of the gospel of peace, beat the war-alarm with uncommon vehemence.—May God, in his mercy, forgive, and bring them back to their clerical duty!

The fine arts have flourished in England since the commencement of this century; and particularly since the institution of the Royal Academy. The late President, both by precept and example, inspired our painters with a spirit of emulation, which has produced as many good artists, as, perhaps, any other nation, during the same period. We have also sculptors, who do honour to the nation; and our engravers are equal to any that France or Italy have produced.

At present, there is a dearth of important publications; but this, we trust, like the dearth of provisions, is only a temporary evil. The fierce Bellona has ever been at variance with the gentle Muses; although she has often been the subject of their song.—But the flame of war cannot rage for ever; and learning and science must again revive in the fostering lap of peace. Ah! may she soon unfold that lap, and may science and learning acquire new vigour in her warm embraces!

MONTHLY EXTRACTS

FROM

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The mode in which this article is composed, and is intended to be continued, has been to arrange, under separate heads, such matter in the current publications as appears most important in the way of curious, useful, and original information. The general merits of the works themselves enters into no part of our consideration. It is sufficient that the matter extracted be, in our judgment, authentic and valuable.

It will readily be seen that this plan necessarily excludes any notice of works addressed rather to the fancy than the understanding, or which consist of argumentative discussions on common and well-known topics.

HISTORY

AND

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of the PRINCE ROYAL of DENMARK, from "Letters written in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark," by Mrs. Wolfenecraft.

"IN the year 1788, he travelled through Norway; and acts of mercy gave dignity to the parade, and interest to the joy, his presence inspired. At this town he pardoned a girl condemned to die for murdering an illegitimate child, a crime seldom committed in this country. She is since married, and become the careful mother of a family. This might be given as an instance, that a desperate act is not always a proof of an incorrigible depravity of character, the only plausible excuse that has been brought forward to justify the infliction of capital punishments.

"I will relate two or three other anecdotes to you; for the truth of which I will not vouch, because the facts were not of sufficient consequence for me to take much pains to ascertain them; and, true or false, they evince that the people like to make a kind of mistress of their prince.

"An officer, mortally wounded at the ill-advised battle of Quisram, desired to speak with the prince; and, with his dying breath, earnestly recommended to his care a young woman of Christiana, to whom he was engaged. When the prince returned there, a ball was given by the chief inhabitants. He inquired whether this unfortunate girl was injured, and requested that she might, though of the second class. The girl came; she was pretty; and finding herself among her superiors, bashfully sat

down as near the door as possible, nobody taking notice of her. Shortly after, the prince entering, immediately enquired for her, and asked her to dance, to the mortification of the rich dames. After it was over, he handed her to the top of the room, and placing himself by her, spoke of the loss she had sustained, with tenderness, promising to provide for any one she should marry—as the story goes. She is since married, and he has not forgotten his promise.

"A little girl, during the same expedition, in Sweden, who informed him that the logs of a bridge were cut underneath, was taken by his orders to Christiana, and put to school at his expence.

"There is a house of correction at Christiana, for trifling misdemeanors, where the women are confined to labour and imprisonment even for life. The state of the prisoners was represented to the prince; in consequence of which, he visited the arsenal and house of correction. The slaves at the arsenal were loaded with irons of great weight; he ordered them to be lightened as much as possible.

"The people in the house of correction were commanded not to speak to him; but four women, condemned to remain there for life, got into the passage, and fell at his feet. He granted them a pardon; and inquiring respecting the treatment of the prisoners, he was informed that they were frequently whipped going in, and going out; and for any fault, at the discretion of the inspectors. This custom he humanely abolished; though some of the principal inhabitants, whose situation in life had raised them above the temptation of stealing, were of opinion, that these chastisements were necessary and wholesome.

"In short, every thing seems to announce

nounce that the prince really cherishes the laudable ambition of fulfilling the duties of his station. This ambition is cherished and directed by the count Bernstorff, the prime minister of Denmark, who is universally celebrated for his abilities and virtue."

stretch observing — dish after dish is changed in endless rotation, and handed round with solemn pace to each guest: but should you happen not to like the first dishes, which was often my case, it is a gross breach of politeness to ask for part of any other, till its turn comes."

LAWS, CUSTOMS,

AND

MANNERS OF NATIONS.

CHARACTER of the SWEDES, from the Letters of Mrs. Wallfencecraft.

"THE Swedes pique themselves on their politeness; but far from being the polish of a cultivated mind, it consists merely of tiresome forms and ceremonies. So far indeed from entering immediately into your character, and making you feel instantly at your ease, like the well-bred French, their over-acted civility is a continual restraint on all your actions. The sort of superiority which a fortune gives when there is no superiority of education, excepting what consists in the observance of senseless forms, has a contrary effect than was intended; so that I could not help reckoning the peasantry the politest people of Sweden, who, only aiming at pleasing you, never think of being admired for their behaviour.

"Their tables, like their compliments, seem equally a caricature of the French. The dishes are composed, as well as their's, of a variety of mixtures to destroy the native taste of the food, without being as relishing. Spices and sugar are put into every thing, even into the bread; and the only way that I can account for their partiality to high-seasoned dishes, is the constant use of salted provisions. Necessity obliges them to lay up a store of dried fish, and salted meat, for the winter; and in the summer, fresh meat and fish taste insipid after them. To which may be added, the constant use of spirits. Every day, before dinner and supper, even whilst the dishes are cooling on the table, men and women repair to the side-table, and, to obtain an appetite, eat bread and butter, cheese, raw salmon, or anchovies, drinking a glass of brandy. Salt fish or meat then immediately follows, to give a farther whet to the stomach. As the dinner advances—pardon me for taking up a few minutes to describe what, alas! has detained me two or three hours on the

POLITICS.

THE most important political pamphlet published this year, is that of Mr. Morgan, entitled, *Facts*, addressed to the serious Attention of the People of Great-Britain; in which he draws a comparison between the expences of the present and the American war, investigates the loans made by the present minister, gives an accurate statement of the national debt, and points out the disadvantages attendant on the mode of conducting the sinking fund. The chief points endeavoured to be proved in this work, are, that the present minister has been more expensive to the nation than any of his predecessors; that, by his mode of conducting the sinking fund, the public has lost considerable sums, which might have been saved with the greatest ease. Having received a communication on this subject from a correspondent, we shall refer to that for some of the facts contained in this work.

ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.

THE most celebrated philosophers have prognosticated the ruin of the country from our national debt, and have, as yet, been happily disappointed: but the example of a neighbouring nation is a sufficient proof to us, that there is a period, when, from the weight of debt, and the want of resources, any existing government may be inevitably destroyed: such an example naturally alarms every true lover of his country. We do not seem to be at present in any great danger, yet it is certain, that every year may bring us nearer to it; and without great wisdom, we may, like the French, find ourselves, on a sudden, on the brink of a precipice. An impartial examination of the finances of the country must be therefore a thing much to be desired; and the critical state of the times seems to call loudly for it from authority. It is not difficult, indeed, to make such a subject intelligible to every one; for numbers do not admit of uncertainty: but, on the other hand,

hand, nothing is more easy than to introduce confusion by want of order and precision.

What, then, is the amount of the national debt? It is the interest of the minister to diminish, of his opponents to magnify it; of truth to state the fact in intelligible terms. The fact, then, is, that the sum of money required to pay off the national debt, varies with the value of money for each day; and as the debt consists in stocks of different kinds, the only way of ascertaining the real amount of the debt, is to bring all these stocks to some common standard, from which it will be very easy to find the amount of the debt on any alteration in the value of money. This has been done by Mr. Morgan, in his *Facts, addressed to the serious Attention of the People of Great Britain*; and he has calculated the amount of the debt, on the supposition that, by purchasing in the three per cents. the interest made of the money is 4l. 13s. 6d. per cent. when the three per cents. consols are 66½; from whence its amount on any change in the stocks is easily ascertained. According to this rate, the amount of the debt in 1796, supposing it converted into three per cents. was 410,944,685l.; in 1786, it was 289,155,920l. consequently, an addition has been made to the national debt, since the year 1786, of 121,788,765l.

In whatever estimation the talents of Mr. Pitt may have been held as a minister, in other respects, it has generally been presumed, that in the conduct of the finances of this country, he has been without a rival. Mr. Morgan, whose abilities in calculation are acknowledged by the confidence of all parties, in the decisions made by him on questions of annuities, interest, and similar subjects, denies to the minister any right to this public opinion. It is evident, he says, that the debt has been increased by him, in a much greater proportion than by any former minister: but this may be attributed to the particular circumstances of the times. An important enquiry seems to be, whether he made that advantage of the sinking fund, which it was calculated to produce. Since the year 1786, seventeen millions and a quarter of the three per cents. have been redeemed, "that is, the public debts have accumulated in three years to a sum which is seven times greater than the sum paid off in ten years; and compared with the whole amount of the debt at this present time, the stock redeemed, is to

the whole stock, in the proportion of one to twenty-four, nearly."

Now "the purchases, with the exception of a few thousands, have always been made by the commissioners in the three per cents." by which means, it is asserted, by Mr. Morgan, "though a larger capital appears to be redeemed, the reduction of the debt is, in reality, retarded." This will be easily understood by any one who considers the relative value of the stocks during the last ten years. Suppose the three per cents. to be at 70, and the four per cents. at 84, money is then improved in the one at 4l. 5s. 9d. and in the other at 4l. 15s. 3d. per cent. If a million a year were laid out annually for twenty-six years, the sum allotted for the sinking fund in the three per cents. at 70, and another million in the four per cents. at 84, the capital redeemed in the former will be 65,918,000l. and in the latter 58,798,000l. In the eyes of an inaccurate calculator, the minister will appear to do best, by purchasing in the former stock, which mode will, however, put the nation to much the greatest expence; for the real value of the sum redeemed in the three per cents. is only 46,142,500l. and its interest 1,977,440l. and the real value of the sum in the four per cents. is 49,390,200l. and its interest 2,351,920l. Consequently, by purchasing in the four per cents. at the end of twenty-six years, the nation would have gained an annual interest of 374,380l. above what it would have gained in purchasing in the three per cents. But the proportion between the three and four per cents. has, during the last ten years, been much less than that of 84 to 70. In 1792, the three per cents. were at 96, and the four per cents. only at 102; and, consequently, the loss of the nation by every purchase in the three per cents. was increased.

It is difficult, without having every purchase made by the commissioners before one's eyes, to state exactly the loss of the nation, by the injudicious mode of purchasing in the three per cents. Many do not scruple to say, that the whole management of the sinking fund has been a delusion; at any rate, it seems evident, that an opportunity has been lost of relieving the nation from a great part of its debt. When the three per cents. were at 96, by adding 6l. to each 100 in the three per cents. the holders of both stocks might have been placed exactly in the same situation; and, at the

the end of seven years, the public would have been put into possession of a revenue of 1 per cent. or 32,750,000*l.* or 327,500*l.* a year. "The value of this annuity for ever, after the expiration of the above sum, and reckoning interest at four per cent. (which is more than could have been made of money in 1792) is 6,222,500*l.* It is evident, therefore," says Mr. Morgan, "that, by a neglect the most inexcusable, the minister has lost to the public, in this single instance, above six millions."

In the borrowing of money, according to Mr. Morgan's account, Mr. Pitt has not been more successful. In the four first years of the American war, 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779, Lord North received for a capital of 20,150,000*l.* in the stocks, 14,767,500*l.*; for a capital of 70,100,000*l.* Mr. Pitt has received, in the years 1793, 1794, 1795, 47,421,000*l.* During the whole course of the American war, Lord North funded 73,400,000*l.* in the three and four per cents. for which 47,968,000*l.* was advanced: from this, Mr. Morgan concludes, that the minister has not, in the four first years of the present war, borrowed money on much better terms than Lord North did during the whole term of the American war. How far the debt may be increased by the continuance of the war, no one can ascertain; yet it is probable that it may receive considerable additions, without bringing us to that inevitable ruin which has been so often prognosticated on this subject. Whence, then, arises the mistakes of former philosophers? From a simple cause: they considered the income of the nation as stationary, while the debt was increasing; and it is obvious to common sense, that, if this were really the case, the nation, at a period easily to be assigned by them, would inevitably be ruined. Thus, if a man has an estate of a thousand a year, on which he borrows annually a thousand pound, at the rate of five per cent. we see clearly that, at the end of twenty years, the income of his estate will just suffice to pay the interest of his debt: but if, during this period, he should improve his estate, so that at the end of twenty years he should make it worth two thousand a year, instead of being ruined at the end of that time, he will be exactly in the same situation in which he was when he first began to borrow, though the country will receive

considerable benefit from his labours: had he not borrowed any thing, he would, at the end of twenty years, have had a clear income of two thousand a year; but, from his imprudence, his income is not in the least increased. If he should be stimulated to make still greater exertions, and should make his estate worth three thousand a year, he will be able, notwithstanding the debt on his estate, to live at double the expence which his estate afforded on his first beginning to borrow.

Thus it is with England; the debt has been considerably increased, but the income of the country has at the same time been considerably increased, and this income has increased in a much greater proportion than the debt; consequently, though the nation is so much impoverished by its debt, that it is incapable of the exertions which, if not incumbered by such a weight, it could have made, still it may be much richer than when it first began to borrow; and instead of attempting to fix the period when the nation is to be ruined, we can only say in general, that this must inevitably take place at such a time, when the debt remaining the same, and the exertion decreasing, the difference between the debt and income decreases very fast, and consequently poverty ensues: or when the exertions being the same, the debt increases so fast as to overpower them: or when both exertion and debt increasing, the latter increases in a much greater proportion than the former. The annual income of the nation has lately been calculated at fifty millions: consequently, if it remains the same, and the debt should be increased a few hundred millions more, the nation, though many individuals must necessarily be deprived of several comforts which they now enjoy, can support itself; but it should be remembered, that, by every increase in the debt of the nation, individuals are placed in a worse situation than they would otherwise have been; and it is to be apprehended, that if, from circumstances, either at home or abroad, the exertions of the nation should receive only a temporary suspension, the necessary effects of it on the debt, and the income derived by its interest to individuals, might occasion such a convulsion in the state, as all good men must deprecate, and which might bring on disorder, perhaps not to be remedied.

POLITE LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

SHAKSPEARE MSS.

As no late occurrence in the history of Domestic Literature has more excited curiosity than the present, we doubt not that we shall perform an acceptable service to our readers, by laying before them a statement of the most material part of the business, which we shall continue as new circumstances take place tending to its elucidation.

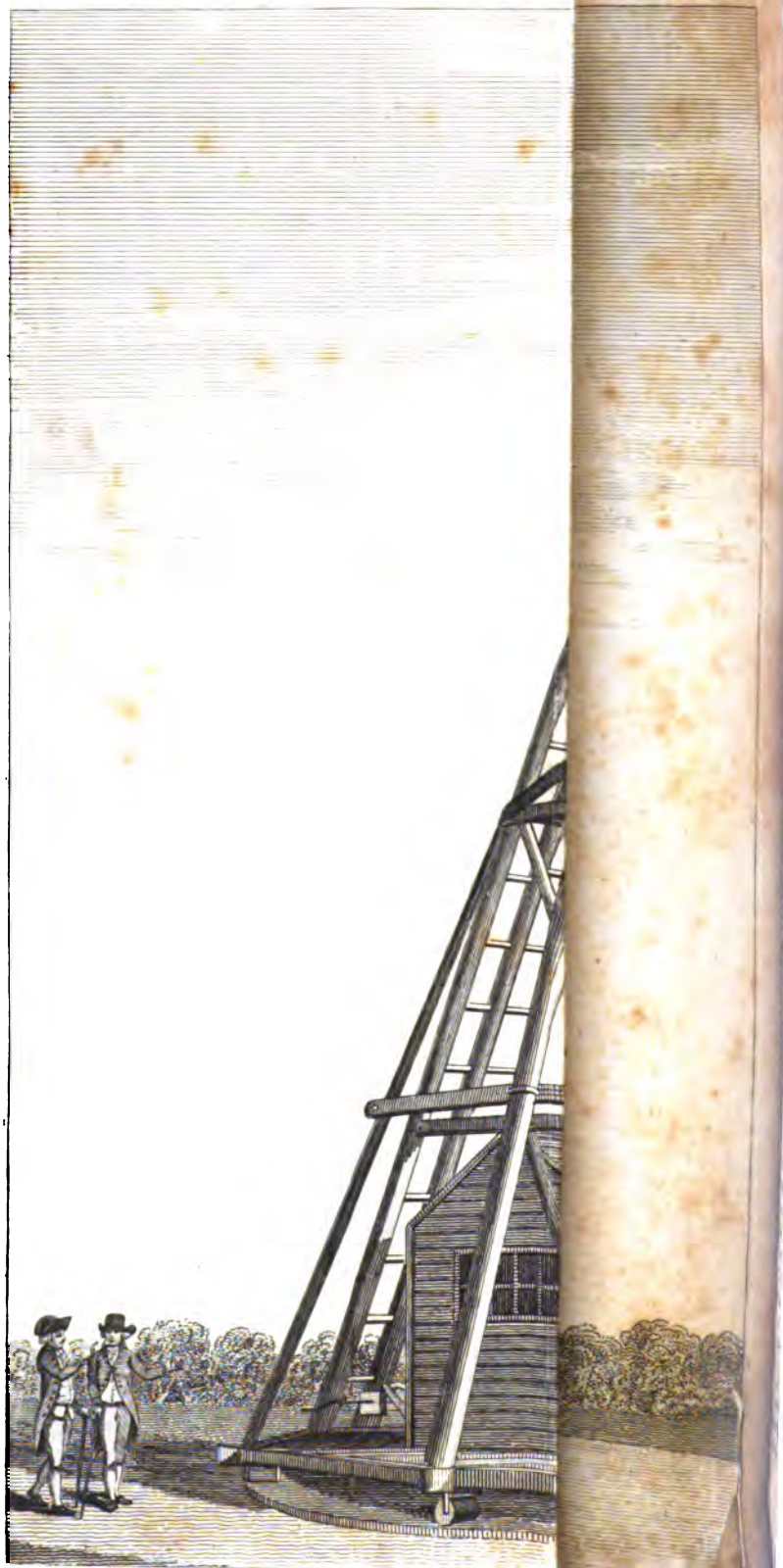
The following is a general account of Mr. Ireland's own publication, in which his discovery is presented to the world:

CRITICISM and illustration have been so long and variously exercised on Shakspeare, by the labours of the most learned and penetrating writers of the British nation, that it seemed as if little more could be gathered on the subject, even in the way of explanation. Much less did any prospect remain, after such enquiries, that new matter would be found to throw additional light upon his character, or that unheard-of productions from his pen should be suddenly brought to view. And yet such is really the case, if credit is to be given to the authority of Mr. Ireland, the editor of this splendid volume, and to the papers which he has brought forward, as well as to those which remain in his possession. On a subject of this magnitude, it is natural for opinion to be suspended, and even for credulity itself to receive these pieces with double caution. Mr. Ireland certainly ought not to be offended at the jealousy with which critics behold these productions, at the inquisitiveness with which they conceive it right to examine them, and the enquiries which from thence they hold themselves authorised to put, concerning the means of their discovery, and the cause of their mysterious concealment. All this is natural, as it comes within the exact limits of critical justice. At the same time, it is but fair to let Mr. Ireland speak for himself. In his preface he observes, that, "from the first moment of this discovery to the present hour, he has incessantly laboured, by every means in his power, to inform himself with respect to the validity of these interesting papers. Throughout this period, there has not been an ingenious character, or disinterested individual in

"the circle of literature to whose critical eye he has not been earnest that the whole should be subjected. He has courted, he has even challenged the critical judgment of those who are best skilled in the poetry and phraseology of the times in which Shakspeare lived, as well as those whose profession or course of study has made them conversant with ancient deeds, writings, seals, and autographs. Wide and extensive as this range may appear, and it includes the scholar, the man of taste, the antiquarian, and the herald, his inquiries have not rested in the cloist of the speculatist; he has been equally anxious that the whole should be submitted to the practical experience of the mechanic, and be pronounced upon by the paper maker, &c. as well as by the author. He has ever been desirous of placing them in any view, and under any light that could be thrown upon them; and he has, in consequence, the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that, as far as he has been able to collect the sentiments of the several classes of persons above referred to, they have unanimously testified in favour of their authenticity; and declared that, where there was such a mass of evidences, internal and external, it was impossible, amidst such various sources of detection, for the art of imitation to have hazarded so much without betraying itself; and consequently, that *these papers can be no other than the production of Shakspeare himself.*"

To the question of discovery, Mr. Ireland replies, that "he received them from his son, Samuel William Henry Ireland, a young man then under 19 years of age, by whom the discovery was accidentally made, at the house of a gentleman of considerable property. Amongst a mass of family papers, the contracts between Shakspeare, Loewine, and Condelle, and the lease granted by him and Hemynge to Michael Frazer, which was first found, were discovered; and, soon afterwards, the deed of gift to William Henry Ireland (described as the friend of Shakspeare, in consequence of his having saved his life on the river Thames, when in extreme danger of being drowned) and also the deed of trust to John Hemynge were discovered. In pursuing this search, he was so fortunate as to meet with some deeds very material to the interests of this gentle





"man, and such as established, beyond all doubt, his title to a considerable property; deeds of which this gentleman was as ignorant, as he was of his having in his possession any of the MSS. of Shakspeare. In return for this service, added to the consideration that the young man bore the same name and arms with the person who saved the life of Shakspeare, this gentleman promised him every thing relative to the present subject, that had been, or should be, found, either in town, or at his house in the country. At this house, the principal part of the papers, together with a great variety of books, containing his MS. notes, and three MS. plays, with part of another, were discovered."

Here follows the enquiry: "Who the gentleman is, from whom these papers have been obtained?" To this Mr. Ireland answers, that, "when he applied to the original possessor of the papers, for permission to print them, it was not obtained but under the strongest injunction, that his name should not appear. This injunction has, throughout all the stage of this business, been uniformly declared; and as this gentleman has dealt most liberally with the editor, he can confessedly say, that in his turn, he has, with equal openness and candour, conducted himself towards the public, to whom, immediately upon every communication made, every thing has been submitted, without reserve."

Mr. Ireland further informs the public, that (besides the play of *Vortigern*, now preparing for representation at Drury-Lane theatre) another and more interesting historical play has been discovered amongst the other papers in the hand-writing of Shakspeare; and that this will, in due time, be laid before the public.

He likewise acquaints them, that "he is in possession of a great part of Shakspeare's library, in which are many books, with notes in his own hand, and those of a very curious nature. Some of these he most probably will reprint."

The following are the contents of this volume:

Fac simile of Shakspeare's Autograph.
Fac-simile of Queen Elizabeth's Letter to him.

Fac-simile of four Miscellaneous papers.
Fac-simile of a Letter to Anna Hathewaye (whom Shakspeare afterwards married) inclosing a lock of his hair.

Fac-simile of a copy of verses to the same.
Fac-simile of Shakspeare's Letter to the Earl of Southampton.

Fac-simile of the Earl's Answer.
Fac-simile of Shakspeare's profession of his Faith.

Fac-simile of a Letter to Richard Cowley.
Fac-simile of a pen-drawing or sketch of Shakspeare, by himself, with his arms and crest, with two signatures of his name.

Fac-simile of the Reverse, with his Initials, &c.

A deed of gift to William Henry Ireland, with fac-similes of his signature and seal.

Fac-simile of tributary lines to Ireland, with the arms of Ireland and Shakspeare linked together by a chain, sketched by himself.

Fac-simile, a pen-sketch of Ireland's house, in Blackfriars.

Fac-simile of the arms of Shakspeare and Ireland.

Fac-simile of Shakspeare in the characters of Bassanio and Shylock, whole-length tinted drawings.

Agreement with Lowine.

Agreement with Condelle.

Leaf to Michael Frazer and his wife.

Deed of trust to John Hemynge.

Tragedy of King Lear, with fac-similes.

Fac-simile of the first page of Hamlet.

Several controversial pamphlets have already appeared, in which the affirmative and negative side of the question, relative to the authenticity of these remains, are maintained; but the public expectation is particularly excited by an announced work of Mr. MALONE, which he entitles a *Detection of the Forgery*, and the appearance of which is only delayed by the time requisite for finishing certain engravings.

Meantime, the play of *Vortigern* is preparing for exhibition, at the Theatre Royal of Drury-Lane; and it cannot be doubted, that attack on one side will be forcibly repelled by defence on the other.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS.

Description of HERSCHEL'S FORTY-FOOT REFLECTING TELESCOPE, delineated in the Plate, and abridged from the last Number of the Philosophical Transactions.

THE Telescope is placed in a situation due north and south, and the piece delineates the whole apparatus, as seen by a person placed at a convenient distance from it towards the south-west. From this view the structure is sufficiently understood; and, with very little attention, the mode of pointing this im-

menſe body to any part of the heavens, will be clearly ſeen. We ſhall treat of the chief parts in their order; and firſt, of the tube itſelf.

The tube is made of rolled or ſheet iron, joined together without rivets, by a ſimilar ſeaming to that which is uſed for iron funnels for ſtoves; the thickneſs of the ſheets is ſomewhat leſs than a 36th part of an inch, or it may be found more accurately by taking a ſquare foot of it, at the weight of fourteen pounds. Great care was taken in ſo joining the plates, of which the tube is compoſed together, that the cylindrical form ſhould be ſecured, and then the whole was coated over, three or four times, with paint, inſide and outſide, to ſecure it againſt the damp. The tube was formed at a ſhort diſtance from its preſent place, and removed, with great eaſe, by twenty-four men, divided into ſix ſets; ſo that two men on each ſide, with a pole of five feet long in their hands, to which was affixed a piece of coarſe cloth, ſeven feet long, going under the tube, and joined to a pole of five feet long, in the hands of two other men, aſſiſted in carrying the tube. The length of the tube is 39 feet 4 inches, the diameter 4 feet 10 inches; and, upon a moderate computation, it is ſuppoſed that a wooden tube, for the ſame purpoſe would have exceeded this in weight, by at leaſt 3000 pounds. The length of the iron plate forming the tube, and compoſed of ſmaller ones, 3 feet 10 inches long, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, is nearly 40 feet, and the breadth 15 feet 4 inches.

The great mirrour which, by proper methods, was brought to the lower part of the tube, is made of metal, $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; but the concave part, or poliſhed ſurface, is only 48 inches in diameter. Its thickneſs is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and, when it came from the caſt, its weight was 2118 pounds, of which a ſmall quantity muſt have been loſt in poliſhing. An iron ring, $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, within 4 inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with three ſtrong handles to it, goes round the mirrour, and a flat cover of tin is made to correſpond to this ring, that the mirrour may be preſerved from damp; and, by an eaſy contrivance, it is taken off and fixed on at pleaſure.

At the upper end, the tube is open, and directed to the part of the heavens intended for obſervation, to which the obſerver's back is turned, and he, ſtanding on the foot-board, viſible in the plate, looks down the tube, and perceives the

object by rays reflected from the great mirrour, through the eye-glaſs, at the opening of the tube. Near the place of the eye-glaſs, is the end of a tin pipe, into which a mouth-piece may be placed; ſo that, during an obſervation, a perſon may direct his voice into this pipe, while his eye is at the glaſs. This pipe is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, runs down to the bottom of the tube, where it goes into a turning joint, thence into a drawing tube, and out of this into another turning joint, from whence it proceeds by a ſet of ſliding tubes, towards the front of the foundation timber. The uſe of this tube is to convey the voice of the obſerver to his aſſiſtants; for, at the laſt place, it divides itſelf into two branches, one going into the obſervatory, the other into the workman's room, aſcending in both places through the floor, and being terminated in the uſual ſhape of ſpeaking-trumpets. Though the voice paſſes in this manner through a tube, with many inſections, and not leſs than 115 feet, it requires very little exertion to be well underſtood.

To direct ſo immenſe a body to any part of the heavens at pleaſure, much ingenuity, and many mechanical contrivances, are evidently neceſſary. The whole apparatus reſts upon rollers, and care was preſviously taken of the foundation in the ground. This conſiſts of concentrical circular brick walls, the outermoſt 42 feet, the innermoſt 21 feet in diameter; 2 feet 6 inches deep under ground, two feet 3 inches broad at the bottom, and 1 foot 2 inches at the top, capped with paving-ſtones, about 3 inches thick, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. In the center is a large poſt of oak, framed together with braces under ground, and walled faſt with brick-work, to make it ſteady. Round this centre, the whole frame is moved horizontally, by means of 20 rollers, 12 upon the outer; and 8 upon the inner wall.

The vertical motion is given to the telescope by means of ropes and pullies, as ſeen in the plate, paſſing over the main-beam, ſupported by the ladders. Theſe ladders are in length forty-nine feet two inches; and there is a moveable gallery with twenty-four rollers, to eaſe its motion. The ſmall ſtaircaſe, viſible in the plate, is intended for perſons who wiſh to aſcend into the gallery, without being obliged to go up the ladder. The eaſe with which the horizontal and vertical motions may be communicated to the tube, will be beſt conceived from a

remark

remark of **HERSCHEL's**, that, in the year 1789, he several times observed Saturn, two or three hours before and after its meridian passage, with one single person to continue at his directions the necessary horizontal and vertical motions.

Upon the platform are visible two rooms, the one called the observatory, eight feet five inches, by five feet five inches; the other, called the Working-room, six feet six inches, by four feet five inches. To persons in these rooms, as has been above remarked, the observer can give his directions, by means of the speaking pipes; and in the rooms may be placed things, commonly used in Observatories.

From a view of the plate, and the description thus given of it, our readers we presume, will form a competent idea of an instrument, which, with proper eye-glasses, magnifies above six thousand times, and is the largest that has ever been made. Astronomers, in different parts of the world, may be discouraged from continuing their observations, when it should seem, that their discoveries must be anticipated by our observer; but, though he has so much the advantage, much is left to their labour and industry. It did not require a telescope of this magnitude to observe the object which was first discovered to be a planet by our Astronomer, for it had been seen and taken for a fixed star, by many persons in the two last centuries. And the double ring of Saturn, which has, indeed, been so beautifully observed through **Herschel's** magnifier, had been already described by **Cassini**, in his Memoirs. Such of our readers as wish for a more accurate account of this instrument, will find it in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1795, second part; in which there are eighteen plates and sixty-three pages of letter-press, to give an ample detail of every circumstance relating to joiners' work, carpenters' work, smiths' work, &c. which has attended the formation and erection of this instrument. It was completed on August the 28th, 1789, on which day the sixth satellite of Saturn was discovered.

pose of which was, to give to the public a full account of every improvement under those heads, contained either in patents, or the communications of ingenious men at home, or in the transactions of philosophical societies abroad. Of this very useful work, we mean to give such an historical retrospect, as shall approve our readers of the general nature of its contents, and direct them to the fuller information to be procured from the publication itself. We conceive that it will be most useful to throw the several articles into distinct classes; and we shall begin with those which principally belong to the head of *Chemistry*.

I. TANNING AND PREPARING LEATHER.

Mr. Samuel Ashton, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, obtained a patent for a new method of tanning, the essence of which consists in using mineral instead of vegetable astringents. The articles which he employs are very various, nor does he state any preference of some to others. They are, in general, native or artificial preparations of iron, copper, zinc, and sulphur, from which tan liquors are made, more or less compound, but all possessing considerable roughness or austeriety to the taste. In these, the hides, previously prepared, are to be immersed, and treated in the usual mode, by turning, &c. It is stated, that from five to seven weeks are sufficient for tanning sole leather, and from eighteen to twenty-eight days for crop leather and calves' skin. Vegetable substances, as oak, bark, &c. may be used as a dye, though not requisite for the tanning. See farther, *Repertory*, Vol. I. p. 4.

A patent was also granted to **Mr. John Bellamy**, of London, for a method of rendering leather water-proof; which is done by rubbing or brushing into the leather, a mixture of drying oils, and any of the oxides or calxes of lead, copper, or iron; or, according to his second method, by substituting any of the gummy resins, in the room of the metallic oxides.—Vol. I. p. 73.

The same volume also contains an elaborate account of a new method of tanning, and rendering leather water-proof, by the chevalier de St. Real. He recommends the green hides to be soaked in running water, a sufficient time to extract all the lymph, after which they are to be placed for one hour in water of the temperature of 167° (Fahrenheit); then to be stretched, and the hair taken off: they are

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

IN the year 1794, a periodical work, in monthly numbers, began to be published, entitled, "THE REPERTORY OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES," the pur-

are now to be a second time placed in a cauldron of water, of the same heat as the former, which is to be renewed so long as it contains any animally jelly; after this process, they are to be placed on the horse, and the cellular membrane and *panniculus carnosus* are to be taken off. The cauldron is now to be filled with filtered tan-liquor, of the before-mentioned temperature, into which the skins are to be placed, till completely tanned, the liquor being renewed from time to time. The leather is now to be cured in the usual manner, then soaked in melted fat, and, lastly, compressed between iron rollers.—Vol. I. p. 202.

We are presented, in the second volume, with an improved method of tanning, invented by Dr. Macbride, of Dublin. It consists in the use of lime-water, instead of common water, in preparing the infusion of tan; and in substituting diluted vitriolic acid, in place of the usual sourings.—Vol. II. p. 341.

In January, 1799, a patent was granted to Mr. Hooper, of London, for manufacturing, from leather-cuttings, a leather for covering coaches, &c. for binding books; and for making from leather-cuttings, mixed with rags or hemp, various sorts of paper, from the common brown, to that which is used in copper-plate printing; the process is the same with that of the paper manufactory.—Vol. II. p. 371.

The same volume contains a paper by the Rev. Geo. Swayne, of Pucklechurch, near Bristol, on the use of oak-leaves in tanning; from which it appears, that half a peck of leaves, contains nearly as much astringent matter, as one pound of bark. The price of bark, in Mr. Swayne's neighbourhood, when properly dried and cleaned, was six pounds per ton; he has had oak leaves collected at four-pence the sack of four bushels; one sack of leaves contains as much astringent matter, as thirty-two pounds of bark; of the former, the price was 4d.; of the latter 1s. 8½d.—Vol. II. p. 405.

In May, 1795, a patent was granted to John Tucker, of Wickham, tanner, for an improvement in his art, whereby the time requisite for tanning leather was shortened, and its quality improved. This new method consists in adapting fires to the *soze-val*, so as to heat the water, and thereby increase the action of the tan.—Vol. III. p. 217.

II. BLEACHING AND DYING.

Under this head there is a very valuable account, extracted from the An-

nales de Chimie; of the new method of bleaching, by means of the oxygenated muriatic acid, by Mr. Berthollet. Having prepared a quantity of this acid, sufficiently diluted with water, the cloth is first to be submitted to the action of one or two good leys, and then immersed, for three hours, in the acid; the liquor being then wrung out of the cloth, it is again to be plunged into the ley, thus alternately making use of the acid and ley, till the cloth appears white, after which it is to be impregnated with black soap, strongly rubbed, and then submitted to the last ley, and the last immersion. The number of leys and immersions, for linen or hempen cloths, varies from four to eight; but for cotton, a much weaker acid, and a fewer number of times, are sufficient. To ascertain the strength of the acid, one measure of a solution of cochineal, is put into a graduated glass tube, and the acid by degrees added to it, till the colour of the cochineal is destroyed: and having previously determined how many measures of acid, the proper strength of which has been ascertained by experiments on cloth, are necessary to destroy the colour of one measure of cochineal; this known proportion will serve as a rule, whereby to estimate the respective strength of all the bleaching mixtures, with which it may be necessary to compare it.—Vol. I. p. 53.

Mr. Hector Campbell has obtained a patent for bleaching linen rags, and other materials, used in making paper, by means of Berthollet's process, as mentioned above.—Vol. I. p. 156.

A paper of Mr. Chaptal's, translated from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, besides mentioning the process of bleaching rags, by means of the oxygenated muriatic acid, contains a method of recovering old stained books, and smocked prints, by the use of the same acid.—Vol. I. p. 355.

This work is enriched by a transcript from the Manchester Philosophical Memoirs of Mr. Henry's (of Manchester) valuable paper, on the nature of wool, silk, and cotton, as objects of dying; together with a detail account of the elaborate process of dying Turkey red.—Vol. II. p. 41.

III. EXTRACTING TAR FROM PIT-COAL.

Lord Dundonald obtained a patent for his process, the peculiarity of which consists in the use of open vessels, instead of close ones, as were formerly made use of;

of; thus saving the expence of fuel, by making the coals themselves, from which the tar is to be extracted, furnish the necessary degree of heat.

IV. MANUFACTORY OF HATS.

In February, 1794, a patent was granted to Mr. Joseph Tiltstone, of New-castle, for the exclusive use of *kid-bair* in manufacturing hats.—Vol. I. p. 1.

The third volume of this work, contains a very ingenious paper on the mechanism of felting, by M. de Monge, extracted from the *Annales de Chimie*.---Vol. III. p. 351.

V. MANUFACTURING OF PAPER.

Under this head, we find an extract from the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, containing an account of Dr. Franklin's, of the Chinese method of making large sheets of paper. The practice is to build of brick, lined with plaster, two vats rather larger than the intended surface of the paper; between these vats is erected a stove, with two inclining sides, each side something larger than the sheet of paper; they are covered with a fine polished stucco, and heated by a small fire. The mould is suspended by pulleys fastened to the ceiling; and to the end of the cords is attached a counterpoise, nearly equal to the weight of the mould. Two men lifting the mould out of the vat, turn it and apply it together with the stuff for the sheet, to the smooth surface of the stove, at the same time pressing out a great part of the moisture; the heat of the wall soon evaporates the rest, and the operation is finished; and as the stove is furnished with two polished slides, and there are two vats, the same operation is performed by two other men at the other vat, and one fire serves.---Vol. I. p. 41.

In November, 1794, a patent was given to Mr. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, for an improved method of making paper, which consists in boiling the rags, or other materials, in a strong alkaline ley: and afterwards subjecting them to the action of oxygenated muriatic acid gas, according to the practice of M. Berthollet.---Vol. II. p. 224.

In September, 1787, a patent was granted to Mr. Hooper, of London, for a new method of manufacturing printing paper, particularly for copper-plate printing. His method is as follows: To one hundred weight of the best rags, ready prepared to make into paper, add forty pounds of alabaster, ten pounds of talc, and ten pounds of plaster of Paris, all three carefully calcined; to these add

twelve pounds of the best white sugar-candy, with the requisite quantity of size, made from rice or pearl barley, then finish the manufacture in the usual way.

Vol. III. p. 377.

VI. WORKING OF IRON.

In June, 1792, a patent was granted to William Fullerton, Esq. of the county of Ayr, for a new method of separating in the iron ore, from the matrix, of smelting it, and reducing it into malleable iron. The way of proceeding is by stamping, writing, &c. the calcined materials, to separate the ore from extraneous matter; then fusing the prepared ore in an open furnace, and instead of casting it, to suffer it to remain at the bottom of the furnace till it becomes cold.---Vol. I. p. 297.

In June, 1794, a patent was granted to Mr. Wilkinson, of Broseley, iron-master, for a smelting furnace of a new construction. Instead of melting the ore in furnaces of thirty to seventy feet high, Mr. Wilkinson's do not exceed ten feet in height and two or more apertures are made for the introduction of blasts from bellows, the apertures being so contrived, that the workman may vary the number of them, according to the nature of the ore employed. Vol. I. p. 371.

In January, 1795, a patent was granted to Mr. Wilde, of Sheffield, for making edge-tools from a preparation of cast-steel and iron. The method here mentioned, consists in fixing a clean piece of wrought iron, brought to a welding heat, in the centre of a mould, and then pouring in melted steel, so as entirely to envelope the iron; and then forging the mass to the shape required.---Vol. II. p. 363.

In January, 1783, a patent was granted to Henry Cort, of Funtly iron mills, Southamptonshire, for a new method of welding iron, which consists in the skilful *bundling* of the iron to be welded: in the use of an extraordinary large forge hammer, in employing a *balling-furnace*, instead of a *blow-furnace* or *chafery*; and in passing the iron, reduced to a welded hear through grooved mill-rollers of different shapes and sizes.---Vol. III. p. 239.

In February, 1794, the same Henry Cort obtained a patent for a new method of shingling and manufacturing iron, which is as follows: The ore being fused in a reverberating furnace, is conveyed, while fluid, into an air furnace, where it is exposed to a strong heat, till
a bright

a bluish flame is observed on the surface; it is then agitated and stirred by rakes, till it looses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called *loops*, these loops are then put into another air furnace, brought to a white, or welding heat, and then shingled into *half-blooms* or *slabs*; they are again exposed to the air furnace, and the half-blooms taken out and forged into *anconies*, *bars*, *half-flats*, and *reds for wire*; while the slabs are passed, when of a welding heat, through the grooved rollers. In this way of proceeding, it matters not whether the iron is prepared from *cold* or *hot short* metal, nor is there any occasion for the use of fiery, charcoal, coke, chafery, or hollow fire; or any blast by bellows or otherwise, or the use of fluxes, in any part of the process.---Vol. III. p. 361.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PRUSSIA.

AT Berlin, BODE continues with great success, his *Astronomical Observations*; he has published his *Ephemerides* for the year 1798, which after the *Journal*, contains many useful treatises; among them is the calculation of the disturbing force of the planet Herschel on Jupiter and Saturn. The former of which does not suffer an aberration by this force of more than 1" 3. the latter of 88". In another, it is proved, that FLAMSTEED'S No. 34. in Taurus, which has disappeared, must have been the planet HERSCHEL. Bode has also published his second supplement to his *Ephemerides*, from 1776 to 1798; in which, from an examination of the original writings of DOMINICK CASINI (Mem. Anc. Tom X.) he has clearly proved that this astronomer observed, in the same manner as Herschel has lately done, the double ring of Saturn. These works of Bode, will, we doubt not, be highly prized by all astronomers.

GERMANY.

IN Germany, Ernst. Ludurg Posselt, has published at Tubingen his *European Annals*, for the year 1795, which are spoken of with some applause. The plan of the work seems to have been taken from that of our *Annual Registers*. Zimmerman, of Brunswick, has considered the probable effects of the French Revo-

lution on Germany, in a work, entitled, *An earnest Retrospect on his Country, on the Approach of Peace*, by a Good German, dedicated to all the Nobles and Men of Power in Germany. In which he treats of the systems of equality, representation, and nobility. The latter is defended not from any worth in its origin, but from its real utility in every state. The representative system he throws aside in a few words, because it may happen, that a small majority may determine on the choice of a representative and, consequently, the minority will be unrepresented. Rastner, Bruns, and Zimmerman, have, in concert, published at Brunswick, their account of the progress in different parts of geographical science, in the last third part of the present century, to the year 1790, in 8vo. Ebrmann, of Sturtgard, announced, in November, his design of publishing next Easter, an universal library, for the knowledge of nations and states, to be continued periodically. The chief intent of the work is to give a general account of the science, much in vogue in Germany, under the name of *Statisticks*. But the great work to which Germany calls our attention, is the collection of Wieland's writings. Parma, Paris, and London, have given specimens of the progress of their respective countries in the art of printing. Germany, though the inventor of that art, has been supposed to lay claim to little merit from its types, printing, or paper. It now comes forward with great pretensions, and a superb edition of Wieland's Works, in 4to, 8vo, 12mo, is in the press, and the editor spares neither expence nor pains, in his endeavour to shew that Germany is not inferior to any other country in splendid book-making. Ten volumes have been delivered, and the curious in these arts will naturally give them a place in their collection.

With the permission of the government, Mr. BENDAVID reads private Lectures at Vienna, on KANT'S Philosophy. He is the first who has given lectures on that subject at Vienna: and at Caschau, in Hungary, professor DICHT lost his places, for similar lectures, and he now performs the office of private tutor at Vienna.

FRANCE.

AMONG the works published lately at Paris, the most important are *Ancient Rome*, or an *Historical and Picturesque Description* of every thing relating

lating to the Romans, in their civil, military, and religious customs, and in their public and private manners, from ROMULUS to AUGUSTUS, with fifty plates by GRASSET. ST. SAUVEUR, 4to. The origin of all the forms of worship, or universal religion, by DUPUIS, 12 vol. 8vo. and one volume of plates in 4to. Simplification of the Oriental Languages, or a New and Easy Method of learning the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish Languages, with European Characters, by C. F. VOLNEY, 135 p. 8vo. When we consider the character of this writer, and his long residence in the East, it cannot be doubted, that this attempt will excite the curiosity of the studious; for the facility of trade and negotiation, such a work will answer every purpose; and as characters may be formed for every peculiar sound in a language, and the vowels may be applied with ease to every word, a learner, by this mode, will probably find little difficulty in reading the manuscripts of three languages, which, at present, are scarcely studied in our country. In Germany, much has been attempted on the same subject; but the learned confined themselves to the enunciation of a few words only. France has now opened the way to that indefatigable nation, which it will probably pursue with great advantage. The Republics of Sparta and Athens, translated from XENOPHON, by J. B. GAIL, 18mo. DORSEVIL and CELIANE DE VALIAN, or the History of their Love and Misfortunes, during the tyranny of ROBESPIERRE, 2 vol. 18mo.

The government of France is, at present, very zealous in promoting astronomical researches, and every thing dependant on them. LA PLACE, DE LAMBRE, and MECHAIN, whose merit is well known in the philosophical world, are placed in the Marine-Office, with considerable salaries. BEAUCAMP is appointed consul for Mascatta, in Arabia, there to superintend, and to perfect, as much as in him lies, the eastern geography. NOUET and PERNY have been sent into the Netherlands and to the Rhine, to lay down a series of triangles in those districts. MECHAIN is now busy in Perpignan on the measurement of a degree in the earth's surface, whilst DE LAMBRE is preparing to meet him with a series of triangles from Orleans. A basis for triangles for the same purpose is to be formed near Tralles, in the canon of Berne, to which place

LALANDE has sent the necessary requisites for accurate mensuration. The revolution has scarcely disturbed the labours of Lalande, who, since the year 1789, has been preparing his catalogue of the fixed stars, which will contain above thirty thousand. In commemoration of the instrument which has been so serviceable to him in this work, he has placed a new constellation between the Dragon, Bootes, and Hercules, which he calls the Mural Quadrant. Lalande is now Director of the National Observatory (formerly called the Royal Observatory) and one of the Committee for the longitude, established by a decree of the Convention, as well as of the Committee for Navigation on Canals. Several canals are already undertaken, as one from the Oise to the Sambre, and others are proposed for the employment of the soldiers as soon as they are disbanded. The latitude of the National Observatory is settled by Nouet and Perny at $48^{\circ} 50' 11''$. The French government is not less active in its preparations for the new established decimal divisions. PRONY, the engineer, is employed in superintending the calculations for the tables of sines and logarithms. The sines are to be calculated for every ten thousandth part of a quadrant (that is, about $30''$ in the sexagesimal system) to twenty-two decimal places, with fifty differences. Logarithms are given for the sines and tangents of every hundred thousandth part of a quadrant (about $3''$) to twelve decimal places, with the second differences. The logarithms of common numbers, from one to two hundred thousand, to twelve decimal places, with the first and second differences; and the logarithms from one to ten thousand, are to be calculated to twenty-five decimal places. Fifteen calculators have been appointed, and each calculation is to be made twice.

LITERARY NOTICES.

DR. Darwin will speedily gratify the public with a second volume of his *Zoonomia*. It is in such a state of forwardness, that it may be expected by the end of this month.

Dr. G. Gregory is about to go to press with a capital philosophical work, in three large volumes, octavo, under the title of *The Economy of Nature explained and illustrated on the Principles of modern Philosophy*. Such a work has long been a desideratum.

H

Proposals

Proposals have been circulated, soliciting subscribers for the publication of the Poetical Works of the Rev. Samuel Bishop. This gentleman's known talents may be expected to procure a respectable subscription.

Madame D'Aublay (the late Miss Burney) also announces a new novel, entitled *Camilla*, in five volumes, to be published by subscription.

The Rev. Dr. Vincent has in the press, a Translation of the Voyage of Nearchus, from the Indies to the Euphrates.

We are sorry to announce, that the edition of Photius's Lexicon, undertaken by the University of Cambridge, under the conduct of Professor Porson, will not make its appearance so early as was wished for. Unfortunately, the beautiful transcript for the press, made from the manuscript by the professor, was destroyed in a fire which consumed the house of his friend. The original, however, is safe; and, from what is known of the assiduity of the professor, we venture to anticipate, that the learned world will speedily be favoured with this much-expected work. A new fount of Greek types is preparing; and the admirers of elegant typography will, we doubt not, receive as much pleasure from the beauty of the page, as all sound critics will from the learning of the editor.

Mr. Dyer's long-expected *Life of the late eminent Mr. Robinson*, of Cambridge, will make its appearance in the course of a month. Mr. Dyer is also engaged in preparing a poetical work, to be entitled the *Poet's Fate*.

Dr. Walcot is writing a mock-heroic poem, containing the History of the King of the Beggars, *Bamfylde Moore Carew*. Its publication may be speedily looked for, and it is spoken of as his *chef d'œuvre*.

Mr. Merry is publishing a complete edition of his works, verse and prose.

Mr. Gilbert Wakefield has now in the press a beautiful edition of *Lucretius*; and his edition of *Homer's Iliad and Odyssey* are shortly expected.

Mr. Maurice has ready for the press a second volume of his *Indian Antiquities*: the public patronage of the former volume does not, however, warrant the publication of the present, under the circumstance of the enormous expences.

Mr. David Williams has just finished his History of *Monmouthshire*, which will speedily be published, in quarto.

The works of the Rev. Dr. Towne will shortly be delivered to the subscribers.

Mr. G. C. Morgan has just finished, and is preparing for publication, *The Life of his late Uncle, the celebrated Dr. Richard Price*.

Miss Seward has a volume of poems in the press, *Llangollen Vale*, and others.

[These Notices will be continued and extended hereafter to the useful and polite arts.]

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIVINITY.

LETTERS to Mr. Archdeacon Travis, by the Translator of *Michaelis*, &c. Marsh
Sermons on various Subjects, by the late Rev. T. Teller, 6s. Robinsons.

Sacred History, in Familiar Dialogues, for the Instruction of Children and Youth, with an Appendix; in Sixteen Letters, by a Lady; recommended by the Rev. J. Ryland. Gardner.

Considerations addressed to the French Bishops and Clergy now residing in England, 1s. 6d. Debert.

Christian Knowledge, by a Lover of True Philosophy, 6s. Cadell and Davies.

Sermons on several Evangelical and Practical Subjects, by the late Dr. S. Sage, 6s. Johnson.

Sermons on various Subjects, by the late Rev. Thomas Fuller, 5s. 6d. Brown.

Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, from the French, by the Rev. R. Robinson, with an Appendix, 10s. Matthews, Dilly, &c.

METAPHYSICS AND PHILOSOPHY.

Hermes unmasked, Letters 3 and 4, by Capt. T. G. Brown, 1s. 6d. Ridgway.

PHILOLOGY.

Giraud's French Verbs, on an imperial sheet. Faulder.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, &c.

Interesting Anecdotes, &c. by Mr. Addison, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. Longman.

The Lives of the First Twelve Cæsars, translated from Suetonius, by Alex. Thompson, M.D. 8s. Robinsons.

Mémoires sur la Vie & le Caractère de Madame la Duchesse de Polignac, par M. le Comte de Polignac, 2s. 6d. Debert.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. by Robert Anderson, M.D. 5s.

Arch, London; Bell, &c. Edinburgh.
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Abate Metastasio, by Dr. Burney, 3 vols. 1l. 1s. Robinsons.

An Accurate and Impartial Narrative of the War, by an Officer of the Guards, 2 vols. 10s. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

A Continuation of a Digest of the Statute Law, by T. W. Williams, Esq. 5s.

Robinsons and Kearsley.

An Historical Treatise of a Suit in Equity, by C. B. *Clark*, 5s. Clarke and Son.

Reports of Cases in the Court of Exchequer, from Easter Term, 32 Geo. III, to Trinity Term, 35 Geo. III, by *Alex. Anfruther*, Esq. 2 vols. 18s. Clarke and Son.

POETRY.

Peter Pindar's Works, vol. IV, 10s. 6d. Walker.

The Sea-sick Minstrel, 5s. White.

Leonora; translated from the German, by Mr. Stanley, 2s. 6d. Miller.

The Works of the British Poets, with Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, by Dr. R. Anderson, J. and A. Arch.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, &c. Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations, by James Sutton, M.D. 2 vols. 14s. Cadell and Davies.

A Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, containing an Explanation of the Terms, and an Account of the several Subjects, comprized under the Heads, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Philosophy, both Natural and Experimental, by Charles Hutton, LL.D. &c. Johnson and Robinsfons.

A practical Introduction to Spherics and nautical Astronomy, by P. Kelly, 6s. Johnson.

FINE ARTS.

A Selection of Examples for the Use of the Drawing School, Christ's-Hospital, by B. Green, 1l. 1s.

Industry and Idleness, part of a new edition of the Works of Hogarth, by Thomas Cook, 7s. 6d. Robinsfons.

GEOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, &c.

A nine-sheet Map of North Wales, by John Evans, 3l. 3s. Faden.

The Naval Gazetteer, or Seaman's Complete Guide, by J. Mulham, 2 vols. 18s. Allen and West.

An Essay on Colonization, &c. by C. B. Wadstrom, 1l. 11s. 6d. Darton and Hervey, &c.

Letters written during a short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, by Mary Wallboncroft, 4s. Johnson.

Travels through various Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples in 1789, by Charles Ulysses, translated from the German, by A. Aufriere, Esq. Cadell and Davies.

Travels into different parts of Europe in 1791 and 1792, by J. Owen, A.M. 2 vols. 14s. Cadell and Davies.

Letters on France in 1794 and 1795, by Major Tench, 4s. Johnson.

AGRICULTURE.

Outlines of Agriculture, by D. Hunter, M.D. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

Planting and Rural Ornament, being a practical Treatise, a second edition, with large additions, by Mr. Marshall, 2 vols. 14s. Nicol, &c.

A short Address to the Public on the Monopoly of small Farms, by T. Wright, 6d. Richardson.

MEDICINE.

A Second Dissertation on Fevers, by G. Fordyce, M.D. 3s. Johnson.

A Complete Dictionary of Farriery and Horsemanship, by J. Hunter, 5s. Baldwin.

Observations on the Seats and Causes of Diseases, by J. Hamilton, jun. M.D. vol. I, 6s. Robinsfons, London; Hill, Edinburgh.

Medical Commentaries for 1795, vol. IV, by A. Duncan, M.D. 6s. Mudie and Son, Edinburgh, and Robinsfons, London.

Practical Observations on the Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra, by E. Holme, 3s. 6d. Johnson.

The Anatomy of the Horse, No. 1, 2s. 6d. and 4s. Cox and Son.

THE DRAMA.

The Man of Ten Thousand, by Thomas Holcroft, 2s. Robinsfons.

History of the Theatres of London, 2 vols. 6s. Martin and Bain.

The Sicilian Lover, a Tragedy, in five Acts, by Mrs. Robinson, 5s. Hookham and Carpenter.

The Roses, or King Henry the Sixth, an Historical Tragedy, represented at Reading, 1s. 6d. Richardson.

Speculation, a Comedy, by Frederick Reynolds, 2s. Longman.

Observations on Hamlet, by James Plumptre, M.A. 2s. Robinsfons.

MISCELLANIES.

A Selection from the Annals of Virtue of Madame de Silling, translated by E. M. James, 5s. Richardson, &c.

An Enumeration of the principal Vegetables that may be substituted for Wheat, 1s. Baldwin.

Essays, Tales, and Poems, by J. S. Nongate, 4s. Rivingtons.

A Friendly Address to the Poor of Great Britain, by T. Tapswell, 1d. Rivingtons.

The Triumph of Acquaintance over Friendship, by a Lady, 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Reflections on Usury, as conducted by the Mode of undervalued Annuities, 2s. Murray and Highley.

Memoirs of the Society of Manchester, vol. IV, 6s. Cadell and Davies.

A Comparative Review of the Opinions of W. J. Boaden, relative to the Shakspeare MSS. 2s. S. el, &c.

Evenings at Home, vol. V, and VI, by Dr. Aikin, 3s. Johnson.

Hints to Freshmen, from a Member of the University of Cambridge, 1s. Law.

Some Account of the Marantia or Indian Arrow Root, recommended as a substitute for Starch, by T. Ryder, 1s. Bell.

An Essay on the Fundamental Principles on which Establishments for the Poor may be found in all Countries, by Count Rumford, 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Vortigern under Consideration, with Remarks on Boaden's Letters, 2s. Lowndes.

The Ranger, a Collection of Periodical Essays, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Parsons, &c.

The Diversions of the Court of Vienna, thirty-two cards, with directions, 3s. Champante and Co.

Shakspeare MSS. in the Possession of Mr. Ireland, examined, by Philalethes, 1s. Johnson.

A Catalogue of valuable Books, by Thomas Payne, Mews Gate, 6d.

NOVELS.

- Maria, or the Vicarage, 2 vols. 6s.
Hookham and Carpenter.
- The Foresters, altered from the French, by Miss Gunning, 12s. Low and Loh.
- The Tradition, a Legendary Tale, 2 vols. 6s. Lane, Hodgson, &c.
- Wanderings of the Imagination, by Mrs Gooch, 2 vols. 6s. Crosby.
- The Adventures of a Pin, 3s. Lee.
- Nature and Art, by Mrs. Inchbold, 2 vols. 7s. Robinson.
- Angelo, by E. H. Liff, 2 vols. 5s. Allen and West.
- Albert de Nordenschild, translated from the German, 2 vols. 7s. Robinsons.
- Adela Northington, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Cawthorn.
- The Evening Walk, a Tale, by T. Clo Rickman, 2s. 6d. Walker and Rickman.

POLITICS.

- Interesting State Papers from Washington, Fauchet, &c. 3s. 6d. Philadelphia, printed; Owen, London.
- Strictures on a proposed Plan for adopting a Loan, with a View of instituting Reverfionary Annuities, 1s. Johnson.
- Pacts, addressed to the Serious Attention of the People of Great Britain, respecting the Expence of the War, and the State of the Public Debt, by W. Morgan, F.R.S. 1s. Debrett, Cadell and Davies.
- A Warning Voice to the Affociations, by M. G. Peremu, 1s. Mason, &c.
- Something which concerns every Body at this awful Crisis, by One of the People, 1s. Symonds.
- Pax in Bello, 1s. 6d. Owen.
- An Essay towards forming a more complete Representation of the Commons of Great Britain, by J. Longley, Esq. 1s. Johnson.
- A Warning Voice to the People of England on the Two Bills, 1s. R. White.
- The Substance of a Speech delivered by Randle Jackson, Esq. at the India House, Jan. 21, 1796. Debrett.
- A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to John Reeves, by the Rev. J. Brand, 2s. 6d. Longman.

The whole Proceedings at large on the Trial of Mr. W. Stone, 3s. Cawthorn.

A Summary Review of the Causes that have produced the present melancholy State of the Nation, 1s. Lee.

A Letter to Mr. Pitt on his Conduct with respect to the Loan, 1s. Debrett.

A Second Letter to Mr. Sheridan, by a Suffolk Freeholder, 1s. Browne.

Political Strictures on the present Ministry, 1s. Griffith, &c.

A Letter from the Right Hon. E. Burke to a Noble Lord, upon the Attacks made upon him and his Pension, 2s. 6d. Owen.

A Letter to Mr. Pitt on the Conduct of the Bank Directors, and on Mr. Morgan's Pamphlet, 1s. Stockdale.

[This Article will be continued regular(y).]

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

[As none of the existing periodical publications furnish a Catalogue of New Music, we have taken some pains to make this part of our plan as perfect as possible. In addition to the catalogue, we are enabled to hazard some opinions in regard to the merits of the pieces, which we conceive may be useful to practitioners in the country, and interesting to the musical world in general.]

HAYDN's Three Sonatas for the Piano Forte (in which is introduced the famous Gypsy Rondo) with Accompaniments for Violin and Violoncello, Op. 73. 8s.

Longman and Brodrip.

These sonatas consist of three movements. The first are in a grand style; the adagios are in the sublime manner of the master; and the last movements are light and airy. We particularly notice a favourite air, called the Gypsy Rondo, characteristic of the dances of that people in Germany. The whole is certainly equal to most of Haydn's former productions.

Ross's Instructions for the Piano Forte, 10s. 6d. Longman and Brodrip.

An useful book for the instruction of beginners on the piano forte. The author is a professor of merit at Aberdeen.

Jamovick's two new Concertos for the Piano Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Viola 8s. L. & B.

These concertos are written in the usual brilliant style of this master, and well calculated to display the skill of performers to advantage.

Sterckel's Sonatas, Op. 30 & 32, for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin and Violoncello, 10s. 6d. Also, by Ditto, a single Sonata, 3s. L. & B.

These sonatas are far superior to any compositions already published by this author. We recommend him in future to shorten his movements, as they appear to us to be considerably too long: this may be readily effected, by not repeating the same passages so frequently.

Windsor Castle, an Opera, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, in honour of the Nuptials of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, by J. P. Salomon, 8s. Corri & Co.

This piece was got up, in haste, for the celebration of the occasion mentioned. We are of opinion, that this work is made up of the composition of various authors; but having a temporary object

it passed off in several performances with some eclat. We are sorry to observe, that the overture, composed by Haydn, and originally performed in this piece, is now omitted, and another substituted in its place.

Haydn's Second Set of three Quartettos, for two Violins, Alto and Bass, Op. 74, 10s. 6d. C. and Co. Also, by the same, an Overture for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments, 4s. 6d.

These works are in the usual scientific style of this composer, and only want good performers to do justice to the author's ideas.

Collini's Three easy Sonatas and Duets, for the Piano Forte, Op. 7, 7s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

These sonatas are written in a very easy style, and well contrived for the use of juvenile performers.

Musical Remains, or the Compositions of Handel, Bach, Abel, Giuliani, &c. selected by E. Jones, 10s. 6d.

We confess the necessity of publishing these remains does not appear to us sufficiently obvious. They are most of them, at present, well known, and in the possession of every amateur in music.

Six Trios for Violin, Tenor, and Violoncello, by W. Shields, esq. 10s. 6d. L. and B.

These trios have great merit. Some of them are in a very singular time. The work is inscribed to the memory of Jacob Moore, esq. and in an advertisement prefixed, Mr. Shields informs us, "That these trios were composed chiefly for that celebrated landscape painter (in Rome) and dedicated to his memory, as a token of gratitude for the services he rendered the author during his residence in that city. The movements, which are written in the uncommon time of $\frac{3}{4}$, have amused some of the most distinguished professors, both in England and Italy, which induced the author to hope they will not be disagreeable to the public at large."

The Adopted Child, by Mr. Attwood, 8s. Longman and Broderip.

The favourite Overture and Songs in Merry Sherwood, 2s. each L. and B.

These have considerable theatrical effect; and their repeated performances to crowded houses are sufficient to speak to the merit they evidently possess.

Ashole's Six Duets, for two Voices, with an Accompaniment for a Piano Forte.

Viotti's Third grand Concerto, arranged for the Piano Forte, by Dussek, 7s. 6d.

Cramer's Three Sonatas, with Airs, Op. 11, 8s.

Ferrari's Twelve Italian Canons, 6s.

Mogart's Eight English and Italian Canzonets, 8s.

Madame Dussek's Second Set of Three Harp Songs, Op. 3, 6s.

Giornovich's Vio. Con. in G. with Accompaniments, 6s.

Deviennes's Six Airs, arranged as Duets for two Flutes, 5s.

N. Corri's Duettings, German, Italian, and English, 3s.

We have carefully examined the last nine pieces published by Corri and Co. and they each of them have their respective merits, according to the styles of the composers, and the instruments for which they are intended.

Three Sonatas for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for Violin and Violoncello, by A. Gyrowets, Op. 8, 8s. L. and B.

These sonatas are more brilliant than any this author has yet published. We notice the popular airs of "Wind gentle Evergreen," and, "My native Land," introduced with great effect. The last movements are lively and pleasing, and, upon the whole, we consider that the merit of this work will introduce it to the notice of musical amateurs.

Banti's Songs in Alceste, each 2s. 6d.

The favourite Duet in La-Belle Arsène, by Pasiello, 2s. 6d.

Lyon's Six English Canzonets, 7s. 6d.

Dr. Cooke's Glee, 10s. 6d.

Ebden's Glee, 10s. 6d.

Pichl's Duets for the Violin and Tenor, Op. 18, 7s. 6d.

Sperger's Quartettos, Op. 1, 6s.

Feyer's Concerto for the Violin, Op. 2, 5s. All by Longman and Broderip.

The well-known reputation of these composers is such, that little comment is required on our part. We particularly notice the duet of Pasiello in La Belle Arsène, and the glee by Dr. Cooke and Mr. Embden.

In musical instruments, we this year observe an improvement, announced by Messrs. Longman and Broderip, in the barrel organ. This instrument is so improved, as that by uniting the harp stop, it produces the effect of a band, and therefore is particularly calculated for private families and country dances. Those gentlemen have also advertised an improvement on the small Piano Forte; which are introduced six additional notes, without enlarging the size of the instrument. The additional notes have fine harmonic sounds.

The Conductors of this Work venture to assure the Public, that the PIECES under this Head will be really ORIGINAL; and that, from the known Abilities of many who have promised their occasional Contributions, this Department may with some Confidence be recommended to the Notice of the Lovers of Poetry.

A PINDARIC ODE. TO SCIENCE.

BY GEORGE DYER.

Ἠελίο' ἀλίου σκοπία
Ἄλλο θαλάσσιον
Ἐν αἰθέρι θάμινον ἄστρον
Ἐρμῆος δι' αἰθέρος. PINDAR, Oly. O. I.

*Mark the glowing sun on high,
Scattering round a golden ray;
He shin's ami ft the æther sky,
Unrivall'd Ruler of the Day.*

I. 1.

THERE are who skim the stream of life,
And catch delig from every passing gale;
No doleful sounds their ears assail,
Nor heed they Nature's strife.
Bright skies illumine their dawning day,
While Music wakes its magic powers,
No clouds obstruct their noon-tide ray,
And to soft measures move their evening hours.
Gaily its course the motley vessel glides,
As Pleasure at the helm, a laughing beauty,
guides.

I. 2.

Their destin'd course some lonely bend,
And no propitious gales attend;
While direful notes are heard from far,
The scream of woe, the din of war:
Midst struggling storms their mornings doubt-
ful rise;
Sullen and slow proceed their hours along;
Midst scowling tempests close their western
skies,
Nor soothes their ear the cheerful voice of
song.

I. 3.

But lo! the sons of Genius stand,
And Science open spreads her volume fair,
And Friendship waves her hand
To check the child of Mirth, to soothe the
child of Care;
Nature assumes her smiling form,
Like Ocean resting from a storm:
From distant India's pearly shores,
From mystic Egypt's latent flowers,
Or where in Grecia's tuneful groves
The Graces wanton with the Loves,
Lo! Science comes, and takes her awful seat,
While Genius glides along, her queen's ad-
vance to greet.

II. 1.

The blooming wreath of rapturous praise,
Now weave with varied skill and conscious
pride,
As when, near Pisa's laurell'd side,
The Theban wove the living bays:

Of brow serene, and port sublime,
Immortal Science, hail! To thee,
Bright with the spoils of ancient time,
We yield the crown, we bend the willing
knee
To thee the virtues all obedient rise,
And Truth with unveil'd face, and clear un-
clouded eyes.

II. 2.

"Ye sons of Mirth, and sons of Care,
"I the bow'r or bliss prepare;
"Near me stream ambrosial show'rs;
"Near me bloom immortal show'rs:
"Oh! hither then your erring courtes bend;
"Here Mirth's wild crew may haply find a
friend;
"Soon near my side shall Care forget to grieve,
"And pining Melancholy dare to live."

II. 3.

Thus Science spake aloud—when, lo!
By Fancy's eye were seen the sacred choir,
That taught with vivid glow
The canvas first to shine, that wak'd the
melting lyre;
And round and round their queen they
Symphonious to the voice of Love.
Nor did in vain the thrilling dart
Of Music pierce the captiv'd heart,
Till ev'ry discord died away,
As clouds before the solar ray.
Through the wide earth th' harmonic chords
resound, [smiles around.
While Rapture fits her voice, and Goodness
Feb. 10, 1796.

IDYLLIUM. THE PRISON.

BY DR. DARWIN.

O, WELCOME, Debtor! in these walls
Thy cares, and joys, and loves forge!
Approach; a brother Debtor calls,
And join the family of woe!
Did Fortune with her frowning brow
Thy late and early toils withstand?
Or Slander strike the fatal blow,
Or gripping Us'ry's iron hand?
Say, does a wife, to want consign'd,
While weeping babes surround her bed,
Peep through, and see the fetters bind
Those hands, that earn'd their daily bread?
Does she in vain, on knees that bend,
The marble heart of wealth implore?
Breathless pursue some flying friend,
Or beat in vain the closing door?
Look up, and share our scanty meal;
For us some brighter hours may flow;
Some angel break these bolts of steel,
For HOWARD marks and feels our woe.

ADDRES

ADDRESS TO POVERTY.

'TIS not that look of anguish, bath'd in tears,
O, Poverty! thy haggard image wears —
'Tis not those famish'd limbs, naked, and bare
To the bleak tempest's rains, or 'he keen air
Of winter's piercing winds, nor that sad eye
Implo'ring the small boon of charity—

'Tis not that voice, whose agonizing tale
Might turn the purple cheek of grandeur pale;
Nor all that host of woes thou bring'st with thee,
Insult, contempt, disdain, and contumely,
That bid me call the fate of those forlorn,
Who 'neath thy rude oppression sigh and mourn:
But chief, relentless pow'r! thy hard control,
Which to the earth bends low th' aspiring soul;
Thine iron grasp, thy fetters drear, which bind
Each generous effort of the struggling mind!—
Alas! that Genius, melancholy flow'r,
Scarce op'ning yet to even's nurturing show'r,
Shou'd, by thy pitiless and cruel doom,
Wither, ere nature smiles upon her bloom;
That Innocence, touch'd by thy dead'ning wand,
Shou'd pine, nor know one outstretch'd guardian
hand!

For this, O Poverty! for them, I sigh,
The helpless victims of thy tyranny!
For this, I call the lot of those severe,
Who wander 'mid thy haunts, and pine unheeded
there!

Feb. 1, 1796.

L.

*The following Burlesque of Horace's Otium divos,
was written at the Mohawk-Castle, in the year
1761, by the Elder CAPTAIN MORRIS,
and sent to his friend Lieutenant Mont-
gomery, afterwards a General Officer in the
American service, and killed at the siege of
Quebec.*

EASE is the pray'r of him, who, in a whale-
boat,
Crossing lake Champlain, by a storm's o'ertaken;
Not struck his blanket*, nor a friendly island
Near to receive him.

Ease is the wish too of the sly Canadian;
Ease the delight of bloody Cagnawagas;
Ease, Richard, ease, not to be bought with
wampum,

Nor paper money.

Not colonel's pay, nor yet a dapper serjeant,
Orderly waiting with recover'd halberd,
Can chase the crowd of troubles, still surrounding
Lac'd regimentals.

That Sub lives best, who, with a sash in tatters,
Worn by his grandfire at the fight of Blenheim,
To fear a stranger, and to wild ambition.

Snores on a bear-skin.

Why, like fine fellows, are we ever scheming?
We short liv'd mortals! why so fond of climates
Warm'd by new suns? O, who that runs from
home, can

Run from himself too?

* The soldier's blanket; used by the army as
a sail.

Care climbs radeaux† with four-and-twenty
pounders,
Nor quits our light troops, or our Indian warriors;
Swifter than moose-deer, or the fleetest east wind
Pushing the clouds on.

He, whose good-humour can enjoy the present,
Scorns to look forward; with a smile of patience
Temp'ring the bitter. Bliss uninterrupted
None can inherit.

Death instantaneous hurried off Achilles;
Age far-extended wore away T thonus:
Who will live longer, thou or I, Montgom'ry?
Dicky or Tommy?

Thee twenty me's-mates, full of noise and
laughter,
Cheer with their fallies: thee the merry damsels
Please with their titt'ring; while thou sitt'st
adorn'd with

Boots, sash, and gorget.

Me to Fort Hendrick, 'midst a savage nation,
Dull Connajohry, cruel fate has driven.
O, think on Morris, in a lonely chamber,
Dabbling in Sapphic.

EPIGRAM.

HINT FROM JORTIN'S TRACTS.

To a poor Author.

Q. WHY this verbose redundant style?
Think you the more the better?

A. Undoubtedly—for know, my friend,
I tell it by the letter.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Feb. 10, 1796.

J. R. JARNEY.

EPITAPH IN ST. GILES'S CHURCH,
NORWICH.

*Juxta hoc Marmor requiescit
Gulielmus Osley, M.D.*

*Filius natu maximus Gulielmi Osley, Rectoris de
Middleton Stony, in Comitatu Oxoniensi, &
Uxoris ejus Sijannæ. Collegii Regalis apud
Cantabrigiam olim socius.*

LITERIS humanioribus usque ab adolescentiâ
instruâtus,
In morbis persecutandis Vir apprimé solers, in
tractandis peritus, [exercuit,
Quam accuraté, feliciter & honestè, artes suas
Novit universa Civitas, & grata recordabitur;
Artes vero illius quantas cunq; ornaverunt
Ingenii Cander, Morum simplicitas, & Modestia,
In sublevandis Inapum miseris, Quis unquam
benignior? [observantia?

In colendo Deo, quæ major, aut religiosior
Quo studio, quâque in suis caritate
Domi gessit se Maritum, & Patrem,
In animo est Uxoris & Liberorum superstitum;
Talis denique ex hac vitâ decessit,
Ut Nemo non desiderarit Hominem,
Quem nuper, Nemo non dilexerit.

Feb. 15, 1796.

† Floating-batteries; used on Lake Cham-
plain.

ELIOT

ELEGY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

*Æqua telus pæperi recluditur
Regumque pueris.*

HORACE.

*Earth impartial entertains
Her various sons: and in her breast
Princes and beggars equal rest.*

FRANCIS.

NO more I wander the muse-haunted grove,
Where deeds of glory swell the epic strain,
Or where the raptures of requited love
Wake the sweet numbers of th' impassion'd swain.

For, ah! how transient love's endearing joy,
That richest boon of favouring heav'n to man;
And what ambition, but an infant's toy,
To minds that ponder life's contracted span?

Then come, Reflection nymph of sober mien,
Who ro'st beneath the yew-tree's shade with Gray;

Teach me to meditate the solemn scene,
As pensive "there the long-drawn aisles" I stray.

Here oft' has Briton's royal pageant pass'd,
And titled pride her gaudy charms display'd;
Here wou'd the crowd with pagan ardour haste
To adore the idol that their folly made.

Yet, a few seasons fled, the train return'd,
With hearts untouched to mimic sorrow's gloom;
With woe's grimace the pompous herald mourn'd,
And lavish'd flattery o'er the senseless tomb.

Here jarring statesmen meet, once haughty foes,
Who spurn'd indignant at a rival's pow'r;
There beauty withers like the blushing rose,
The fragrant pride of summer's transient hour.

The votive song to Delia's vernal bloom,
Vibrates no raptures on her deafen'd ear;
Ev'n proud Ambition stoops beneath a tomb,
And Pleasure's siren voice is silent there.

Dumb, too, the minstrel's harp, whose magic lays
Arous'd the valiant breast to deeds of fame;
Yet time shall spare the virtuous poet's praise,
And age to age repeat his honour'd name.

Yet here, till Wisdom fly the British coast,
Oft-times the musing moralist shall come,
Headless of Grandeur's monumental boast,
To seek, good Addison, thy humbler tomb.

And long thy precepts, with resistless pow'r,
Shall lure the wand'rer to the shrine of Truth;
Chase puerile Folly from life's ev'ning-hour,
And whisper caution to impetuous Youth.

Nor view'd with careless eye the recent grave
Of Johnson, moral Mentor of our age,
Tho' mark'd by Superstition for her slave,
Tho' Bigotry deform th' historic page.

Lo! where the sage, by list'ning crowds rever'd,
Whose well-earn'd honours grateful Science paid,
And chiefs whose prowess steel-clad legions fear'd,
Repose alike in Death's oblivious shade.

No victor's shout, no soothing voice of fame,
Shall pierce the gloomy caverns of the ground;
But darkness there her silent empire claim,
Till Nature bear the trump celestial sound.

And is it thus the various ranks of men,
The mean, the wise, the tyrant, and the slave,
Whate'er thro' devious life their path had been,
All meet at last associates in the grave?

Then why shou'd Pen'ry mourn her lowly birth,
Or titl'd Pride assume the brow of scorn?
From life's last scene, since all but moral worth,
Flies like night visions at the song of morn!

Hence let Ambition's vor'ries fondly dream,
Of wealth's heap'd treasures, and this dome of state;

At Honour's shrine indulge the airy scheme,
Or crowd obsequious round Preferment's gate:

Be rather mine, to bend in Virtue's fame,
Her cares, her duties, and her joys to know;
The sigh of Want to hear, the shriek of Pain,
And with Compassion's generous warmth to glow:

Be mine, Religion, of thy hope possess'd,
Tranquil to finish life's eventful hour,
My mem'ry dear to some congenial breast,
My sod by Friendship strew'd with many a flow'r.

Feb. 15, 1796.

I. T. R.

PARAPHRASE OF MR. GRAY'S LATIN ODE, WRITTEN AT THE GRAND CHARTREUSE.

"*Oh tu severi religio loci,*" &c.

BY MR. MARSH, OF THE TEMPLE.

WHOE'ER thou art, that rul'st with sway
supreme

The lone-y horrors of this wild retreat,
(For 'mid each hoary wood, and faintest stream,
No common God has fix'd his chosen seat;

Tho' to thy name no stately pile aspires,
Within whose womb the polish'd marble shines,
No holy vestals watch immortal fires,
No sacred treasures gild the splendid shrines.

While o'er rough rocks, rude cliffs, and savage
hills,

With sacred dread the sounding footstep moves,
Who does not know, no vulgar influence fills
This wild of waters, and this gloom of groves?)

Oh! hear invok'd, for this thy suppliant prays,
That here his weary'd youth may gently grow;
That these blest shades may screen his future days
Alike from human life and human woe.

But should imperious Fate the boon deny,
The only boon the lingering pilgrim craves,
Shou'd Fortune doom him still again to try
The storms that brood amidst her boisterous waves;

Oh, grant him, Genius, in your silent bow'rs,
Far from each hated toil, each vulgar strife,
In solitude to wear his later hours,
And glide unconscious down the tide of life.

Feb. 24, 1796.

A BRIEF

A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
IN
EUROPE.

THE commencement of the year 1796 found many nations of Europe still involved in the bloody and disastrous war, which, springing from the French Revolution, has now shed its baneful influence over several years. Though some of the powers concerned have withdrawn from the contest, and the field of contention has been narrowed, enough still remains to make the friend of mankind anxiously solicitous for the conclusion of scenes of hostility, spread, more or less, through all the quarters of the globe. The portion, however, of the new year, which has hitherto passed, has rather been a state of expectation and preparation, than of action. Since the expulsion of the French from the eastern side of the Rhine, the mutual losses and wants of the armies, together with the wetness of the season, have obliged the Imperial and Republican generals to consent to an armistice, which at one time gave sanguine hopes of being the prelude to a peace; but these seem at present to have vanished, and the dreadful preparations for a renewal of all the horrors of war at its expiration, are carrying on by both parties with incessant diligence. The success of the French in Italy, likewise, appears to have been followed by a state of inaction, probably owing to the deficiency of resources on both sides. Meantime, a most uncommon duration of south-westerly winds, attended with frequent tempests, has prevented the mighty armament, fitted out by Great Britain, at an immense expence of time and money, for the West Indies, from proceeding on its destination; and has even forced it back into port, after undergoing multiplied hardships and losses. In consequence, none of the important enterprises, planned beyond the Atlantic, have yet been entered upon, but a petty and marauding war has been carried on in the islands, more productive of distress than of change.

We shall now proceed to give a sketch of the political state of the several countries from the commencement of the year, beginning with

FRANCE.

The greatest vigour and activity appear to be exhibited in the military department of Paris; the requisitions of young men are strictly enforced; and every exertion is making to equip and to supply the armies. The French administration seem disposed to manifest to their enemies, that though they may be inclined to peace, they are, notwithstanding, prepared for war. The forced loan, which was expected to have excited some commotion, has been submitted to with a degree of readiness, which has exceeded the expectations, even of the friends to the republic. The two legislative councils appear also to have applied themselves, with great diligence, to the arrangement and melioration of the French finances.

On the 25th of January, 1796, the executive directory addressed to the council of ancients, the following message; which, as we consider it as an important paper, we shall lay entire before our readers:

"Citizen Legislators,

"The enemies of France have spoken of peace, but it was to relax our preparations, while they themselves redoubled their efforts for continuing the war. They wish to weaken the courage of our defenders, by lulling them with the hopes of approaching peace, which they themselves do not cease to elude by the most evasive forms, and the most frivolous pretexts. This perfidy on their part is not new; and the reports which they have effected to circulate on this subject, since the commencement of hostilities, have always been seized and believed by the foreign faction, which they maintain among us. But these manœuvres have never been countenanced by the executive directory, who, in offering peace to the coalesced powers, on conditions as moderate as are consist-

ent with the national dignity, have neglected nothing for assuring new triumphs to the republican arms.

"The French should know that they never can have peace with their enemies, till they shall have rendered it impossible for them to pursue their disastrous projects. This epoch is not far off; it must crown a vigorous campaign, and we have reason to think, that that which is about to be opened, will yield in nothing to that of the third year. The government already acquires strength, and the hopes of the enemies of the interior, of a disagreement between the legislative body and the directory daily disappear; the circulation of provisions begins to be re-established; the young citizens are desirous of rejoining their colours; the general activity contributes to second the salutary and decisive measure of the forced loan; the certainty, in short, of seeing all the factious punished, whether their royalism be open or concealed, whether they disseminate it under the last forms of anarchy; every thing announces that if we are forced by our implacable enemies to cover still their bloody plains with our soldiers, it will be to gain new laurels, to enjoy from henceforward the unalterable repose, that is assured by the constitution, sworn to by all Frenchmen, and the return of morality and justice, the love of labour and oeconomy. Citizens legislators, you are aware that what renders the service so painful in the present moment, notwithstanding the prodigious resources which are still to be found in the republic, is the absence of representative signs of exchange, swallowed up by that avarice, which renders it impossible to provide the necessary supplies for the armies. We must devise some substitute, and the directory can perceive no other except that of raising articles in kind, at least those which are at present most necessary and indispensable, such as horses for carriages, and for the use of cavalry.

"The principal cause of the ill success of the last campaign, was the deficiency of the means of conveyance, and the superiority of our enemies' cavalry. The evil increased every day, and we are obliged to tell you, citizens legislators, that if there is not taken, in this respect, a measure prompt and efficacious, we must expect defeats. The directory requests that you will authorize it to raise the thirtieth horse in every part of the republic. Experience assures the success of this measure; all others

will only have doubtful consequences, slow, attended with much expence, and the sending out a prodigious quantity of specie.

"The directory is not determined to make to the legislative body the proposition of an extraordinary levy of horses, till after the subject has been long considered, and it shall be sensible that there exists no other means of assuring the service.

"This levy shall be made by the administrative bodies. The legislative body may itself state the mode of the execution, or leave it to the directory, who will follow the most economical and the least vexatious to the citizens; whatever decision you may make in this respect, circumstances require that this measure may not be deferred.

"Citizens legislators, the directory invites the council to take the object of its demand into the most serious and the most prompt consideration.

"REUBELL, President."

This recommendation of a levy of every thirtieth horse, throughout the whole of the republic, has been followed up by a decree of the council of five hundred, empowering them to take the necessary steps for that purpose. The proprietors are to be paid according to the value of the animal: brood mares and stallions are excepted.

Among the other events relative to this country, may be mentioned the exchange of the daughter of the unfortunate LOUIS XVI, for the captive French commissioners—a circumstance on both sides favourable to humanity. It appears, however, to be the determination of the imperial court, who have received the illustrious orphan, to break off, as much as possible, all connections between her and her father's late subjects, even those the most attached to the principles of the old monarchy.

The disturbances in La Vendée are still far from being settled; and the Chouans continue their ravages over a considerable part of the late province of Brittany, which prevents the peaceable inhabitants from enjoying that security, which the defeat of all foreign attempts on their coast would otherwise afford them. Considerable troubles have likewise arisen in the South of France, to quell which, detachments have been sent from the French army in Italy; and tranquillity seems at present to be tolerably restored in those parts. The capital itself appears to be in an unusual state

state of quiet; nor do we now hear much of the distress proceeding from scarcity of the necessaries of life.

GERMANY.

Austria. The suspension of arms, between the Emperor and France, has been chiefly employed by the former in providing supplies from all quarters, of men and money, for the vigorous renewal of warlike operations, as soon as it shall have expired. For this purpose, the states of the Empire have been assembled at Ratisbon, in order to vote their contingents in money, under the name of Roman mounds; and from the majority of them, the Emperor has obtained part, or the whole of his demands. Mean time, a new loan of three millions from Great Britain is supposed to be agreed upon, and part of it is said to have been already received. Moreover, Russia has been engaged to afford her assistance more heartily than she has hitherto done; and the triple alliance between Austria, Russia, and England, has been strengthened by the ties of mutual interest. Yet peace is on all hands allowed to be the great object for which Germany is contending, and which, from scarcity, and the immense losses in men and money, is become more and more necessary for her.

Prussia. The repose which the king of Prussia has procured to his subjects, by the separate peace which has been made so heavy a charge on his honour, continues undisturbed; nevertheless, his necessary association with the other plunderers of Poland, has lately obliged him to enter into a new alliance with those powers, which is supposed to have some farther ambitious schemes in view. It was strongly reported that his motions some time ago indicated a design of falling upon Holland; but this conclusion appears to have been premature. Yet his openly countenancing the Orange faction in that country, and his complaints of the French for supposed violations of the line of demarcation, and some other of the conditions of peace, seem to favour a doubt that his resumption of arms would be a consequence of any favourable opportunity to aggrandize himself, should the war much longer continue.

HOLLAND.

The most important business, which appears at present to agitate the republic of HOLLAND, is the election of a National Convention. As there was a considerable degree of aristocracy in the old Dutch republic, it was probable, that

this measure would meet with opposition: but almost all the provinces appear now to have testified their concurrence in it. And in a late memorial, delivered, by the French envoy at the Hague, to the greffier of the States-general, it is said, "The attention of the Executive Directory of France will be continually employed on the situation of the United Provinces, to avert every storm, and promote the election of a National Convention, from which that people, the friend and ally of the French, must alone expect their safety and their glory." It is also said, in the same paper, "In vain shall England endeavour by her gold to create dissention between Holland and France: the two allies, by the power of their arms, and the wisdom of their councils, will stifle in its birth the germ of all such dissention."

ITALY.

Sardinia. The king of Sardinia, though subsidised by England, has suffered so much from the war, that an accommodation between him and the French republic is supposed not to be far distant. In addition to his distresses, an insurrection in the island of Sardinia, which has almost proceeded to a civil war, must render peace still more necessary to him. *Milan* and the other imperial possessions in Italy were imagined to be reduced to imminent danger, from the annihilation of the army of general DE VINS; but the French not having pushed their success as was expected, the alarm in those countries has somewhat subsided. Still, however, it is imagined that the vulnerable state of these wealthy and important parts of the Emperor's dominions, may induce the French to make a push for obtaining that peace by successes in Italy, which they failed of doing in Germany. *Venice* has lately armed a squadron for a cruise in their seas, which, according to the policy of that state, can have no other object than self-defence. *Genoa* is still exposed to the injuries and insults of those of the contending powers, who possess a temporary superiority in her neighbourhood.

Corsica, the new jewel in the British crown, seems to be a prey to civil discontents and commotions.

SPAIN.

Whether this power will long maintain the neutrality, which its peace with the French republic has given it, is a matter of much doubt. Its marine has been continually increasing since that period.

period; and the troops in the lines of St. Roche have been augmenting. There is little doubt, that it now looks upon England with a more jealous eye than it did upon France; and it is not probable, that it can make good the cession of half the island of St. Domingo, to the latter power, without the aid of an armed force. A Spanish Squadron has lately sailed from Cadiz to California, with the intention of taking possession of some of the lands discovered by MEARES and other English navigators—a ready occasion for new quarrels, if other circumstances enforce them!

RUSSIA.

The ambitious and able mistress of this overgrown empire, who from the commencement of the present disturbances, has rather kept in the back ground, contenting herself with usurpations on her wretched neighbour, Poland (now in reality expunged from the map of Europe) seems at present to be meditating schemes of more extent and activity. Closely engaged in offensive and defensive alliance with the courts of Vienna and London, and likewise, as it lately appears, with her fellow plunderer of Prussia, she probably thinks herself able to overawe her two northern neighbours, Sweden and Denmark, while she renews her often repeated attacks on the splendid relics of the Ottoman empire. Whether her promised co-operation against France will ever amount to more than cautious and indirect efforts, may well be doubted, while she has so much more gainful schemes to pursue.

Sweden and Denmark, steadily persevering in their plan of neutrality, and in making commercial advantages of the difficulties in which the other maritime powers are involved, have lately afforded nothing new to the political observer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The objects which have principally occupied men's minds in this country since the commencement of the present year, have been, the scarcity of provisions, and the alternations of hope and fear respecting the equipment destined for the West Indies;—to which may be added, earnest longings after peace, from what quarter soever it may be expected. For remedying the scarcity, the chief reliance hitherto has been placed on voluntary associations among the higher and middling classes, for diminishing in their families the consumption of bread, especially that made from

wheat, and employing mixtures of inferior grain, or other substitutes. Recommendations of this plan have been sent by the bishops of the several dioceses to the clergy of every parish in the kingdom, and enforced by all the influence of government. But so inadequate have these means as yet proved, that the affize of bread has within the last week had a considerable rise, which has brought it to the most alarming and unprecedented rate of 1s. 3d. the quarters loaf. Butchers' meat, butter, and other articles of food, have become proportionally dear. Yet, with this absolute inability of the poor to sustain their families, by the utmost exertions of their industry, the kingdom was never in a state of more perfect tranquillity; and even the common opposition to ministerial measures, when unsuccessful or unpopular, seems to be suspended. The hand of necessity lies heavy upon all classes, and sinks them in silent despondence. A fond hope of better times is eagerly fostered, from the grand project of cultivating the waste lands of the kingdom, warmly taken up by the Board of Agriculture, and planned for immediate execution by means of a general inclosure bill now before the House of Commons.

With respect to the West India expedition, on which so much was supposed to depend both for conquest and defence in that part of the world, it has already been mentioned, that after long struggling with contrary and inclement winds, it was obliged to return into harbour, at the time when the public generally hoped that it was far on its way towards its destined ports. From the first alarming accounts of its misfortunes, great fears were entertained respecting its safe return. Several losses were, indeed, sustained, and many ships were so shattered as to be rendered entirely unfit for the expedition. But, on the whole, the absolute loss of men and vessels was much less than could have been supposed. The intention of making one grand fleet of the whole is now given up; and the transports and merchant-ships are to make their way in detachments, as they can be got ready. A considerable number are now supposed to have commenced their voyage with favourable winds and weather.

The earnest wish for peace was lately evinced from an extraordinary circumstance. By the contrivance of some gamblers in the funds, a forged French newspaper was produced, containing preliminaries

preliminaries for a treaty of peace between France and the Empire. Though the supposed conditions were extremely favourable to the Republic, so little was the object of the war regarded on the Stock-Exchange, in comparison with a prospect of general peace, that the funds experienced a very considerable rise, and large sums were made by the sellers while the delusion lasted.

The circumstances of the late loan have been the subject of much discussion, as well in parliament, where an enquiry is now pending, as in the political circles and among the monied men; and severe attacks have been made on the minister's financial operations, the issue of which, we shall not attempt to predict. But the want of money for the speculations of commerce, which now begins to be seriously felt, and which has produced unusual checks upon the practice of discounting bills at the Bank, is likely to add a powerful motive for dissatisfaction with the continuance of a war, now without an object.

The humane opposers of the Slave-trade have been flattered, and perhaps surprised, with the success of Mr. Wilberforce's motion in the House of Commons, for bringing in a bill for its immediate and total abolition; to which, however, that House was pledged by a previous resolution. But how far the House of Lords will second their benevolent purpose, is yet to be tried.

The poor-laws, now unfortunately a matter of capital importance, have lately undergone much investigation; and there is reason to expect some considerable alteration of the whole system, from the attention now paid to the subject in parliament.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

AFTER an unusual adjournment, during the whole of the month of January, the House of Commons again assembled on the 2d of February, when a report from a committee, relative to the waste lands, was brought up by Sir John Sinclair. No very material business occurred in the house for several days after; but, on the 8th of the month, a very singular petition, but which contained curious and important observations respecting the national taxes, was presented, on the 8th of February, from Sir Francis Blake, Bart. the purpose of which was to show, that, as all the taxes and imposts laid upon trade,

fall ultimately on the landed proprietors, the whole national revenue might be raised directly by a land-tax. That as the increased value of land has always been in proportion to the flourishing state of commerce, the way to advance the price of land, is to give every possible encouragement to trade; and that burthening trade, is in effect to burthen land, besides depressing it. In consequence of these ideas, he requested that he might be permitted to charge his estates with 30,000*l.* as his share of the public debt, and to pay interest for that sum, in lieu of all other taxes.

The same day, Mr. Manning presented a petition from a number of merchants, resident in the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, for leave to bring in a bill, to enable them to establish new wet docks, and legal quays, and wharfs, upon the river Thames, according to some plans presented with the petition, as the increased commerce of the country required such accommodation. The lord-mayor of London then rose, and observed, that he agreed with the petitioners, that the increased commerce of the country, required additional accommodations, but that the proposed act would greatly trench on the franchises and immunities of the city, would throw out of employ many hundred persons, who were subsisted by the wharfage business; and farther, that the corporation of London had already agreed upon certain plans of improvement, and had allotted seven or eight hundred thousand pounds to carry them into execution.

The petition was referred to the consideration of a committee.

Feb. 9. Mr. W. Smith brought up the report of a committee, appointed to inquire into the negotiation of the late loan; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed. It consists of no fewer than forty articles.

Feb. 11. Mr. M. Robinson made a motion, for leave to bring in a bill, to prevent any member of the House of Commons from taking a share in any loans, which might hereafter be voted to a foreign prince. Foreign loans, he observed, were the most dangerous mode of parliamentary corruption. He had been informed, that, in the last imperial loan, it was in the power of every member of parliament to put 12,000*l.* into his pocket. The motion was seconded by Mr. Grey, but opposed by the chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Pitt as-

serted, that foreign loans were not more liable to be abused as instruments of corruption, than domestic loans; and he did not see why parliament should pass any act to encumber the negotiation of a foreign loan in future, when it might be much for the interest of the country, that such a loan should be granted. Mr. Fox testified his approbation of the motion of Mr. Robinson; and gave it as his opinion, that this country ought never to assist a foreign potentate by way of loan, because it was risking, not only for ourselves, but for our posterity, a great pecuniary loss, for which it was impossible for us at present to provide. Mr. Robinson's motion was negatived, by a considerable majority.

The order of the day, on Feb. 12th, for the second reading of a bill for regulating the wages of labourers being read, Mr. Whitebread, jun. observed, that the object of the bill was important, and that its urgency was pressing, but that of the means proposed for its attainment it belonged to the house to decide.

Feb. 15. Mr. Grey moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, entreating his majesty to take such measures, as to his royal wisdom may seem fit, for communicating directly to the government of the French republic his readiness to enter into a negotiation for restoring the blessings of peace, upon terms equitable and honourable to both countries."

In support of his motion, he observed, that, by a late royal message, it had been stated, that the government of France was capable of maintaining the relations of peace and amity with other nations, and he had hoped that the opinion expressed in that message, would have rendered his present application unnecessary. He had hoped that his majesty's ministers, seeing Europe every where desolated and bleeding, would have been anxious to restore the blessings of peace. But after this interval, and notwithstanding the declaration of his majesty's ministers, it did not appear that we were one *iota* nearer a peace than before. It did now appear that his majesty's ministers intended to prosecute the war. They had, indeed, changed their language, but not their purposes; and they were hurrying on another campaign, while they were talking of peace.

Mr. Grey urged, with great strength, a variety of arguments against the continuation of the war, and in support of peace; but he was opposed by Mr. Pitt,

who, after some preliminary observations on the nature of the confidence, to which ministers were entitled, observed, that no opportunity of negotiation had been rejected by the ministry; but that measures had absolutely been taken to ascertain the dispositions of the enemy, and to pave the way for overtures from either side. He added, "If a negotiation should be entered into, it is evident, that in order to give it its full effect, we should be careful not only to keep up the strict letter of our engagements with our allies, but to maintain with them full concert and harmony. I have only to say, that, acting upon this principle, no regard to the form of government, no difficulty as to the mode of communication, no punctilio of etiquette, no delicacy as to the first proposition of overtures, shall be found to stand in the way of negotiation. Such measures have already been taken, as, if the enemy are sincere in their dispositions for peace, must speedily lead to negotiation. I admit, that the honourable gentleman, in his speech, separated negotiation from the terms. But, in other passages, he talked of negotiation as leading to an immediate peace. I beg leave, by nothing I have said, to be understood to hold out the idea of immediate peace, or of peace at any period: I only wish that it may be known, that if negotiation be not speedily put in a train, it is not our fault, and that the blame must rest on the dispositions of the enemy. If the dispositions of the enemy shall have become more moderate, our prospects of that desirable event must certainly be greatly accelerated. But sorry I am to state, that strong as is my desire for peace, and confessedly weak as are the means of the enemy for carrying on the war, they have not yet made any declarations which can dispose us to give them credit for their moderation, with respect to peace. I must, at the same time, confess, that I know nothing on the subject, but from the communications of the Directory, and from a paper, which has been circulated with much industry here, and also on the continent—This paper is said to contain the terms on which they are willing to hold out the boon of peace to the people of England. If they will abandon all their interests, if they will renounce all those continental alliances, which have been supposed to be connected with the fundamental policy of this country, and the general safety of Europe; if they will sacrifice their

their good faith, and give up all the acquisitions which have been made by the valour and energy of their troops, then, we are told, that in return, the French nation will honour the people of England with their fraternization. I hope I shall not be told that I am insincere in my wishes for peace, if I am not forward to accept of a treaty on such terms.

"There is only one situation which, in my opinion, could induce a minister of this country to bend to so humiliating a necessity, namely, the weakness and timidity of the nation, proclaimed through the medium of Parliament, in adopting a motion like the present. If this motion be not adopted, and it be asked what overtures we will be disposed to receive, or what answer we will make to any proposition for negotiation? I have only to repeat, what I have already declared, that 'measures have already been set on foot to ascertain the disposition of the enemy, and, whatever be the result, that nothing shall be wanting, on the part of the government of this country, to encourage a disposition to negotiate on moderate and equitable terms.' I am persuaded, that if we and our allies are not wanting to ourselves, we shall be able to restore Peace, on reasonable and honourable terms, and that nothing but dishonourable timidity, or undue precipitation, can possibly disappoint us in the attainment of that object."

Mr. Fox made a long and eloquent speech, in support of Mr. Grey's motion; and said, that he hoped, that the interests of humanity, as well as of kings and particular states, would be consulted; and that peace and tranquillity would be re-established, on the broad basis of justice, in answer to the prayers of mankind, who are now fatigued with war, with slaughter, and with devastation. The motion of Mr. Grey was rejected, by a large majority, 189 against 50.

Feb. 17. Mr. Curwen made some observations on the unconstitutional and oppressive principles of the Game Laws, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend them. Mr. Buxton asserted, that the Game Laws of this country were inconsistent with the constitution; and declared it to be his opinion, that let the landed property of any man be ever so small, he ought to have the right of killing the game upon it. Leave was granted to bring in the bill.

Feb. 18. Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade, at a limited time; and also that the house should resolve itself into a committee upon the

said motion. He observed, that, by a former resolution of that house, the slave trade was to expire on the first of January, 1796. That expiration had not yet taken place; but it was his duty, to call for the execution of that decree. We think it unnecessary to enter into the particulars of a discussion on a subject, which has been so often brought before the public; it is sufficient to say, that after a debate, in which Mr. Wilberforce was supported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Courtney, and Sir R. Hill, and opposed by Mr. Dundas, Gen. Tarleton, and Sir W. Young, the motion was carried by a majority of 26, viz. 93 to 67.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Feb. 23, 1796.

STOCKS have experienced little fluctuation during the last month. The forged news of a Convention for Peace, though generally credited for a whole day, did not occasion any great demand. This circumstance strengthens a common opinion, that even the return of Peace, would occasion but a small and temporary rise in future, compared with former periods. In the mean time, the continuance of the war, the increasing scarcity of money, and the stoppage of discounts, added to the rumour of a rupture with Spain, are circumstances which altogether, we apprehend, threaten a considerable fall.

BANK STOCK, on the 23d of last month, was at 177½—it fell till the 5th of the present month, to 174½—on the 12th it was at 176—has fallen again, and is this day, the 23d, at 174.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS were, on the 23d ult. at 69½—they fell, till the 5th of this month, to 67½—on the 12th they rose to 68½, and are this day, the 23d of February, at 68½.

4 PER CENT. CONSOLS were, on the 23d ult. at 85½—fell, till the 5th ult. to 84—rose to 84½ on the 12th, and are this day, the 23d of February, at 84½.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were, on the 23d of February, at 10½—fell, till the 5th ult. to 99½—rose on the 12th to 100½—and are, at this time, at 100½.

OMNIUM has fallen, in the same period, from 104 premium to 8½; and the Bank have formally announced their refusal to take it in pawn for the payments that are becoming due.

INDIA STOCK has fallen, since Jan. 23, from 215 to 213½.

SOUTH SEA STOCK, shut.

LAW

LAW DEPARTMENT.

OF the subjects of human knowledge, law is far from being the least important; within these last fifty years, not only general law, but the particular law of the country in which we live, has been considered as an object of liberal enquiry, and well deserving the attention of the general scholar: we apprehend, therefore, that our miscellany might be thought defective, if we left this subject altogether untouched.—In the course of every year, some new law is made, or some modifications or alterations are introduced into the old, by the acts of the legislature; and some questions of general concern are discussed and decided, or some subject of curiosity arises in the courts of justice.—It is our intention to present our readers with an account of all as they arise, so far as our limits will permit.—When any new law is made, or modification or alteration introduced into the old, we mean not only to state the substance of such new law or of such modification or alteration, where they appear to us to be of general concern; but to explain the occasion of the one, and the operation of the other on the law, as it stood before.—Of the cases which occur in the courts of justice, we mean to select those which shall appear to us most interesting, from the nature of the facts, or most important from the points decided.

It will seldom happen that our limits will permit us to give a detail of facts; we shall never do it but when they are peculiarly interesting: in general, we shall confine ourselves to state so much as may appear necessary, to render intelligible the point decided:—Sometimes, though a case may furnish us with no *new* decision, yet we may insert it, from its having a reference to an old law, which is now become an object of mere curiosity; and which we shall then take occasion to explain.

Claim of the Solicitor to the Treasury, to attend the Grand Jury on the Examination of Witnesses, in Cases of Indictments for High Treason.

ON the prosecutions for high treason, in the year 1794, the solicitor for the treasury asserted this claim, and it was admitted, the grand jury not opposing it. At the sessions of January last, at the Old Bailey, when the clerk of the arraigns presented to the grand jury the

bill against Crossfield, Smith, Higgins, and Le Maitre, he observed, "That when they entered upon it, the solicitor of the treasury, who acted for the attorney-general, would attend the examination of the witnesses." After having for some time deliberated on this intimation, the jury sent for the clerk of the arraigns, and desired him to inform the solicitor, that they conceived themselves competent and duly authorised to examine the witnesses, whatever might be the subject of the indictment; and that therefore his attendance would not be admitted; the clerk of the arraigns replied, "That the attorney-general had been admitted in cases of the like nature, and that if the jury had any doubts, the court, on application, would give their opinion." The foreman, therefore, when he delivered into court the bills against other prisoners, on which they had determined, requested the opinion of the chief baron, whether the solicitor demanded admittance as a matter of right?—The chief baron replied, "That the attorney-general had an undoubted right to be admitted during such examination, and that the solicitor for the treasury might be admitted for the attorney-general, whose time was perhaps occupied by other matters of importance."—When the jury entered on the indictment, and proceeded to call the witnesses, they were interrupted by the solicitor, requesting to be admitted; this being granted, he desired their proceedings on the indictment might be postponed till next day, as he wished to consult the attorney-general.—The foreman observed, they could not comply with this request; that they had taken up the indictment in the usual manner, and should proceed to investigate the truth of the allegations contained in it.

Trial for High Treason.

IN the last term, William Stone was tried at the bar, in the court of King's Bench, on an indictment for high treason. The indictment was founded on two distinct branches of the statute of Edward the Third; it charged him with compassing the king's death, and adhering to the king's enemies: on each of these charges, eleven overt acts were stated, the most material of which was conspiring with his brother John Harford Stone, and William Jackson, to

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give information to the French government, in what quarter they might be most likely to succeed in a projected invasion of his majesty's dominions.

John Harford Stone was resident in Paris; Jackson had come over to England, employed, as was stated by the attorney-general, to pave the way for the invasion, and to examine whether England or Ireland was the most vulnerable place of attack.—He was introduced to W. Stone, by a letter from his brother, J. H. Stone, for the purpose, as was contended on the part of the prosecution, of forwarding this scheme of invasion: on the part of the prisoner, it was contended, that whatever might have been the intention of Jackson and J. H. Stone, it was never communicated to W. Stone; that the letters by which Jackson was introduced to him, related merely to a scheme of illicit commerce, from which great private emolument was expected; that this was the ostensible object held out by Jackson to William Stone, who had no suspicion of Jackson having any treasonable purpose in view; and that Jackson not meeting with that encouragement which he expected from William Stone, and not being seconded by him even in his scheme of illicit commerce, went over to Ireland, where he expected better success.—From the letters of J. H. Stone to W. Stone, it appeared, that the former had frequently suggested to the latter, the probability of an invasion of this country from France; two papers, drawn up by different persons, with whom W. Stone had had communication on the subject, were produced by the attorney-general, as a proof of Mr. Stone's treasonable purpose.—These papers contained a description of the state of the country, and arguments to show the improbability of an invasion succeeding here.—On the *intention* with which they were procured by Mr. Stone, depended the question of his guilt or innocence.—On his part, it was asserted, that his only intention in procuring them, was to make such use of them, as might avert from his country the dreadful calamities which must necessarily attend an invasion of it by an enemy, whether that invasion should or should not succeed; and that they had no reference, at least in the mind of Mr. Stone, to the treasonable designs of Jackson.—The attorney-general insisted that the only use Mr. Stone intended to make of them, was to divert the attention of

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the French government from this country, where he thought there was no probability of their success, and to direct it to Ireland, where they might have better hopes: to prove this to have been Mr. Stone's intention, and to connect him with Mr. Jackson, the attorney-general produced two letters from Jackson, addressed to persons at Hamburgh and Amsterdam; one of which contained a transcript of one of the papers which had been procured by Mr. Stone, in England, and the other afforded no internal evidence of having a reference to any communication between Stone and Jackson.—Other collateral circumstances were given in evidence, from which it was contended, the jury ought to conclude that Stone was privy to Jackson's designs, which, it was not denied by the counsel for Mr. Stone, were of a treasonable nature.—The trial lasted two days, and the jury having withdrawn, returned, in about three hours, a verdict of acquittal.

In this case, two points of evidence were ruled, 1st, That the letter of Jackson to the person at Amsterdam or Hamburgh, which afforded no internal evidence of having a reference to a communication between Stone and Jackson, was nevertheless *admissible* on this trial, to show the designs of Jackson, which, it was decided, were evidence against Stone, if the conspiracy between them were satisfactorily made out.—2dly, a letter in the hand-writing of a clerk of Mr. Stone, addressed to Jackson, was found amongst Jackson's papers, and purported to have been written by Mr. Stone's direction—this was rejected on the ground, that Mr. Stone's clerk was not produced to prove that it had been so written.

STANDING MUTE. *Prine forte & dure.*

A case seldom occurs of a person standing mute, on his being arraigned for a crime. Such a case, however, has lately happened; at the last January sessions at the Old Bailey, a boy, *deaf* and *dumb*, was indicted for stealing a watch, of the value of one guinea. A prisoner is said to stand mute, when being arraigned for treason or felony, 1st, He makes no answer at all; 2dly, Answers foreign to the purpose, and will not answer otherwise; 3dly, upon having pleaded Not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country. If he say nothing, the course is, as it always was, for the court to impanel a jury, to en-

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quire whether he stands mute from malice, or by the visitation of God.—If the jury find the latter, the trial proceeds as if he had pleaded Not guilty; but whether, if he be found guilty, judgment of death can be given against him, is a question yet undetermined: formerly, if he was found obstinately mute, the consequence, in case of indictment for high treason, petty larceny, and all misdemeanors, was, as it still is, that he received judgment and execution, as if he had been regularly convicted on a plea of Not guilty.—But, on appeals at the suit of the party, or on indictments for other felonies, or for petty treason, he was not considered as convicted, so as to receive judgment for the felony, but, for his obstinacy, received the sentence of *peine forte & dure*. This judgment was, that the prisoner should be remanded to the prison from whence he came, put into a low dark chamber, and there be laid on his back on the bare earth, without litter, rushes, or clothing, except where decency required a covering; that one arm should be drawn to one quarter of the chamber with a cord, and the other arm to another quarter, and that his legs should be stretched out in the same manner; that there should be laid upon his body, iron and stone, so much as he might bear, and more; and the next day he was to have three morsels of barley bread, without any drink; and the second he was to drink thrice of the water that was next to the prison, except running water; and in this situation, this was to be alternately his daily treatment, till he died or till he answered.

By standing mute, and suffering this heavy penance, the judgment in felony and petty treason, and of course the corruption of blood and escheat of the lands, were saved, though not the forfeiture of the goods; and for this reason, it is probable this lingering punishment was introduced, in order to extort a plea; without which, it was held, that no judgment of death could be given, and so the lord lost his escheat. This proceeding, however, was entirely abolished by a statute of the present reign*, by which it is enacted, that every person who being arraigned for felony or piracy, shall stand mute, or not answer directly to the offence, shall be convicted of the same, and the same judgment and execution, with all their consequences, in every respect, shall be thereupon awarded,

as if the person had been convicted by verdict or confession.

In the case which lately occurred, the prisoner was found mute by the visitation of God; the trial therefore proceeded, and he was found guilty, and was sentenced to be whipped and discharged.

Sale by Auction.

A Mrs. Howard exposed a public-house to sale by auction; it was knocked down to a Mr. Cassel, at the sum of 340 guineas: on his afterwards refusing to complete the purchase, it was set up to sale a second time, and knocked down to the plaintiff, herself, at 260 guineas. She brought an action against Cassel, to recover the difference between these two sums, and the expences attending the two sales. This was tried at Westminster, at the sittings after Hilary term last. It appeared that at the first sale, several puffers had bidden before the defendant, and that there were not any real bidders. Lord Kenyon observed, that as these premises were bought in for the plaintiff herself, it could not be said there was a second sale. He was strongly inclined to think the action could not be maintained: at an auction, he said, every thing should be fair and open, and those who attended as bidders, should really be in the character in which they appeared, that every man might have an opportunity of entering into a fair competition in the purchase. The jury by his lordship's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff, to the amount of the expences attending the second auction, subject to the opinion of the court of King's Bench, whether the action ought to be maintained.

Tuesday, Feb. 9, in the Court of King's Bench, one Booth, lately an overseer, of Bowley, in the west-riding in Yorkshire, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, for having used with great neglect and inhumanity, one Murex Stace, a single woman, of seventeen, who was a pauper of the said parish, and who actually died for want of common necessities.

Thursday, the 18th, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, the action in which Mr. Jefferies, jeweller to the Prince of Wales, claimed of the Commissioners appointed by act of Parliament to discharge his Highness's debts, the sum of 54,685*l*. The jury, which was special, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, for the sum of 50,997*l*. 10*s*.

RETROSPECTIVE

* 12 G. III. c. 20.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.

THIS Theatre, after experiencing a variety of alterations and improvements, opened under the management of Mr. KEMBLE.

October 20, 1795. The *Dependent*, a Comedy, written by Mr. CUMBERLAND, was performed here for the first time, but it was not received with that applause which generally accompanies the dramatic productions of this literary veteran. One of the principal characters was the "Ezekiel Daw", of his own "Henry." *Withdrawn.*

Nov. 23. This evening witnessed the revival of LEE's "Rival Queens," with the addition of a prefatory battle in dumb show. Kemble supported his usual character in the part of Alexander. Applauded.

January 18, 1796. The tragedy of Douglas was followed by a new Pantomime, called "Harlequin Captive, or the Magic Fire." The scenery, in the excellence of which consists one of the chief beauties of this species of entertainment, was well executed, and contrived in such a manner as to appear apposite to a story replete with incident.

15. A new comedy, called "The Man of Ten Thousand," written by Mr. HOLCROFT, was represented for the first time before a crowded and brilliant audience.

The plot, which is well calculated to expose the hollowness and insincerity of fashionable friendships, excites interest. Miss FARRER, dressed *à la Grec*, attracted the attention of the audience rather by the elegance of her person and drapery than the consequence of her character. Party prejudice, which ought never to appear within the walls of a playhouse, made a feeble and unsuccessful attempt to defraud the Author of his merit and emoluments.

Feb. 20. A new musical farce, by COBB, bearing the whimsical name of the "Shepherds of Cheapside." Mr. BANNISTER's "Diaper" was well sustained. The introduction of a "Frenchman" gave offence; and, therefore, in all probability, will be omitted in future.

COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS season, like the former, commenced under the immediate direction of Mr. LEWIS, Deputy Manager.

Nov. 7, 1796. A new comedy, called "Speculation," written by Mr. REX-

NOLDS, was acted for the first time, this evening.

The plot is an exposition of fraud, fortune-hunting, and project; and one of the principal scenes lies in the King's Bench, a "college" to which these pursuits naturally lead.—Applauded. The epilogue, written by ANDREWS, and spoken by LEWIS, is humorous.

Jan. 25. "The Way to get Married," written by Mr. MORTON, was performed this night, for the first time.

The heroine, JULIA FAULKNER, whose father is imprisoned in consequence of the arts of a pettifogger, exhibits an eminent degree of filial tenderness and exquisite sensibility, which fortunately prove the "Way to get Married." This is written in a light and humorous, but on the whole, an interesting style of comedy. The epilogue contained much severe, and perhaps, too pointed ridicule, on a titled "buxom" Juliet, who, if we are not mistaken, has been for some time a grandmother.

Feb. 2. A new musical farce, called "The Lock and Key," by Mr. HOARE. Much whim and oddity.

OPERA.

THIS Theatre so recently revived out of the ashes of the Old one, commenced a hitherto prosperous season, under the management of M. LE TEXIER.

Saturday, Jan. 16. While MADAME BANTI was advancing towards the audience, a poor centinel, stuck up for hours, in imitation of the foreign theatres, as if he were a mere *automaton*, and overcome by the weight of his arms, and the heat and dizziness occasioned by the lights, fell down at her feet. This degrading custom ought to be abolished; for, the private injury apart, an English audience should never be used to the sight of a military police presiding over their public entertainments.

Feb. 2. A call was made from several parts of the house, for new pieces and performers. The manager was not to be found, but the audience was pacified by a promise from Mr. KELLY.

16. *Iraci Amici*, a new comic opera, composed by CIMAROSSE, was well received. SIGNORA FABRIZZI, a comic singer, made her first appearance. Her voice is rather strong than sweet.

20. The most splendid opera for several years. MADAME ROSE and Mr. DE-

DELLOT made their first appearance in the new ballet of "Les Trois Sultanes," a piece devoid of novelty and interest, therefore but ill calculated for such an introduction. Didelot has been formerly

in England; Rose came forward on Saturday for the first time. She was the rival of MILLARD, on the French Theatre.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SWEDEN.

THE courts of Sweden and Denmark have each of them recalled their seamen from the 'service of foreign powers, and forbidden such engagements hereafter.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Jan. 7. Yesterday 12,000 Prussian troops, with a numerous artillery, took possession of this city. Till the barracks are rebuilt, they are quartered among the citizens. The German language is to be substituted for the Polish, in the courts of judicature. The Prussian general, Wendessen, is our new governor. The portion of Poland, which Prussia has acquired by this and the former dismemberment of Poland, called Northern and Western Prussia, is 2684 square miles, containing upwards of two millions of souls.—The late king, Stanislaus, will spend the remainder of his days at Rome.

HOLLAND.

A provisional administration is to be erected in Holland, till their national convention has framed a new constitution.

Noal, the French representative in Holland, gave, at his late *fête*, ten toasts, celebrating the successes of the French, and attesting their good-will to the Batavians. The concluding toast was as follows:—"May an universal philanthropy take place of national rivalships, of senseless wars, and of Machiavelian intrigues! May a respect for the life of man, a horror of blood, at length prevail in both worlds, and close the wounds of long-groaning Humanity!"

Feb. 22, a Dutch Squadron, of seven or eight sail of the line, and as many frigates, sailed from the Texel.

FRANCE.

Feb. 18, the Directory sent a message to the council of 500, that on the morrow, on the Place Vendome, the plates for the fabrication of assignats would be destroyed, and at the same time 890 millions of assignats. Accordingly, on the 14th, all the punches, matrices, and instruments, were melted down in a large furnace, erected for the purpose.

22, The council adopted the plan of a national bank, similar to those of Amsterdam, Venice, and London. The

mayor's late hotel is to be applied for the purpose.

In a late proclamation of the directory, it is stated, that the population of Paris is at this time 150,000 greater than at any former period.

Nantes, and the adjacent country, is infected with Chouans, who interrupt the communications.

Jan. 22. The anniversary of the late king of the French, was celebrated this day. The procession was to the Champ de Mars, where a monument, in honour of our fourteen armies, had been erected, near the altar of the country. The directory, and all the public functionaries, took the oath of fidelity to the republic, and of hatred to royalty. The army in the environs of Paris, which contains about 22,000 men, assisted at the ceremony. At noon all the constituted authorities assembled round a colossal statue, sitting like that of Liberty, but whose attributes seemed to represent Hercules of Strength. The directory presided in grand costume.

The patriotic airs of the *Marseillais*, *Ca Ira*, *Veillons au salut de l'Empire*, *le Chant du Départ*, and a hymn by Labrun, were sung. At two o'clock, the general oath of hatred to royalty was taken, and repeated with enthusiasm by the spectators.

Reubell delivered an address analogous to the *fête*. The army then filed off before the directory; the procession went to the military school, and the ceremony was concluded by a discharge of artillery.

[Among the immense fortunes gained by the French Revolution, is that made by a Jew from Altona, who arrived at Paris, about April 1795, with no more than 200 Louis-d'ors in his pockets, and now possesses a superb hotel, in the Faubourg St. Honore, for the furniture of which he paid 300,000 livres, in hard cash. He also bought a country seat, for 800,000 livres in specie, and is said to possess a fortune of 250 millions in assignats.—Another striking instance of that kind, is a man of the name of Carnaba, a wax and tallow-chandler, who is become the possessor of the magnificent hotel of Richlieu, near the Faydeau Theatre, of eight or ten beautiful houses in Paris, and of the famous sugar-house on the banks of the Seine, a few leagues from the capital.

ITALY.

ITALY.

The first fittings of the Corsican parliament have been short, and nothing particular determined upon. The refractory districts have refused to pay the imposts, and several persons have been taken into custody. Accounts of the 15th of January state, that the English are frequently massacred by the country people, and that the French emigrant corps do duty instead of the English regiments.

In Italy, the French army of the Alps, extends itself all along the chain of mountains, from Suze to Aosta; the army of Italy joins the left wing of that of the Alps at Saluzzo, and describes a half-circle by Oneille, along the sea-shore to Savona, and then takes some positions on the Genoese territory, and advances over the Montserrat, as far as Alexandria.

PERSIA.

BAGDAD (in Turkish Persia) Oct. 29, 1795. Considerable changes are taking place in Persia, which will, in an especial manner, affect the interests of the Turkish empire. Aga Mahmet Kan, an eunuch, has twice defeated the young prince, Loff Ali Kan, and is now master of Chiras, with all the treasures. The young prince has retreated to Keirman, and has sent to claim the assistance of Russia, which, however, it seems, has formed a design to seize on some of the provinces! Prince Heraclius, at Testes, in Georgia, is in daily expectation of Russian reinforcements, to enable him to penetrate into the provinces of Chervan and Aderbeizan.

AMERICA.

The American congress have resolved, that foreign ships shall not import any other goods, but such as are the growth or manufacture of the nation to which the ships belong.

The legion lately employed to act against the hostile tribes of Western Indians, are kept embodied, for the farther purpose of taking possession of the posts now held by the British, in June next.

WEST-INDIES.

On the 20th, advices were received from the governor and several commanders, by the ministers of state, from Jamaica. These advices are more satisfactory than any that have been received from that place for some time past.—The yellow fever which had been so fatal, begins to decline apace.

The last accounts from Jamaica state, that the war with the Maroons is not terminated, as was expected. They have

collected themselves under the command of a single leader, and though reduced in number, and with resources equally diminished, are still likely to trouble the internal repose of the island, from the nature of the fastnesses in which they are entrenched.

Deaths Abroad.

Lately, at Stockholm, Mr. Molinary, better known as an antiquary than for having been consul at Tunis: he left not less than 5790 pieces of ancient coin. Of these there are nine Arabian pieces in silver; 350 Roman pieces in silver, beginning with the head of POMPEY, and ending with that of ANTONINUS; 3070 pieces in bronze, of emperors, kings, cities, and private families; 260 pieces of ordinary metal, beginning with the head of SOLLONIA, and ending with that of HONORIUS.

At Venice, in Italy, Charles Sackville, esq. a partner in the banking-house of Sir Robert Herries and Co.

Dec. 6, last, at Gibraltar, Captain Charles Strickland, of the 32d regt. of foot.

In the Mediterranean, on board the Zealous man-of-war, of which he was commander, the right hon. Lord Hervey.

At Northumberland, in America, Mr. Henry Priestley, youngest son of Dr. P.

Jan. 9, in Norwich, North America, his excellency Samuel Huntingdon, governor of the state of Connecticut.

In a letter from a gentleman on board the Hannibal, of 74 guns, dated Jamaica, the 29th Nov. 1795, mention is made of the death of the following gentlemen belonging to that ship, of the yellow fever, viz. lieutenants Buller, Briskie, and Sergeant; midshipmen Brandon, Martin, Walker, Harrison, and Cope; captain's clerks, Mr. Bredon and Mr. Jones; surgeon's mate, Mr. Collingson; schoolmaster, Mr. Biffell; and that during the month preceding, about 60 of her crew died of the same disorder.

At the island of Bermudas, on the 15th of Nov. last, captain Dixon, the circumnavigator.

On board the Basset, captain Purchase, in the Downs, William Lord Belhaven, a major in the army.

On board the Colossus man of war, Mr. Bullock, of Sunning, Berkshire. He fell overboard, in the act of throwing the lead.

In the West-Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. William Phinn, commander of the ship Planter.

At Montserrat, in the West-Indies, on the 3d of Dec. last, Mrs. Herbert, the lady of the hon. J. H. of that island.

On the 6th of Dec. last, at St. Vincent's, of a fever, Mr. Joseph Wilks, of his majesty's ship Thorn.

On the 11th Dec. last, at Antigua, Charles Kerr, esq. an eminent merchant of that place.

On the 15th of Nov. last, in St. Domingo, William Hay, esq. second son of the hon. W. H. of Lawfield, and captain of the 83d regiment of foot.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

London and Middlesex.

THE Admiralty have lately made trials of their telegraphs, and with the best success. Their chief trial has been to communicate an order to Admiral Peyton, in the Downs, directing him to transmit certain instructions, then specified, to Admiral Duncan. The time for communications passing from London to Deal, and from Deal to London, was 13 minutes and 37 seconds.—The telegraph at the Admiralty, since its being finished, has worked two or three times, in order to familiarize the men to the business of celerity, in case of necessity: it can, however, only be worked in very fine and clear weather, with any utility.—The English telegraph is an improvement upon the French. Instead of the upright pole, with arms horizontally elevated on each side, we have adopted the following plan: upon a square frame, like the Venetian blinds to our windows, a number of shutters are either opened or shut, to denote particular things. The number of the combinations are near seventy, of which the first twenty-four are the letters of the alphabet—the others stand for notices—such, for instance; as a fog between the stations—a fleet going out or coming in—and so on, as is settled in the table. The signal given for their beginning to write is—all the shutters closed; and there are four persons at every station, who are provided with proper glasses for observation. The experiments that, for amusement, have hitherto been made, answer admirably. Intelligence is conveyed 74 miles in the short space of 3½ minutes.

On Monday night, Feb. 1, after eleven o'clock, as the royal family were returning from the theatre to Buckingham-house, about half-way up Pall-Mall, a stone was slung at the coach, in which were their majesties and the lady in waiting, which, after breaking the window-glass, and entering the carriage, struck the queen on the cheek, and fell down into lady Harrington's lap. The king afterwards carried it with him to the queen's-house. An investigation respecting this act of violence, took place the next day at the Secretary of State's office. Whitehall, before the duke of Portland and the magistrates from Bow-street, but without discovery.

Feb. 19. Richard England was this day tried for the wilful murder of Peter Lee Rolles, in a duel on the 18th of

June, 1784, at Crayford Bridge. He was found guilty of *Manslaughter*, and fined 1s. and to be imprisoned twelve months.

Kydd Wake was tried on Saturday, the 20th, in the Court of King's Bench, for throwing a stone at his Majesty's state-coach, as his Majesty was returning from the House of Peers, on the first day of the session. The offence was charged as a misdemeanor. The Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, and the sentence is to be passed next term.

Feb. 22d. This day Mr. T. S. Gillett was tried at the Sessions House, on Clerkenwell-Green, on an indictment, for going to France without a licence from his majesty, order of council, or Proclamation first obtained. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

On the same day, at the Old Bailey, George Crossly was tried upon the capital charge of forging the will of the late Rev. H. Lewis. Mr. Crossly met the charge, by proving three clear *alibis*. The trial began at nine on Monday morning; at three on Tuesday morning the jury gave in the satisfactory verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Tuesday, Lord Kenyon delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court of King's Bench, on the case of the *King versus Sampson Perry*, respecting the three objections which had been taken against the proceeding in outlawry against Mr. Perry. The Court were of opinion, that there was no error in the proceedings, and of course *the outlawry was confirmed*.—(Particulars in our next.)

It has lately been decided in Doctors' Commons, that if a vicar performs his duty in a chapel of ease, in places where the church is small and inconvenient, and at so great a distance from the major part of the inhabitants, that but a few persons attend it, no action will lie against the incumbent for not performing duty in the church, the clergyman not being obliged to do duty at both places.

Last month the Commissioners of Bankrupts, at Guildhall, determined the important point, after a long hearing, that indorsers of bills, who take up bills after a bankruptcy, cannot be admitted to prove upon the estate of the bankrupt, and of course are not entitled to recover a dividend of the bankrupt's effects.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 14, a young woman,

woman, genteely dressed, found means to get into the Queen's house, and was making for the Queen's apartments, when she was discovered by a servant, who insisted on her telling her where she was going to? when she replied, she was going to her "Mother, Mrs. Guelph, the Queen," who had got some writings belonging to her; and if her mother did not give them up, she would find means to commit some horrid act. Upon which some of the servants secured her, and she was given into the custody of the patrol; and on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, she was brought to Bow-street, and underwent an examination before William Addington, esq. during which she appeared very much composed. She said her name is Charlotte Georgina Mary Ann Guelph. She persisted in the story she told at the Queen's house, the night before, of the Queen being her mother, &c. She farther said, that the late Duke of York was her father, that she was born at Rome, and that she was sold to a gentleman in Spain, &c.

Carlton-house, Feb. 16. On the evening of Thursday last, between eight and nine o'clock, her royal highness the infant prince, daughter of their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, was christened in the great drawing-room, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury: her royal highness was named Charlotte Augusta: the sponsors were their majesties in person, and her royal highness the duchess of Brunswick, represented by her royal highness the princess royal.---*Lond. Gaz.*

A general fast is to be observed on Wednesday, the 9th of March.

On the 23d of January, a meeting of the general committee of the Whig-Club was held at the Shakspeare Tavern, the right hon. C. J. Fox in the chair, when a declaration was agreed to and directed to be published, as the "Declaration of the Whig Club," in which they call upon their fellow-subjects to associate, in order to obtain the repeal of two laws, passed in the present session of parliament, and which have been frequently termed lord Grenville's and Mr. Pitt's bills. The declaration is ably drawn up, and states, that, by one of the statutes objected to, public assemblies of British subjects, though their proceedings should be the most orderly and peaceable, and their object unquestionably legal, are fettered by restrictions hitherto unknown to the law and practice of this kingdom; and that these restric-

tions amount to an abrogation of the most important article in that solemn compact which took place between the British nation, and the new race of princes who were raised to the throne at the revolution. By the other statute, those boundaries of treason are removed, which were ascertained and established by the act of Edward the Third; a law which had been endeared to Englishmen by the experience of four centuries; and one clause of this act, which authorizes the punishment of transportation on the second conviction, even for words spoken, appears to be totally repugnant to the merciful spirit of the law of England. The ministers, it is added, who have procured these restraints, which amount almost to a prohibition on the right of the people to assemble, to deliberate, and to petition, have thereby shaken the security of every other civil and political privilege. The Whig Club, therefore, recommend it to their fellow-subjects, throughout the kingdom, to subscribe the following declaration:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, calling to mind the virtuous and memorable exertions of our ancestors, in all past ages for the public happiness and freedom of this nation, do solemnly engage and pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, to employ every legal and constitutional effort, to obtain the repeal of two statutes, the one entitled, 'An Act for the more effectual preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies;' the other, 'An Act for the Safety and Preservation of His Majesty's Person and Government, against Treasonable and Seditious Practices and Attempts;' statutes which we hold to be subversive of the ancient and undoubted liberties of Englishmen, as claimed, demanded, and insisted upon at the glorious Revolution of 1688, and finally declared, asserted, and confirmed by the Bill of Rights."

Within the last two years, the astonishing sum of 5,300,000*l.* has been subscribed in Great Britain, for the purpose of cutting forty-three additional canals; which have also been actually begun!

Married.]—Jan. 20. The Rev. Dawson Warren, to Miss Charlotte Jackson.

21. At St. Martin's, Lu-gate, the Rev. John Jeffreys, son of Dr. Jeffreys, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, to Miss Charlotte Byron, of Hertford.

4. Samuel Scott, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss Ommamney, of Bloomsbury-square.

1. At St. James's Church, William Cowell, esq. to Miss Darlot, only daughter of Peter Darlot, esq. of Piccadilly.

By the Rev. Matthew Raine, head master of the Charter House School, William Gillies, of Caroline-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Charlotte Bonnor, of Cleveland-row.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, by the Lord Bishop

Bishop of Gloucester, Thomas Gardiner Bramston, esq. eldest son of T. B. Bramston, esq. M.P. for Essex, to Miss Blauw, daughter of William Blauw, esq. of Queen Ann Street, West.

6. At Tottenham, Mr. Samuel Rhodes, of Mington, to Miss Strange, of Tottenham.

At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Mr. Thomas Ayres, of Castle Street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Frances Deze, of Smallbury-green, near Hounslow.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. Wright, of Margate, to Miss Gould, daughter of William Gould, esq. of the same place.

4. At Bath, Mr. William Fox, jun. of Finbury-place, merchant, to Miss Harriet Hale, daughter of T. H. esq. of Watling-street.

10. Mr. Pitt Corbett, of Crown-street, Westminster, to Miss E. Sleemaker.

At St. Swithin's, Mr. Peter Oliver Bignell, son of the late R. B. esq. of Banbury, Oxfordshire, to Miss Barrett, of Worcester.

Feb. 1. At Newington, Mr. John Fowler, of the Borough, to Miss Thomas.

5. At Clapham, Thomas Cecil Maunsel, esq. of Thorp Malvor, Northamptonshire, to Miss Jane Wrathar, of Clapham.

13. At St. James's Church, Alexander Hamilton, esq. M.P. to Miss Catherine Burgh, daughter of the late R. B. esq.

By the Bishop of Rochester, Felix Ladbroke, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Shubrick.

Lately, at Stepney Church, Mr. Thomas Ashfield, attorney, to Miss Elizabeth Miller.

8. The Right Hon. the Earl of Powelcourt to Miss Brownlow.

18. At Stepney, George Green, esq. of Blackwall, to Miss Sarah Perry, daughter of J. P. esq.

21. Mr. George Bicknell, to Miss Levett, of North Fleet, Kent.

17. John Wadman, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Douglas, daughter of H. D. esq. of the navy.

Mr. Johnson, of Warwick-place, Bedford-row, to Mrs. Colborn, of Limehouse.

7. Mr. Robert Morgan, to Miss Tell.

25. Mr. J. Miller, of Jermyn Skirts, to Miss Lambe.

23. Thomas Pinkerton, esq. to Miss Lamkins, of Blackheath.

Thomas Tring, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Taylor, Half-moon-street.

19. At Wimpstead, Mr. Agar, to Miss Lifford, of Hackney.

18. Mr. Wicksteed, of Aldgate, to Miss Judith Slow, of Huntingdon.

DEATHS.

25. Mr. John Lush, distiller, in High Holborn.

Feb. 5. Mr. Vincent, attorney, and vestry-clerk of St. George's, Southwark.

19. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Dr. Stewart.

22. Mr. Atkins, in Francis-street.

23. Aged 84, Thomas Corbet, esq. many years High Bailiff of Westminster.

Feb. 7. At his house in Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Walter Mudge, stationer, under the Royal Exchange.

11. At Islington, John Clarkson, esq. of the Auditor's Office, in the excise.

12. At Homerton, Mr. Henry Hall, sewer's office, London.

17. Mr. John Jones, organist to St. Paul's, the Temple, and Charter-house.

Mrs. Manning, of Ely-place, wife of Capt. M. of the Pitt East-Indiaman.

January 22. Mrs. Godwin, of Park-street, Southwark, daughter of the late Mr. J. G. formerly of Northampton.

At her brother's house, in London, Miss Embury, of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire.

At Hamersmith, Miss Sarah Moyser, the last surviving daughter of Col. M. of Beverly, Yorkshire.

In London, Harry Thompson, of Leith-hill, Kent, esq. youngest surviving son of the late H. T. esq. of York.

At Newington, Mr. Vanhagen, of St. Paul's Church-yard; and only a few days before, Mrs. Vanhagen. This couple having already settled their son, Mr. V. jun. in business, and disposed of three amiable daughters in marriage to men of worth, were preparing to enjoy the evening of life in a competency acquired by industry and integrity; when he who reverses at his pleasure, the schemes of human happiness, pronounced him—*fatui est*.

Lately, in Little Britain, Mr. Edward Ballard, aged 88, of whom it has been said, that he was the last of that numerous race of bookfellers, for which that place was many years famous. Roger North, in his life of Dr. John North, speaking of bookfellers, in the reign of Charles the Second, says, "Little Britain was a plentiful and perpetual emporium of learned authors; and men went thither as to a market. This drew to the place a mighty trade; the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation. And the bookfellers themselves were knowing and conversable men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse."

16. In Hine-greet, Manchester-square, Tho. Crump, esq.

27. Mrs. Everitt, wife of J. E. esq. of Judd's Place, Somers-town, St. Pancras.

28. Miss Maltby, of New-court, Swithin's Lane.

In Park-street, the hon. Mrs. Murray, lady of Admiral M. M.P. for Perthshire.

30. At Hampstead, aged 80, Admiral M. Barton.

On the 4th instant, at Bath, after a lingering illness, W. Money, esq. a director of the East India Company, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house. He has left twelve children, to lament the most valuable and affectionate of fathers.

Benjamin Porter, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Twickenham Lodge, near London, aged 72, John Davenport, esq.

In St. Thomas's hospital, J. Munden, of Colchester, hofier. In the hospital he underwent the operation of the stone, one weighing four ounces having been extracted from him two days before his death.

Mr Wells, optician, Fleet-street.

Feb. 8. At Hackney, aged 84, Mrs. Unwin, widow of the late S. U. esq. of that place, and formerly of Sutton, Nottinghamshire.

January 27. At Dorking, Surrey, Sir W. Burrell, bart. LL.D. and Chancellor of the dioceses of Worcester and Rochester. Sir William had collected and arranged a prodigious mass of materials towards compiling a History of the County of Surrey. In his collection, besides 12 folio volumes of documents from parish registers, are three of monastic inscriptions in general, and four of surveys and records. It had been the intention of this gentleman to present his collection to the British Museum, merely as the materials to some future historian of such a work; he having the common fear of entering upon the compilation of a County History, a work certainly to be accomplished by industry, but which is now too generally declined, few adventuring to be more than collectors for future generations.

— Stainsby, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister.

Miss Lowes, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of Pall-Mall.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Sir John Smith, bart. of Lydling, Dorsetshire. She is deeply lamented by her numerous friends, being a lady universally esteemed and respected. She was interred in the family vault at Lydling, where her unostentatious charity and good actions will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

PROMOTIONS.

James lord viscount Lifford, to be dean of Armagh (Ireland).

The rev. Richard Baty, to be chancellor of Worcester, vice sir William Burrell.

The rev. Eli's Burroughs, to the rectory of Sutton, in Norfolk.

The rev. Bernard Scale, to the vicarage of Brintree.

The rev. R. Warde, to the rectory of Ditton.

The rev. Joseph Ashbridge, to the vicarage of Alt-Hucknall.

The rev. John Robinson, to the vicarage of Tibshelf.

The rev. J. Glazebrook, to the vicarage of Belton.

The rev. B. Rice, A.M. to the vicarage of Alderminster.

The rev. Charles Griffith, A.M. to a prebendary, in Brecon Cathedral.

The rev. R. R. Jenkins, to the rectory of Abridge.

The rev. J. C. Mayber, to the rectory of Menthir Zidvil.

The rev. Mr. Cockayne, to the vicarage of Bournemouth.

The rev. Thomas Howes, jun. A.M. to the vicarage of Tharford.

The rev. Ph. Yorke, to the rectory of Great Heekesley.

The rev. Hay Drummond, to the rectory of Hadleigh.

The rev. Dr. Watton, to the rectory of Rothbury.

The rev. John Walters, to a prebendary in the cathedral of Llandaff.

The rev. James Donne, A.M. to a minor canonry, in Chester Cathedral.

The rev. Henry Dyson, A.M. to the rectory of Baughurst, Southamptonshire.

The rev. Robert Hardy Tucker, B.A. to the vicarage of St. Mary, Marlborough.

The rev. John Lilly, A.M. to the rectory of Stoke Lacy, and the vicarage of Felton.

The rev. John F. Bohun, to the rectory of Depden.

The rev. Peter Wright, A.M. to the rectory of Baddeley.

The rev. W. T. Barlow, A.B. to the rectory of Southhill.

The rev. Thomas Watts, LL.B. to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Northampton.

The rev. William Butlin, A.M. to the rectory of Cooknoe.

The rev. John Yeatman, A.M. to the rectory of Edburton.

SHERIFFS for the Year 1796.

Berkshire, M. Anthony, of Shippon, esq.

Bedfordshire, G. Brooks, of Flitwick, esq.

Bucks, T. Hibbert, of Chalfont House, esq.

Cumberland, J. Graham, of Barrock Lodge, esq.

Cheshire, the Hon. B. Grey, of Wincham.

Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, J. Gardiner, esq.

County of Cornwall, J. Enys, of Enys, esq.

Devonshire, Sir B. Wrey, of Tawtstock, bart.

Dorsetshire, T. B. Bower, of Iwerne Minster, esq.

Derbyshire, Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

Essex, J. Barwise, of Marshale, esq.

Gloucestershire, S. P. Peach, esq.

Hertfordshire, J. Sowerby, of Lilly, esq.

Hesfordshire, A. Whitaker, of Liffon, esq.

Kent, J. Mumford, of Sutton at Hone, esq.

Leicestershire, J. Richards, of Ashby de la Z., esq.

Lincolnshire, W. Earl Welby, of Denton, esq.

Monmouthshire, H. Barnes, of Monmouth, esq.

Northumberland, A. M. L. Decardonnell, esq.

Northamptonshire, A. E. Young, jun. esq.

Norfolk, T. B. Evans, of Kerby Bedon, esq.

Nottinghamshire, J. Wright, of Nottingham, esq.

Oxfordshire, W. L. Stone, esq.

Rutlandshire, R. Tomlin, of Edith Weston, esq.

Shropshire, R. Leake, of Longford, esq.

Somersetshire, J. T. Warre, of Hestercombe, esq.

Staffordshire, H. Vernon, of Hilton, esq.

Suffolk, J. Clayton, of Sibron, esq.

Southampton, H. Maxwell, of Ewhol-House, esq.

Surrey, T. Sutton, of Moulsey, esq.

Sussex, J. Fuller, of Rosehill, esq.

Warwickshire, E. Croxall, of Shustock, esq.

Worcestershire, T. Hill, jun. of Broom, esq.

Wiltshire, G. T. B. Turner, esq.

Yorkshire, G. W. Wentworth, of Hickilton, esq.

Cumberland and Westmoreland.] On January 23, 24, and 25, was a tempest at Whitehaven, more tremendous and destructive than any that has occurred in those parts for a century past. The waves, from the uncommon fury of the wind, entirely demolished the parapet wall there, and greatly injured the bulwark and the New Quay. The tide rose to such a height, that boats plied in the Market-place, and sixty yards up King-street, where no person living ever remembered to have seen it before. The incessant gusts of wind and rain, accompanied with terrific explosions of thunder and lightening, spread a general consternation, and rendered the scene very horrible and alarming.

Carlisle, Jan. 30.—On Monday last, a number of respectable freemen of this city and their friends, met to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Fox's birth-day, to whose spirited and patriotic exertions, the freemen of Carlisle, in particular, are highly indebted.

Married].—At St. Bees, Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Wake, of Riddleworth-hall.

Feb. 16. At Plumlands, Mr. W. Tordiffe, to Miss E. Wilkinson, of Parsonby.

At Harrington, Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss Jenkinson.

18. At Kendal, Mr. T. Greenhow, of Beetham, to Miss A. Sinkinson, of Longfledal.

Died.] Jan. 29. At Kirbysteeven aged 82, Mrs. A. Mason, mother of the late Dr. M. bishop of Soder and Man.

At Kendal, the Rev. Cabel Rotherham, for 42 years minister of the Dissenting congregation in that place.

February 6. At Acronbank, the seat of R. H. Edmonson, Esq. aged 88, Mrs. Norton, widow, and sister of the late Sir W. Dalton, of Acronbank.

Northumberland and Durham.]—The sum requisite for carrying into effect the proposed canal from Newcastle to Carlisle is, according to the estimate made, 355,067*l*. This scheme holds out very beneficial prospects to the country.

The Patriotic interest at Newcastle has declared itself in favour of the form of Association recommended by the Whig Club. Thomas Bigge, Esq. is at the head of the measure, and subscription-papers lie for signature at respectable houses in that town.

On Tuesday, the 9th, the ship *Eolus* was boarded at the entrance of Sunderland-harbour, by a press-gang, who found on board a sailor, just returning to his

home and his friends from a French prison. They were attempting to seize him, when he knocked one of them down, and instantly drew his knife. Immediately they began to beat the poor fellow with their handspikes, till they were exhausted: they then stamped upon him a considerable time with their feet. However, by the spirited exertions of some gentleman who witnessed these cruelties, the perpetrators were on Friday brought before the justices of the Peace; and the enormity of their conduct being proved, orders were given for their commitment; but bail for their appearance at the next Quarter Sessions was afterwards accepted.

Bills of indictment were found, at the last sessions at Durham, against four persons, for purchasing potatoes in large quantities to sell again at unreasonable profits, and also for selling the same again by the gross.

Newcastle, Feb. 18.—The merchants and traders of this town had lately a general meeting at the Guildhall, to consider of the most effectual mode of putting a stop to the farther circulation of base halfpence. The second and third resolutions unanimously agreed to by the meeting were as follow:—“That a greater quantity of halfpence, of whatever description or value, being brought into circulation, than what is absolutely necessary for the purpose of change, ought to be resisted by tradesmen as an evil, which should at all times be watchfully guarded against:” and, “That it ought to be an indispensable rule with every tradesman, not to receive more than fivepence halfpenny in any one payment; and that those halfpence should be good old mint halfpence, bearing the usual impression, of which upwards of ten years' experience has sufficiently convinced us, that there is as much as is necessary now in circulation.”

Married.]—Jan. 25. At Newcastle, Mr. Bowes, Surgeon, to Miss Mary Hornby.

Same day, at Hexham, Mr. Paul Brown, of Thornborough, to Miss Margaret Angus, of Hexham.

25. At Newcastle, after a trip to Gretna Green, Mr. John J. Reed, to Miss Jane Mowbray, of Stockton.

Lately, at Whitfield, the Rev. Mr. Clark, of that place, to Miss Hodgson, of Broughby-fands.

31. At Sunderland, Captain John Oughton, to Mrs. Ridley, of the White Lion inn.

Feb. 3. At Newcastle, Mr. R. Phillipson, of Heworth-shore, to Miss Annet.

At Newcastle, Mr. Pilley, of Sudbroke, Lincolnshire, to Miss Kirkup.

7. At Sunderland, Captain T. Bowram, to Mrs. Rofs.

Same day, at same place, Mr. Miller, to Miss Taylor.

Feb. 1. At Wolsingham, Mr. G. Emmerfos, of Ridgate, to Miss Carter, of Caldwell.

Died.—At Newcastle, the Rev. Dr. Jameson, for many years chaplain to the British Factory at Dantzick.

Same place, Mr. Weddel, goldsmith and jeweller.

February 2, and 9, aged 13 months, a boy and girl, who were twins, children of Thomas Simpson, esq. mayor of Stockton. It is very remarkable, that the girl continued in perfect health a whole week after the boy was taken ill; but on Sunday in the following week she was taken ill precisely at the same hour that he had been on the Sunday before, and died at the same hour as he did on the Tuesday following. —*Newcastle Chronicle.*

11. Same place, Miss Nancy Kitching.

12. At Newcastle upon Tyne, W. Smoulr, esq.

Master W. Wood, youngest son of Dr. Wood, of Newcastle.

14. At West Mafsen, Mr. R. Dun, aged 84.

Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Capt. Cartwright, of the York militia.

16. Robert Forest, meal-seller, in Sandgate, suddenly dropped down and expired.

17. Mr. W. Wardell, flour-dealer, of Newcastle.

Yorkshire.—At Doncaster Quarter Sessions, Jan. 21, Mr. James Montgomery, printer of the Sheffield Iris (a weekly newspaper) was convicted of publishing a libel against Colonel Athorpe, relative to his conduct at the time of the riots in Sheffield, on the 4th of August last.---Mr. Montgomery was adjudged to six months' confinement in York Castle, to pay a fine of 30l. to the King, and find security for his good behaviour for two years, himself in 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each.

On the 13th of January, of the present year, the thermometer stood in York, 12 degrees higher than on the 8th of the preceding June.

A society for the promotion of agricultural and internal improvement, is at length established in the West Riding.

A letter has appeared in one of the London prints, addressed to the conductor of the paper, from Edward Topham, Esq. dated from his farm at Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire; the purport of which is to confirm the very singular account respecting the descent of a stone from the atmosphere, near Mr. Top-

ham's house, on the 20th of December, 1795. Mr. Topham says, he has no doubt of the truth of this relation.---When the stone fell, a labourer was working within nine yards of it; and a carpenter, and groom of Mr. Topham's, within ten yards. The labourer distinctly perceived it in its fall, at the distance of about ten yards from the ground. A number of explosions were heard by the three men, at short intervals, as loud as the report of a pistol, at the time the stone fell. In burying itself in the earth, it threw up a quantity of soil more considerable, and to a greater extent, than a shell would have done. At Bridlington, and several villages, noises were heard like that of guns at sea. At two neighbouring villages, a noise was heard, as of something passing through the air, towards Mr. Topham's habitation, and some persons came to enquire concerning it.---The stone weighed, on being dug up, 31t. 13lb.---Its texture is that of grey granite, of which there are none that can be called natives of this district.---The stone smelt very strong at first, and was strongly impregnated with sulphur.

On February the 13th, the most terrible fire ever remembered in this county broke out at the manufactory of Messrs. Marshall and Benyon, near Holbeck-lane, Leeds, which raged with such violence as to defy every attempt to extinguish it, for twelve hours successively. A considerable part of the extensive range of buildings composing the premises are destroyed; and, as an additional misfortune, by the falling of one of the walls during the conflagration, seven persons lost their lives, and twenty others were very dreadfully mangled or bruised. The property was insured.

Married.—Feb. 1. At Aston, E. S. Cooper, Esq. to Miss Verelst.

Same day, at Rotherham, Mr. Dale, of Bawtry, to Miss Earnshaw.

3. At Sculcoates, near Hull, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Lynn, to Miss Pead, of Hull.

11. At Knaresborough, Mr. W. Andrews, of Scriven, to Miss Taylor, heiress of I. T. esq.

Same day, both of Scriven, Mr. T. Scott, to Miss Wilks.

Same day, at Hull, Mr. Collins, to Miss Coulson.

13. At Bridlington, Mr. I. Herdfield, jun. to Miss Milne.

17. At Sheffield, Mr. Herdfield, to Miss Outram.

17. At Fishlake, Mr. Hunt, to Miss Higham.

20. At Sessay, Mr. R. Pinkney, to Miss P. Prince.

4. At Sheffield, Mr. J. Ellis, to Miss Makin.

14. At Leeds, Mr. Crier, to Miss Roberts.

Feb. 4. At Fryton, Mr. J. W. Butterworth, of Leeds, to Miss Wainwright, of Ferrybridge.

Feb. 6. At Felton, the Rev. Mr. Buckbarrow, to Miss Frances Smith, of Thriston.

Feb. 4. At Catterick, Mr. Fall, of Redhall, to Miss C. Fols.

Dad.] Jan. 17. At Burlington, Isaac Wall, esq. He has by his will bequeathed to the poor of that town, for ever, the dividend of 1000l. three per cent. consols; and an equal sum to the poor of the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford.

Aged 50, George White, of Dronfield, miller; a man who, without ample possessions, acquired the esteem of mankind by his superior worth: he was universally respected while living, as an honest, charitable, and good man; and his death is now as sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

At Hull, Mr. Davies, of the Excise Coffee-house, in the market-place.

Same place, aged 82, Mrs. Spouncer, mother of Mr. S. grocer.

In an advanced age, the Rev. J. Chamberlain, for 25 years past, chaplain to the Roman Catholic boarding-school for young ladies, without Micklegate-bar, York.

Mrs. Teale, wife of Mr. Teale, land-surveyor, of Leeds.

At Hull, aged 82, Mrs. Sleight, relict of Mr. S. late of that town, ship-owner.

In the 90th year of her age, Miss Pheasant, of Doncaster; a maiden lady.

At York, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. A. architect.

Miss Grainger, of Sherburn, near Ferrybridge.

Henry Thompson, esq. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to 150,000l to Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirby-hall. His remains were interred in the mausoleum at the last-mentioned place.

At Hull, Mr. Joseph Jewit, brandy merchant and warfinger.

At Leeds, Mr. Jefferson, merchant, of that place.

At Hutton Bushel, near Scarborough, aged 102, Mr. Gibson.

At Hull, Mr. Wharton, of Scarborough. He was walking across his apartment, and turning round very quickly, broke a blood-vessel; an accident which occasioned his death soon afterwards.

20. Mr. J. Turher, of Sheffield, merchant.

Mr. R. Randall, for many years an eminent fruiterer at Leeds.

Mr. Joseph Walker, of Barnsley, grocer and brandy-merchant.

Jan. 24. Suddenly, Mr. John Ardson, an opulent grocer of Sheffield. He was an expert tradesman, and had acquired, by unremitting industry, with a fair reputation, an independent fortune, which was still rapidly increasing. His charac-

ter for probity became gradually so well established, as justly to merit the confidence reposed in him, by being intrusted with the management of the affairs of others. Of late years his commercial concerns had been very extensive. What is more to the praise of Mr. Ardson, he was exemplary in the relative and social duties, and ever ready to extend his compassion to the unhappy and afflicted.

At Pontefract, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Osborne, wife of Mr. O. stationer.

Lady Smith, relict of the late Sir J. S. S. bart. of Newland Park, near Wakefield.

Of a pleurisy, near Clithero, Viscountess Southwell, lady of Vis. S. of Ireland.

At Scarborough, Miss Bell, daughter of the late Mr. B. attorney.

28. At Potter Newton, Mrs. Rhodes, relict of the late Mr. J. R. of Lees.

31. Miss Fletcher, sister of Mr. T. F. of Leeds, butcher.

Mr. Abraham Chamberlayn, of Skipton in Craven, raff and iron merchant, which business he had followed for 53 years successively.

Mrs. Wane, in a newspaper, at Halifax.

In the Fleet Prison, Richard Drabble, a Yorkshireman, who, after enduring a confinement of upwards of six years at York Castle (where he earned a miserable subsistence by weaving thread-lace) was removed thence, some months ago, by his creditors, to the Fleet, in which place no handicraft trade is allowable. "The coroner's jury which sat on the body, deliberated on the propriety of finding the unhappy man to have *died through want*; this, however, was not actually the case; as his humane fellow-prisoners on the poor side, had daily administered unto him whatever relief they could afford.

February 1. At Halifax, Mr. W. Bromley, merchant.

At Leeds, Mrs. Upton, wife of Mr. U. stay-maker.

4. At Halifax, Mr. T. Hyde, attorney, and coroner for the division of Airedale and Morley, in the west-riding of Yorkshire; an upright lawyer, and valuable member of society.

The Rev. Mr. Simpson, dissenting minister of Warley, near Halifax; and also, a few days before, Miss H. Simpson, his daughter.

6. At York, Benj. Swinehead, esq. collector of Excise.

Same place, Josiah Holkham, esq.

7. At York, Mr. Mounfor, linen-draper.

8. At York, Mr. W. Clarke, watch-maker. He served the office of sheriff of that city in the year 1756.

At Halifax, Mr. Pollard. He was suddenly taken ill, while standing in the market-place, and being removed to a neighbouring house, expired soon after.

9. At Whitby, Mr. F. Wood, stone-mason.

At Sealing Dam, near Whitby, Mrs. Mabel Shaw, innkeeper.

Aged 21, Miss Ann Singleton, of Great Givendale, eldest daughter of the late J. S. esq.

11. At Ripon, in the 96th year of her age, Mrs.

Mrs. Binns, aunt to Dr. Ayrton, of the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Lancashire.] The clergy of Manchester are laudably exerting themselves, by preaching charity sermons, &c. to collect the sum of 1800l. in order to complete the purchase of the Bath Inn, for the purpose of converting it into a Lying-in Hospital.

Many of the weaving manufacturers in this county have lately substituted potatoes for fine flour, in the process of decting their pieces.

A spotted fever, attended with dangerous symptoms, rages now at Manchester; 200 patients are at present on the physician's books at the infirmary.

Blackburn, Feb. 24. On Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the cotton-factory of Messrs. Horrocks, at Preston, which consumed totally, in two hours, the whole of those extensive premises;—without exception, the most complete establishment of the kind, in the three kingdoms.—Happily, the whole property was insured.—The origin of the fire is attributed to the friction of the steam-engine.

Married.] Feb. 18. At Liverpool, Mr. Baker, of London, to Miss S. McLean.

9. At Yealand, near Lancaster, Mr. T. Beckbane, to Miss Susan Frankland.

12. Mr. J. Mariden, to Miss Ann Pugh.

14. At Liverpool, Mr. G. Sherrock, to Miss M. Dutton.

18. Same place, Mr. J. Leigh, to Miss Croxford.

— At Warrington, the Rev. E. Hinchcliffe, to Miss Ann Bower.

21. At Liverpool, Mr. T. Ashton, to Miss Holcroft.

8. At Warrington, Mr. W. Parker, to Miss M. Atherton.

At Lancaster, Mr. William Earnshaw, of Staley-bridge, to Miss Mary Mellor, daughter of Mr. B. Mellor, of Micklehurst.

At Wigan, Mr. Howarden, to Miss Winkley, of the same place.

Feb. 3. Mr. John Lynden, to Miss Lucy Langdale, Deanigate, Manchester.

4. Mr. W. H. Charlton, to Mrs. Westell, 8th of the same place.

Dead.] At Stonehurst academy, Mr. E. Weld, the second son of — Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.

At Manchester, aged 80, Mr. Shaw, master of the punch-house in that town for 58 years successively. Mr. Shaw was one of the few landlords, who have the happy art of mingling practical morality, with the enjoyment of good liquor. In the discipline and regularity of his kitchen, particularly as to lateness of hour, he was never surpassed; not a lemon was squeezed, nor a bowl replenished, after eight in the evening. As a word, the purity of his punch, as a

landlord, could only be excelled by the purity of his heart, as a man.

Mr. Peter Hankinson, grocer, at Warrington. Mr. Thomas Kent, a principal and confidential clerk in the office of the duke of Bridgewater.

At Liverpool, Peter Parker, esq. the Mayor. Same place, John Plumbe, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. W. White, son of Mr. White, formerly a grocer, at Birmingham.

January 6. At Liverpool, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Mr. J. C. of that place.

30. Miss Broster, eldest daughter of Capt. B. of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

February 2. In the prime of life, Mr. J. Bailey, packer, of Manchester.

At Ranktop, Mrs. Fildes, relict of the late Mr. F. grocer, of that place.

At Rutland, near Lancaster, Mrs. Drinkall, wife of Mr. D. of the former place.

3. Mr. John Withinton, of Manchester.

5. Miss Johnson, of Duke-street, Liverpool. Mr. Christ. Therson, of Lancaster, latter.

11. At Manchester, Mr. Hodgson, school-master.

At Liverpool, aged 86, Mr. John Reynolds, formerly of the Cross-keys inn, of that place.

Mrs. Marwade, of St. Ann's Liverpool; an exemplary character, sincerely regretted. The well-known epitaph of Pope, beginning with the words, "Here lies a woman, good without pretence," might be applied with propriety to the memory of this excellent person.

14. At Manchester, Mr. Tate, formerly a considerable manufacturer of small wares.

January 29. At Lawley, Mr. L. Peckle, son of the late W. P. esq. near Blackburn.

At Liverpool, after a severe indisposition, which he bore with fortitude, Mr. Hodgson, school-master.

25. At Liverpool, aged 83, Mrs. Robinson, a lady of an amiable disposition and character.

26. Mrs. Cain, wife of Mr. T. C. Taylor, of Liverpool.

February 10. In Liverpool, H. Littledale, esq.

13. Lord Viscount Southwell, at his seat in Lancashire. He survived his lady only five weeks. He is succeeded in the title by his son Thomas, the eldest of seven children.

Chester.] On the night of Tuesday, Jan. 26, the Chester mail was robbed, within one hundred yards of the gibbet where Lewin hangs, who suffered for a similar offence, about two years ago. A man answering to the description in the advertisement, had been apprehended at Northampton, on suspicion of having been a party concerned in this robbery. Two men have been also taken up at Birmingham, on the like suspicion.

On Thursday last, four flats, laden with coals, from Lancashire, arrived at the Tower Wharf of the Ellesmere Canal, near Chester, being the first vessels which have navigated that part of the Canal with Coals.

Chester, Jan. 20. It has been com-

puted that, in this city, 10,000 bushels of wheat, the produce of 500 acres of land, have been already saved to the inhabitants, in consequence of the introduction and partial use of barley.

Died.] At Congleton, Mrs. Sophia Tapp, wife of Mr. T. soap-boiler, and daughter of the late John Colby, esq. of Boston, Lincolnshire.

January 30. At Nantwich, Mr. R. Taylor, tanner.

31. Mr. E. Astle, of Chester, tanner.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. R. M. of Farndon.

Miss Whitby, of Turvin.

At Chester, Sir C. Leving, bart.

At Westbrooke House, near Weymouth, P. Keay, esq. of Malpas.

Staffordshire.]---In constructing the canal, which has for its object to unite the rivers Severn and Dee, one of the boldest efforts of invention, in modern times, is the attempt to convey the water from one mountainous point to another, over one of the deepest dells in Britain, measuring, in a perpendicular descent, upwards of 90 feet, and, in length, between 300 and 400 feet! The stupendous aqueduct forming this part of the canal, is to be one entire *trough*, made of cast iron!

Married.]—Feb. 9. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Sheppard, of the Shrewsbury Bank, to Miss Denton, of Grafton.

10. Mr. R. Carwell, to Miss Poole, of Harsleat.

3. At Oswestry, T. Morrice, esq. to Miss E. Morrice.

7. Mr. Roe, to Mrs. Hanpton, of Whitechurch.

8. Mr. Hassal, of Griesley, to Miss S. Lewis.

13. At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Mr. Wilde, to Miss Mary Corfield.

17. At Padworth, T. Finlow, esq. to Miss C. Lucas, of Kenilworth.

Died.] Mrs. Cornwall, lady of the Rev. Dr. C. dean of Canterbury.

January 31. At Ellesmere, in consequence of a cold, caught by lying in a damp bed, Mr. Gregory, attorney, of Whitechurch.

Mrs. Oakley, in Barker-street, Shrewsbury.

Staffordshire.]---The reservoir of the ingenious Mr. Tiltstone is now nearly completed. Some time ago, this gentleman procured a grant from the corporation of Newcastle, of a spring near the town, for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants with an ample supply of spring water at their own houses. Mr. Tiltstone's engine is also rendered subservient to carding wool for hats, grinding wheat, and various other uses, alike advantageous to the public and to himself.

The inhabitants of Newcastle under Line have entered into a subscription to

erect mills for the purpose of grinding corn, and also houses for baking the same. It is computed that, by this plan, a saving will be made, in a family of six persons, in the article of flour alone, of 4l. 11s. in the course of one year; and to the inhabitants of the town at large of 22,750l. during the same time.

Married.] Feb. 10. At Weston upon Trent, Mr. Anwell, to Miss Bolton, aged thirteen.

2. Mr. C. Hudson, of Stafford, to Miss Ann Hassell.

1. At Hales Owen, Mr. James Mace, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Ann Jones.

17. At Cudworth, Thomas Finlow, esq. of Burton upon Trent, to Miss Catherine Lucas.

7. At Abbots Bromley, Mr. Perkins, of Hopton, to Miss A. Chamberlain.

Died.] At Kniver, aged 64, Mrs S. Seager, a maiden lady, whose charity was exemplary when alive, and extended beyond the grave by her liberal bequests to different public charities.

Mr. Thompson, of Lichfield.

At Leek, Mrs. Lucas.

Derbyshire.]—A new public market for corn and grain was opened on the 22d of January, at Bakewell.

Derby. Feb. 17. There is now a prospect of the speedy completion of the works upon our canal. The weir across the Derwent is also already finished, as is also the cast-iron aqueduct in the Holme.

In consequence of a person having been drowned, while playing at foot-ball, on Shrove-Tuesday last, the magistrates have ordered that such practice shall be discontinued in future.

Married.] Feb. 10. At Ipswich, Mr. Holley, of Norfolk, to Miss Smyd, of Belmont.

15. At Ashborne, Mr. Harlow, to Miss Trent.

9. At Chapel en le Fiith, Mr. W. Robinson, jun. of Chesterfield, to Miss A. Bradburg.

Died.] At Quarndon, Henry Price, esq. At Alfreton, the Rev. D. Gronow, minister of the Dissenting congregation.

30. At Grafton-hill, near Chesterfield, M^{rs}. Brockopp.

At Chesterfield, W. Anderson, esq. of London.

February 8. In London, Mrs. Plaxton, nee of Duffield-hall, Derbyshire.

13. In Derbyshire, aged 92, the Rev. S. Pegge, LL D. (*Anecdotes in our next.*)

15. Arch. Douglas, esq. aged 76, at Wood Eaves, near Ashborne, Derbyshire.

29. At Derby, aged 40, Miss M. Potter. Her death was occasioned by an excruciating cancer in her breast, the anguish of which she endured with wonderful patience and fortitude, supported by the best of consolations, a conscience void of offence.

offence, and the cheering spirit of religious hope! Her dissolution, like the setting sun, was not without the hope of rising more glorious in another world.

Nottinghamshire.]---On the 2d of February, Sir John Warren was presented, in due pomp and form, with the freedom of Nottingham, which had been unanimously voted to him on the 7th of October last, but which his professional pursuits had, till then, prevented him from personally accepting.

Married.]---Feb. 2. At Southwell, the Rev. Robert Chaplin, to Miss Ann Sutton, of Norwood Park.

3. Mr. Jamson, attorney at law, to Miss Roe, both of Nottingham.

8. In Nottingham, Mr. P. Blood, to Miss S. Wilkison.

10. At Ruddington, Mr. W. Garner, of Long Whatton, to Miss E. Henson.

Died.]---At Bingham, aged 58, Mrs. Skinner, a respectable farmer.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the late — S. gent. of Papplewick.

At Nottingham, in an advanced age, Mr. E. Hallam, formerly a cabinet-maker of considerable business.

At Raidsiffe upon Trent, near Nottingham, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. G. an opulent farmer.

At Newark, Mr. J. Holmes, plumber and glazier.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Lees, wife of Mr. J. L. Angel-row.

January 30. Mrs. Gordon, wife of Mr. G. cordwainer, of Nottingham.

February 2. Mr. M. Grey, publican, in Houndgate, Nottingham.

6. At Nottingham, Mrs. Oldknow, relict of Mr. J. O. and sister to the late Mr. Alderman Carruthers.

Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. G. sen. St. James's Lane, Nottingham.

7. Mrs. Milner, wife of Mr. M. cabinet-maker, in Parliament-street, Nottingham.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Chadwin, relict of Mr. C. publican.

8. At Newark, Mrs. S. Cramporn, a maiden lady.

Lincolnshire.]---Lincoln, Jan. 26.---The Rev. Francis Barston, of Aslackby, was last week convicted, at the Bourne Quarter Sessions, for having worn hair-powder, without having previously taken out a license, and sentenced to pay the penalty of 20l. He was also, on the 2d of February, convicted before two magistrates of having made it his practice to shoot game without a legal certificate, and sentenced to pay the same penalty.

A bill is to be brought into Parliament, during the present session, for draining, embanking, and inclosing, the extensive waste grounds, called Stockwith Common, in this county.

It is in contemplation to make very

considerable improvements in the navigation of the Haven of Great Grimsby, and to procure an act of Parliament for this purpose, during the present session.

Married.]---Feb. 1. At Market Rasen, Mr. William Rawton, to Miss Bennett.

At Everby, near Sleaford, Mr. Baldike, to Miss Thorpe.

16. At Stamford Baron, Mr. Chapman, ironmonger and brazier, of Wisbich, to Mrs. Neazam, of Peterborough.

At Billinghay, Mr. John Camm, to Miss Eliza Kent.

At Kiekington, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Stephenon, of Swinthead Lodge.

7. At Boston, W. Robinson, Esq. to Miss Goodwin.

— Mr. W. Chapman, to Miss Emerson.

5. At Marcham le Fron, Mr. J. Tomlinson, to Mrs. Talker.

8. At Swayton, Mr. Mann, to Mrs. Vicar.

16. Mr. Chapman, to Mrs. Newzan, of Peterbro'.

Died.]---At Gainsborough, the Rev. Jeremiah Gill, upwards of 50 years minister of a Presbyterian congregation in that place, and justly respected for his charitable and other virtues.

At Sleaford, aged 82, Leonard Brown, Esq. of Pinchbeck, for many years a magistrate for the district of Kesteven.

At Newark, Mr. J. Holmes.

January 23. At Stamford, aged 41, Mr. Baker, one of the principal burgesses.

24. Mrs. Rainey, wife of Mr. Rainey, plumber and glazier, of Bourn.

February 1. At Lamerby, near Gainsborough, Mr. Bolton, farmer and glazier.

5. At Leverton, in Nottinghamshire, Mrs. Hill, widow, of Springthorp.

Rutland.

Married.]---Feb. 2. At Uppingham, Mr. J. Chapman, baker, to Mrs. Buzzard, both of that place.

8. At the same place, Mr. Dash, of Kettering, to Miss M. Collyer.

7. At Market Overton, Mr. Scott, to Miss Nicks.

Died.]---At Leaton, aged 86, Mrs. Drake.

February 8. At Uppingham, aged 50, Mrs. E. Sewell.

10. The Rev. John Freeman, M.A. rector of Lyndon, &c.

Leicestershire.

Married.]---Feb. 4. Mr. J. Chamberlin, to Mrs. Holmes, both of Leicester.

Same day, at Nether Broughton, Mr. J. Mann, to Miss A. Thompson.

Died.]---Jan. 23. Mr. Draper, an eminent farrier, of Castle Donnington.

At Blaby, aged 32, the Rev. W. Freer, rector of Stoughton and Thurnby, to which livings he had been presented in August last.

February 2. Mrs. Parkinson, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, of Leicester.

21. At Belgrave, the Rev. Mr. Clayton, aged 81. He had enjoyed the living of that place 37 years, and that of the parish of Norton, the long period of 51!

Warwickshire.]

Warwickshire.]—Mr. Bolton, of Birmingham, has made proposals to government to coin all the public money requisite, by contract; engaging to take off as much coin in one day, by his process, as is now done at the Tower in six months. Mr. Bolton's machine works by a steam-engine; and, without endangering the fingers of the coiners, is competent to throw off 100 impressions at every stroke.

From a return of the number of acres sown in this county last year, it appears, that 35,662 acres were sown with wheat, which produced 578,166 bushels, being 87,388 exceeding the growth of the preceding year: 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres were sown with rye, which produced 2311 bushels, being 1056 exceeding the produce of 1794: 24,020 acres were sown with barley, which produced 645,543 bushels, being 216,377 exceeding the growth of the preceding year: 22,398 acres with oats, which produced 594,936 bushels, being 189,221 more than in 1794: 1794 acres with peas, which produced 27,343 bushels, being 20,565 more than in the preceding year; and 4463 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres with beans, which produced 88,471 bushels, being 45,407 exceeding the produce of 1794.

At a public meeting of the manufacturers of buttons, held in Birmingham, it was resolved to apply to Parliament for an act, to prevent the making or selling ungilt or unplated buttons, which shall have the word *gilt*, or *plated*, or any other word, letter, or mark, on the under-side thereof, or on the papers or covers wherein the same are wrapped up.

On Thursday, Feb. 18th, William Allen was apprehended at Birmingham, with a large quantity of counterfeit British and French guineas, shillings, écus, &c. together with all the implements used in coining, having been found in his possession. A Thomas Wild, who had come from Manchester for the purpose of purchasing counterfeit money, was also taken in company with Allen. It appears that Allen had exchanged, with the other, thirty of his counterfeit half-guineas for five good mint guineas.

Married.]—Feb. 4. At Warwick, Joshua Deverell, Esq. to Miss Sarah Baines.

30. At Edgbaston, Mr. E. Penn, of Birmingham, to Miss Cox.

9. At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Hands, to Miss Sharp, of Warwick.

2. At Abbot Bromley, Mr. Perkins, of Hopton, to Miss Ann Chamberlain.

At Bafage, Mr. Edmund Baker, of Birmingham, to Miss Ellen Harding.

8. At Dawley, Mr. Edwards, of Colebrookdale, to Miss Wright.

16. Mr. William Osborn, of Hampton Lacey, to Miss L. Bissell, of Pinley Abbey.

5. Mr. Moleworth, of Birmingham, to Miss Jesson, eldest daughter of J. J. Esq. of West Bromwich.

28. At Tattenhall, the Rev. R. Harting, to Miss Melville, of Biggleswade.

15. Mr. Edward Hobson, of Birmingham, to Miss Boole.

At Feckenham, Mr. William Palmer, attorney, to Miss Wells.

12. At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. S. Johnson, to Miss M. Black.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Millward, to Miss F. Martin.

At the same place, Mr. I. Barber, to Miss R. Parrett.

8. Mr. T. Hand, to Miss Sharp, both of Warwick.

Dead.]—Mr. T. B. Walford, bookseller, of Stratford.

At Offchurch, near Warwick, Mr. Franklin. January 23. Mrs. Hutton, wife of Mr. W. H. of Birmingham, a respectable stationer, and popular writer.

Mrs. Stevens, Coventry.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Redfern, wife of Mr. R.

At Rugby, George Hailstone. He was retiring to bed, when he unfortunately fell down stairs, and dislocated his neck. Residing in a house by himself, he was not discovered till the following morning.

February 8. Mr. Russel, of Kenelworth.

14. Miss Smith, of Dunchurch.

At Allesley, near Coventry, Miss Whitehead, one of the people called Quakers.

In the 69th year of his age, Mr. W. Wedge, of Bentley Heath, near Solihull.

15. Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. J. R. of Birmingham.

18. At Newbold-upon-Avon, near Rugby, Mr. John Only.

19. Mrs. Hammersley, wife of Mr. P. H. of Birmingham.

Worcestershire.]—The aggregate number of pockets of hops weighed in Worcester market, in the course of last year, amounted to 18,495.

The Worcester and Birmingham Canal will be navigable by next May, to its junction with the Stratford Canal. It will command an extensive traffic in the coal and iron trades, groceries and heavy goods, &c. by its near approach to Worcester, and the trade subsisting between Bristol and Birmingham.

It is in contemplation to establish an Agricultural Society for this county, the meetings of which are to be held at Evesham.

Married.]—Jan. 28. At Doddenham, Mr. Owen, of Worcester, to Miss Court.

8. At Worcester, Mr. P. O. Signell, to Miss Barratt.

18. At

18. At Ribblesford, Mr. Howell, of London, to Miss Green, of Bewdley.

9. Mr. Sengar, surgeon, to Miss L. Broom, born of Bewdley.

14. Mr. S. Perkins, of Freshford, Somerset, to Mrs. Gardner, of Worcester.

Died.—At Perthore, aged 84, Mrs. Bunn. Aged 19, Miss *Quarrel*, of Pensham.

Mrs. *Carpenter*, wife of Mr. Carpenter, hatter, of Broad-street, Worcester.

At her house, near Worcester, Mrs. *Griffiths*, January 29, Mr. *Blackwall*, hair-dresser, of Worcester.

At the Cottage on the Hill, near Worcester, of the small-pox, after having escaped it nearly 70 years. Mr. *W. Filcox*.

February 1. At Bewdley, Mr. *Lawrence*.

6. Aged 68, Mr. *H. Ruff*, glover, of Worcester.

Aged 82, Mrs. *D. Crompton*, of Bewdley.

11. At Bewdley, Mr. *Jones*, surgeon.

13. At Redmarley, Mrs. *Hare*, wife of the Rev. J. H.

23. At Worcester, *E. Newnham*, esq.

Hertsfordshire.—The tax on horses will probably operate as a stimulus to the more extensive use of oxen in agriculture. A considerable farmer lately attended a sale of oxen near Hereford, carrying with him numerous commissions to purchase ox-teams, on the account of several hill-country gentlemen. A number of land-owners among the nobility and gentry, have also sent circular letters to their tenants, recommending the raising of bull-calves, for the purpose of husbandry, a measure that will at once tend to encrease considerably the stock of good beef, and render horses less necessary.

Married.—Feb. 4. The Rev. E. Eckley, of Creadin-hill, to Miss Sarah Taylor, of Tillington-court.

11. Mr. T. Wyke, surgeon, to Miss S. Cawdell, of Bewdley.

Died.—At Leominster, Mr. *Joseph Powell*. *Monmouthshire.*

Married.—Feb. 16. At Ross, Harper Jones, esq. of Monmouth, to Mrs. Whitcombe.

Died.—At Lanover, aged 108, *E. Steadaway*.

Gloucestershire.—Twenty-two bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury of this county against foretellers.

The inhabitants of Tewksbury, in a general meeting, have resolved unanimously, not to purchase butter at a higher rate than 10d. per lb. which they pronounced to be a fair price.

The inhabitants of Gloucester, in a public meeting, at which the Mayor presided, resolved unanimously, "That 11d. per lb. was, at this period, a just and

sufficient price for butter;" and agreed not to purchase at a higher rate.

The bakers also had lately a public meeting at Gloucester, at which the Mayor attended, and unanimously entered into the following resolutions:

"That there does not exist any real scarcity of wheat in this county, as appears from the very considerable quantities of old wheat recently offered to several of them, but which they could not purchase, on account of the exorbitant price demanded.

"That wheat is withheld from the markets, in consequence of the badges and jobbers in corn, making it a common practice to call on the farmers at home, and who, being mere speculators, offer and give prices that have pernicious effect on the fair market."

Married.—Feb. 6. At Gloucester, Mr. Wilton, apothecary, to Miss Lightfoot, both of that place.

2. Mr. Charles H. Rick, of Painswick, to Miss Broom, daughter to J. Broom, esq. of Kidderminster.

11. At Forth Hampton, Mr. Charles Clarke, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Need.

Died.—At Sevenhampton, *James Illickman*, gent.

At Gloucester, Mr. *Washbourn*, sen.

Miss *Embury*, of Tewksbury; a young lady of cultivated talents and amiable virtues.

At Gloucester, Miss *S. Oliver*.

February 14. The Rev. *S. John Stone*, late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

17. Mr. *J. Elderton*, late of Stapleton.

Oxfordshire.

Married.—Feb. 1. The Rev. Dr. Gill, rector of Rousham, to Miss Townshend, daughter of the late Dr. B. of Banbury.

S. At Blaffer, Mr. J. Dudley, jun. to Miss Reading.

9. At Anburne, Mr. W. Oakham, of Ransbury, to Miss A. Cook.

Died.—Feb. 14. Dr. Sibthorp, the celebrated botanist, in consequence of the fatigues he underwent in his second (and last) tour to Turkey and the Grecian Islands, in quest of rare and curious plants. Mr. Sibthorp took his degrees of A. M. at Oxford, in the year 1733 (June 28); that of B. M. in 1735 (Dec. 8); and that of D. M. in the following year (Jan. 20). Some years ago the University of Oxford chose him to be a travelling fellow, a designation well adapted to his favourite studies and pursuits; we find him, accordingly, afterwards in this capacity, exploring a considerable part of the European continent. In 1794, the Doctor published his *Flora Oxoniensis*. He has bequeathed his valuable collection of plants and books to the Botanical Library at Oxford. He has also left to the University there, 300l. per annum, in landed property, in trust, for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may attend the publication of a *Flora Græca*, to be taken from specimens in his own collection. On the completion of that work, the Doctor has farther bequeathed the sum of 200l. per ann.

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to be added to the salary of the Sheridan professor, on condition of his reading lectures in botany, in every term. While the Doctor was on his travels in Germany, the University of Göttingen, in compliment to his great merit and abilities, presented him with a degree.

At Chippenham, on his return from Bristol, where he had been for the recovery of his health, Mr. J. Songa, eldest son of Mr. B. S. of London.

Northamptonshire.

Married.—Feb. 5, C. Mansell, esq. of Thop-Malfon, to Miss J. Wrather.

Same day, at Rillingbury, Mr. R. Scriven, to Miss S. Harris.

15. At Bughbrook, Mr. J. Perkins, to Mrs. Lawson, of Upper Heyford.

18. At Northampton, Mr. J. Rose, to Mrs. S. Oram, of Pytchley.

Died.—January. Mr. Marshall, Magpye Inn, Northampton.

25. At Peterborough, aged 70, Mr. Bouker, sen. attorney.

27. At Wellingsborough, Mr. Abbot, jun. He went into his father's barn, and cut his throat in so dreadful a manner that he expired immediately.

28. Universally lamented by his numerous friends, &c. the Rev. H. Summers, minister of a dissenting congregation at Wellingsborough.

At Oundle, Mr. Staples, advanced in years.

At Harleston, Mr. Andrews, an opulent grazier.

February 5. At her seat at Southwick, near Oundle, aged 77, Mrs. Broads, relict of the Rev. F. B. D. D.

Mr. Jacob D. Rippon, a respectable farmer, of Wakery.

7. At Peterborough, aged 69, Mrs. Mary Berkeley.

Huntingdonshire.

Married.—Feb. 15. At Huntingdon, Mr. Wickstead, of London, to Miss Judith Snow.

— Mr. Holmes of Alconbury Hill, to Miss Winter.

Cambridgeshire.

Married.—Feb. At Cambridge, the Rev. N. D'Eve, to Miss Green.

15. Mr. G. Cooper, of Upware, to Miss Sharp, of Isleham.

Died.—January. Aged 75, Mrs. M. Wall, of Cambridge.

29. Of a decline, Trevor Lloyd, esq. fellow-commoner of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

February 11. At Cambridge, Mr. Wade, a fellow-commoner of Trinity-college, in consequence of having fallen on the railing of the college, in endeavouring to get over the wall, at a late hour, to his own apartment.

Norfolk.—At the late elections for this county, a person was convicted of reciting the contents of a hard bill, said to be of a seditious tendency, to a number of persons. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Ayltham bridewell.

The Justices of the peace for this county have published an advertisement,

authorising any persons to offer proposals for furnishing employment to the prisoners in the castle of Norwich, and the different bridewells throughout the county. Such proposals are not to involve any thing tending to endanger the health of the prisoners, or the security of the castle prison, or that of the several bridewells.

In the Norwich, Cambridge, and Bury papers, previously to the anniversary of Mr. Fox's birth-day, a whimsical advertisement appeared, announcing an intended celebration, &c. in Norwich, concluding with the words, "Dinner to be on the table at four o'clock, and to consist of *patates and barley dumplings*." On the 25th, being the birth-day, there was a numerous and respectable meeting.—Two of the resolutions passed at this meeting were worded in the following manner:—

"That barley dumplings are not proper food for freemen, but are only fit for dogs, loaves, and slaves; and that they be taken from the table, and sent to Wyndham, Pitt, and the Duke of Portland." and "To persevere in the use of hair-powder, notwithstanding many parsons, and other persons in this city, still continue to use it, although they are well acquainted that their poor neighbours are starving for want of bread."

Lynn, Feb. 24.—On Monday, a man going to see the lion exhibiting at the mart in this place, and inadvertently putting his arm through the grate, had the misfortune to lose the fame, as the lion instantly bit it off close to his elbow.

Married.—Feb. 1. At Walpole, Mr. T. Abbott, of Wisbeach, to Miss Woods.

At Athill, John Towler, esq. to Mrs. Abigail Tennant.

9. At Kettlestone, Mr. Walker Wilby, of Little Bram, to Mrs. Dewing, widow of T. D. esq.

11. At Thurford, Mr. N. Powell, to Miss S. Stevens.

23. At Eaton, R. Forster, esq. to Miss Greaves of Norwich.

Died.—Jan. 31. Aged 65, Mrs. Gapp, wife of Mr. G. of St Martin's, Norwich.

Feb. 4. At Norwich, aged 22, Mr. E. Sackville.

Aged 68, the wife of Mr. Dalrymple, liquor-merchant, of Norwich.

The Rev. L. Bell, M.A. rector of Salle, and vicar of Sixthope, and formerly of Pembroke-college, Cambridge.

At Lynn, Stephen Wilson, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At St. Germain's, near Lynn, Mrs. Chadd.

At Norwich, Mrs. Tooley, of the Bull's-Head.

Suffolk.

Married.—Feb. 3. Mr. Arthur Watling

farmer, of Satterby, to Miss Capon, of Lower-Rosse.

18. At Hadleigh, Mr. S. Stow, to Miss Quinton.

Did.]—Aged 70, John Gould, esq. near Ipswich.

At Needham, Miss Marriott, sister of J. M. esq. of Thorney Hall, in Suffolk.

At Lowestoffe, aged 75, Mrs. Tripps, wife of Mr. M. Merchant. Her life had been exemplarily devout, and her death was greatly lamented by all who knew her, and particularly by the poor.

Mrs. Carver, wife of Mr. J. C. of Lowestoffe.

February 7. Aged 92, Mrs. E. Craighorn.

Hertfordshire.

Married.]—Feb. 7. At Stanstead, Mr. William Kirkby, of Hunston, to Miss Elizabeth Cozens, of Stanstead.

Did.]—20. James Atkinson, esq. town-clerk of Hertford. He was an able and honest lawyer, convivial in domestic life, benevolent to the distressed, steady in friendship, and generous even to an abject enemy. He resigned the office of coroner for the county, when his health interfered with the duties of the charge—Say, ye tinsell'd train of courtiers, can you look upon his equal?

Bedfordshire.

Did.] January 31. At Cardington, the Rev. Rob. Wilin, A.M. formerly fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

Essex.]—Chelmsford, Feb. 5th.—A meeting of the Society for Promoting Industry among the Poor, was held last week at Epping, when premiums, to the value of nearly 60*l.* were adjudged to several children for the best specimens of skill and industry, in spinning and knitting; and to several labourers, for having brought up four or more children to the age of 14 years, without having received any assistance from their respective parishes during that time. The gentlemen of the neighbouring districts have greatly exerted themselves to promote the important objects of this philanthropic institution, particularly John Cingers, esq. of Copt Hall; and the happiest effects of cleanliness and cheerful industry are visible in the towns and villages where the plan has been adopted.

Chelmsford, Feb. 12.—On Monday last, the ship Chelmer, Captain Stone, from Portugal, entered the basin of the canal at this place, being the first vessel that ever entered the lock of our navigation.

Married.] Mr. Chalk, editor of the Chelmsford Chronicle, to Miss Swinborn, of Colchester.

9. Mr. John Ambrose, of Mistley, to Miss Ann Cocker, of Nassau-street, Soho.

Did.]—January 25. Mr. M. Argant, of Witham.

Aged 90, the Rev. W. Salisbury, rector of Monston.

29. At Horkesley, the Rev. Dr. Cock, for many years rector of Horkesley and Debdon.

February 3. At Birtchanger, Mrs. Rainford, wife to R. R. esq.

Kent.] An address from this county, for an *immediata Peace*, was presented to the King, on Friday, Feb. 19, by Earl Stanhope and Filmer Honeywood, esq. This Petition may be justly considered as expressive of the sentiments of the county, it being signed by so large a majority of the freeholders, *fifteen thousand, three hundred, and thirty-nine*. Another address was also presented, respectfully signed, from the town of Margate, of a similar tendency.

Maidstone, Feb. 23. At a large meeting of the justices at West Malling, a miller was clearly convicted of having mixed together the flour of peas and the flour of wheat, and sentenced to pay 5*l.* for the offence.

Married.] Feb. 4. At Tenderden, Mr. V. Whitbread, to Miss Wood.

11. At Bromley, John Reade, esq. of Ipsden, in Oxfordshire, to Miss Scott, eldest daughter of Major Scott.

9. At Dover, Captain Robert Frederick, of the 54th regiment to Miss Ann Thompson.

15. Same place, Thomas Biggs, esq. storekeeper of the ordnance at that port, to Miss Bzely, daughter of Admiral B.

Same day, William Nethercote Long, esq. of the 89th regiment, to Miss Evans.

5. At Lenham.—Powell, esq. to Miss Harrison.

Did.] At Maidstone, Miss E. Shipley, daughter of the late Dr. S. bishop of St. Asaph.

At Sevenoaks, the Rev. T. Williams, chancellor of the church of Chichester, aged 94.

At Oxenheath, aged 87, Sir R. Gear, bart. admiral of the White, and a commander in chief of the grand fleet, during the late war.

February 3. At Rochester, Edward Morris, purser of the Union.

Suff.] In the dreadful storms in the latter end of January, considerable damage was done on the coast by the high tides, particularly at Worthing, where the sea made great encroachments.

The combination to take toll only in kind is kept up very generally throughout these parts. Where the toll is taken from the wheat, it amounts, during the present high prices, to three guineas; if from the flour, 10*l.* per load—a gallon per bushel being the smallest quantity taken. There are other disadvantages also, which prevent the poor, &c. from bringing small quantities of grain to the ground.

Married.] February 4. Mr. W. Fuller, of Lowes, to Miss Chatfield.

10. M. J. Duke, near Arundel, to Miss Osborne.

Died.] At Chiddingly, the Rev. Tho. Baker, vicar of Chiddingly and Alceston.

January 25. At Burwash, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. Hepton. Unhappily he had for a long time before been severely afflicted with the stone in the bladder.

26. At Lewes, after a tedious illness, Mr. T. Crutenden, one of the people called Quakers.

Hampshire.] Jan. 30. At Southampton, it blew so violent a tempest, and the tide rose to such a height, that the Stone Banks of the beach (a very agreeable promenade) were entirely washed away, and demolished. The marsh and other fields were so flooded with the water, that boats could sail over them. Considerable damage was also done among the shipping in the harbour.

Married.] Feb. 12. At Winchester, Mr. John Shenton, of that city, to Miss Karnot.

Mr. Idswell of Winchester, to Miss Todd, of Andover.

Died.] Dr. Hardy of Basingstoke.

At Winchester, Mrs. Lyford, wife of Mr. L. surgeon.

At Portsmouth, Henry Gibbs, esq. late Surveyor-general of the Navy.

At Southampton, Mrs. Guillaume, a widow lady.

Berkshire.

Married.] January 19th, at Eaton, the Rev. Caius Briggs, assistant of Eaton-School, to Miss Renelope Georgiana Bearblock.

Died.] January 31. The dowager lady Throckmorton, relict of the late Sir R. T. of Buckland.

At Abingdon, aged 101, Mrs. Smith.

Mr. John Deacon, of the Three King's Tavern, between Reading and Newbury.

January 13. In the 34th year of her age, Mrs. Hanis, wife of Mr. R. H. banker, of Reading.

Wiltshire.

Died.] At Swindon, Miss Goddard, aged 18, the eldest daughter of A. G. esq. M. P. for the county.

January 17. At Malmesbury in the 72d year of his age, Capt. S. Spencer, of the Royal Navy.

25. In his 72d year, Mr. W. Whitechurch, of Salisbury.

At Salisbury, Mr. W. Redman, brazier.

Somersetshire.] Mr. Billingsley, a respectable agricultural authority has declared entirely in favour of the proposed regulation of using weight in buying and selling corn, in lieu of measure. Mr. Billingsley is of opinion, that the standard should be as follows;—

Wheat	-	63	} lb. per bushel.
Barley	-	52 or 53	
Oats	-	38 or 40	

Mr. B's opinion is, of the more weight, as he declares it is that of the most intelligent agriculturists and corn-dealers

in Somersetshire, which Mr. B. has been at some pains to collect.

Bristol, Feb. 13th.—Several of our parishes have come to a resolution, on account of the high price of provisions, to have no more public feasting.

Married.] Feb. 4. At Bath, Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Derby, to Miss Chippet of Bath.

Feb. 3. At Bristol, Mr. T. Skone, to Miss Day.

17. At Bath, Mr. J. Croom, to Miss A. Ball, of Cleford.

8. At Staplegrave. Captain Bordes, to Miss E. Codrington, of Bridgewater.

Same day, at Wells, Mr. Guest, Birmingham, to Miss Rach. Wells.

9. W. B. Elven, esq. Queen's C. Oxford, to Miss Eagles, eldest daughter of T. Eagles, esq. Bristol.

11. At Taunton, Mr. S. Wilment to Miss Cade, only daughter of S. Cade, esq. Wilton.

Same day, at Taunton, W. Fraundeis, esq. to Miss Bierenon, of St. James's Place.

At Wellington, Mr. H. Pike of Wellington, to Miss Shortland.

At Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Hicker, to Miss Hodgdon.

10. Mr. Robert Chapman, of Whitby, to Miss Bovill, of Milford-lane, London.

Died.] January 29. At Taunton, aged 85, W. Spiller, esq. He served the office of mayor of that borough in the year 1778.

David Duncumb, esq. an eminent merchant of Bristol.

Mr. J. Lean, merchant of the same place.

At Wells, Mrs. Doughty, of late years, mistress of a preparatory-school for the younger offspring of the most respectable families in that city.

At Bristol, Mr. Landu, gardener; and Mr. Harding, wife of Mr. H. butcher.

At Axbridge, the Rev. T. Gould, a justice of the peace for Somersetshire, and exemplary in the virtues of humanity and charity.

Mrs. Wilmer, relict of J. W. esq. of Walcott Parade, Bath.

Aged 71. Mr. G. Tovey, an eminent maltster, at Philips-Norton.

February 2. At Bath, C. Lockhart, esq.

5. At Totterdon, near Bristol, aged 84, Mr. J. Bush, one of the people called Quakers.

At Cotebouffe, near Bristol, Cha. Fenwick Noel, esq.

At Bath. Mrs. Hewlet, wife of Mr. N. architect.

8. At Bristol, Mr. Barton, for many years an officer of the Customs.

At Bristol, aged 66, Mrs. Thrall, wife of Mr. T. who also died two days afterwards, aged 76.

12. H. Landford, esq. of the Crescent, Bath, a gentleman in whose character, benevolence formed a very prominent feature.

Mrs. Highmore, Star and Garter, Bath.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Mr. Briggs Cart, youngest son of — C. esq. of Lymm.

At Taunton. Mr. T. Locke.

At his lodgings, in Bath, Mr. Holiday, a gentleman of Ireland.

16. At Yatton, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Inman, of Wrington.

Mr. Latham Strickland, brush maker, son of Mr. J. S. carpenter, of Bristol.

Mrs. Cornish, wife of Mr. C. of the Bell Inn, Axminster.

Dorsetshire.] It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for an act for a canal, that shall pass through the counties of Dorset and Somerset; to be called the Dorset and Somerset Canal.

The following fact, which appeared at the late Blandford Scissions, may tend to demonstrate the superior advantages accruing to a parish, or family, from the practice of grinding their own corn: Prior to this last year, the town gaoler had always sent the corn destined for the use of the prison to one of the public mills: in the course of last year, however, a hand-mill has been in use in the prison; and although the price of wheat in 1795 was almost double to that of 1794, and although the consumption of the prison during last year coined for 70 loaves more than in 1794, there has been a saving of 111. in the annual expences of the prison, in the article of bread.

A new county hall is to be built at Dorchester, on a plan much more elegant and commodious than that of the old one.

A bill has been brought into Parliament, for making a navigable canal; to begin at Pool in this county, and to communicate with the Kennet and Avon canal at Widbrook, in that county of Wilts.

Married.] Feb. 16. Rear Admiral Spry, to Miss Thomas, sister of Samuel Thomas, of Tregola, in Cornwall.

Died.] At Evesham, Mr. G. Dibble, steward to the earl of Ilchester.

January 16. Aged 56. H. W. Portman, esq. of Bryanstone Place. His large estates in the West of England, and in the county of Middlesex, comprising the ground rents of Portman-square, and several streets adjoining, devolve on his second son; H. Berkely Portman, esq. M. P. for the city of Wells.

Mr. Benj. Whitehead, many years a maltster in Sherborne.

Devonshire.] In Exeter market, the price of butter fell lately 3d. in the pound in one day, in consequence of a general resolution of the inhabitants to refuse purchasing it on exorbitant terms. Early in the day, the dairy-women had raised the price to 16d. the pound.

Plymouth, Jan. 24.—Yesterday morning early, the wind began to blow with incredible fury, and soon increased to a

hurricane. As the tide flowed in, the sea became more agitated, and, from three P.M. till five, presented a scene highly terrific, grand, and picturesque, to spectators from the pier, the citadel, and other points of land. The waves made palpable breakers over the hill rocks to the glacis of the citadel, foaming dreadfully, and gullyng up the ground in their progress. A sentry-box was blown away to the distance of 30 yards; though loaded with 200 wt.: the Cobler's buoy, moored on a ledge of rocks off Mount Batten, was forced away from its moorings, and driven under Fisher's Hove; the Good Trowe, a Dutch ship, drifted, and forced in the wall of a timber yard; this was all the damage done in a hurricane which has not been exceeded during a century past.

Monday the 15th, a battle was fought at Bristlington, between two brutes, in the shape of men, which lasted near an hour and a half, in which they were both so terribly bruised, that one of them died the next day, and the other remains dangerously ill.

Died.] In St. Sidwells, Exeter, Mrs. Bennett, for many years mistress of a respectable boarding school adjoining to the cathedral. Her abilities and affectionate attention to the young ladies entrusted to her care, were extraordinary, and such as to render her decease greatly lamented by her numerous friends.

At Biddesford, Mrs. Mary Tonzin, for upwards of 40 years a shopkeeper in that town, with an uniform character for fairness and integrity in her dealings.

At Exeter, R. S. Vidal, esq. one of the guardians for the poor of that city; of a benevolent disposition, a sincere Christian, and exemplary in all the duties of private life.

January 3. At Exeter, suddenly, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. J. C. Sadler.

G. E. H. Hayward, esq. a lieutenant in the East Devon Militia.

At Plymouth, after a short illness, Miss M. Herbert, daughter of G. H. esq. a young lady of a very amiable character.

The Rev. H. Holdsworth, rector of North Huish, curate of Dartmouth, and one of the aldermen there.

At Exeter, aged 20, Miss Westlake, daughter of Mr. Alderman W.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Fert, one of the sergeants at mace.

Same place, Mr. Ford, an eminent seedman.

17. At Dartmouth, Mr. John Tange, universally lamented.

22. Miss Ham, aged 22, of Totness.

Cornwall.

Died.] At Liskread, of a palsy, after a lingering decay, the Rev. T. Morgan, late of Exeter.

At Maker, the Rev. Rich. Elliot, A. M. vicar of Maker, and St. Teath.

South Wales.] During the tremendous storm, on the 26th of January, the steeple of Narbeth church, in Pembroke-shire, received a very violent shock of the electric fluid, which completely demolished the roof of the belfrey, shivered one of the bells to atoms, threw down part of the battlements, much cracked the steeple to a considerable depth downwards, forced its way into the body of the church, and, spreading itself in various directions, annihilated several pews in the chancel, injured the pulpit, completely destroyed a marble monument, and broke every pane of glass in the windows of the church. A newly erected hovel, near the church-yard, was also set on fire by it. The clerk, then in the church-porch, together with some boys, were struck down, and two of the latter scorched.

Married.] At Brecon, Mr. W. Davies, surgeon, of that town, to Miss Sarah Thomas, At Tregunon, Mr. John Pugh, to Miss Jane Williams.

At Denio, in Caernarvonshire, the Rev. John Roberts, archdeacon of Merioneth, to Mrs. Lewis, of Pwllheli.

Died.] Mr. Evans, of the Unicorn-inn, Welfpool; he was in apparent good health till the infant he expired.

Harry Gibbs, esq. surveyor-general of the customs in North and South Wales.

Sheriffs of Wales.

Caermarthen, J. Morton, of Langhorn, esq.

Pembroke, N. Phillips, of Slebech, esq.

Cardigan, E. W. Jones, of Llanina, esq.

Glomorgan, H. Hurst, of Gabalfa, esq.

Brecon, P. C. Crespigny, of Talillyr, esq.

Radnorshire, J. Pritchard, of Dulvyelin, esq.

Merioneth, Sir E. P. Lloyd, of Paik, bart.

Anglesea, J. M. Conway, of Celleniog, esq.

Caernarvon, J. W. Lenthall, of Mainan, esq.

Montgomery, J. Dickin, of Welch Pool, esq.

Denbighshire, J. Hughes, of Horsely Hall, esq.

Flint, Sir E. P. Lloyd, of Pengwern Place, bart.

Scotland.] A new process for making flour from potatoes, has been discovered lately at Paisley. According to repeated experiments, it is an excellent substitute for wheaten, or buck-wheat flour, in the process of dressing linen and cotton webs, with a less quantity, answering the purpose better. It affords a finer skin to the cloth, and may be used in seasons of the greatest draught or frost. It will continue for years in a sound state, and may be manufactured at half the price of whaten flour.

The late storms have done considerable damage in different parts of Scotland. At Greenock and Port-Glasgow, the loss is computed to exceed 40,000*l*. The

principal articles injured are sugar and tobacco. At Ayr, Dumfries, and Aberdeen, great losses have been sustained.

From some proceedings of the Highland Society, lately published in the Scotch papers, it appears, that the funds of that patriotic society are in a flourishing state. At a general meeting of the society held lately in Edinburgh, 17 noblemen, or respectable gentlemen, were elected additional members of their society. The object of the institution is not only to throw light on the early periods of Scottish history, and particularly of that of the Highlands; but also to afford the most liberal encouragement towards promoting agricultural improvements, ameliorating the breeds of black cattle and sheep, producing green crops, and draining or watering pasture lands. A larger sum was voted for these truly patriotic purposes last year than was ever before. At the late general meeting, the duke of Argyll was re-elected president, and the Marquis of Tweeddale was vice-president. A committee of 30 ordinary directors, consisting of gentlemen of the first respectability, constantly resides in Edinburgh, for the purpose of superintending the affairs of the society.

Edinburgh, Feb. 5. Upwards of 300 vessels, laden with herrings, each computed, on an average, to have 400 barrels on board, have already passed the canal; an indication of the growing importance of the herring fishery on this coast.

Married.] Feb. 12, at Leith, Mr. Eben, Anderson, to Miss Shortreid.

The Rev. J. Scott, of Greenock, to Miss S. Fisher, of Dychmont.

Feb. 9, At Petershill, Mr. A. Fenids, of

Athurby, to Miss C. Campbell, of Greenhead

Feb. 1. At Coilshfield, Major R. D. M'Queen, of Braxfield, to Miss L. Montgomery.

12. At Dumfries, A. Robson, esq. of Castlehill, to Miss A. Douglas, of Ridingwood.

Died.] In Edinburgh, Colin Drummond, M.D.

John Johnstone, esq. the last surviving brother of Sir Wm. J. bart. In the early part of his life he resided in the East Indies, and distinguished himself as one of the council in Bengal.

At Edinburgh, Frances Viscountess Kenmore. At Craighead, Perthshire, aged 89, Mr. Michael Stirling, formerly a farmer in that parish, where, in 1758, he invented a threshing machine, the first in Scotland, and which, from that year to the present time, has threshed annually, the whole quantity of corn produced on extensive arable farm.

Ireland. The Pigeon-house, at the entrance of Dublin harbour, was struck with lightning on the night of January the 20th, and completely demolished.

Lately, in Dublin, John Frayne, a bankrupt, under the statute for not making a full disclosure of his effects, and secreting part of the same, to the value of 106l. 11s. 6d. with an intent to defraud his creditors, was found guilty, and received sentence of death.

The iron-works, near Carrick-on-Shannon, in the variety and excellence of the articles manufactured, bid fair to rival the celebrated establishment at Carron, Scotland, or any other in the foundry line, within the British dominions.

The Royal Irish Academy have offered 50l. sterling to the writer of the best essay on the following subject: "To what manufactures are the national interests of Ireland best suited, and what are the best modes of improving such manufactures?" Also a gold medal to the writer of the best essay on "The variations of English Prose Composition, from the Revolution to the present time;" and another gold medal for the best essay on "The authenticity and value of Irish manuscript histories, of ages prior to that of Henry II."

A fleet of men of war and transports, sailed from the Cove of Cork on the 9th inst. They amounted to ninety sail, and were destined for the West Indies. —The same malignant fortune which so long hovered round, and at length defeated, the expedition under admiral Christian, pursued and overtook this fleet also. It had scarcely been at sea, when a violent gale arose, dispersed the vessels, and, after a struggle of three days, compelled them to return for shelter to whatever harbours they were severally enabled to reach.

In the Irish House of Commons, on Thursday, the 18th ult. Mr. Curran, after a short introduction, moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the poor, and the price of labour in that kingdom. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, as tending to encourage the system of anarchy so generally prevalent, and therefore moved the question of adjournment, which, after a debate of some length, was carried 127 to 16.

A general association is forming, as well of Catholics as Protestants, with a view to put a stop at once to the growing spirit of insurrection and depredation.

DUBLIN. Feb. 13. Thursday night, a horrid murder was committed at Luttrellstown: two brothers of the name of M'Cormick, who were bound to give evidence against a principal defender; had been lodged by lord Carhampton in a mill-house, at the corner of his lordship's domain, in order to prevent them from being seduced from giving their testimony. At the hour of midnight, twenty men, armed and habited in brown clothes, proceeded to the room in which these unfortunate brothers lay, the youngest of whom (a lad about fourteen years old) they shot through the heart, and the elder, through different parts of his body. The unhappy victims died before morning.

The privy council of Ireland have offered rewards of 200l. and 100l. for the discovery of the murderers of Patrick and John M'Cormick, at Luttrellstown, and of James Hyland and his wife, at Killeale.

Married.] At Waterford, the Rev. Mr. Wallis, to Miss Moore, daughter of Mr. Alderman Moore.

Lately at Dublin, T. B. D. Sewel, esq. to Miss Beresford, daughter to the Archbishop of Tuam.

Feb. 15. At Dublin, W. A. Minchin, esq. of London, to Miss M. Ferrar, of Dublin.

Jos. Swan, of Knocklow, esq. to Miss Eustace, of Castlemore.

James Fitzmaurice, of Dublin, esq. to Miss Gale, of Ashfield.

Feb. 6. Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Bruff, aged 89, to the widow Roche, aged 64, being his fifth wife.

G. Beamish, esq. of Lake Mount, to Miss Evanfun.

Thomas Barry, of Leighbrook, esq. to Miss Evans, of Dublin.

Died.] At Kilkenny, the Hon. Robert Fitzmaurice Deane, eldest son of Lord Muskerry.

12. At Dublin, in an advanced age, Charles Coote, D. D. Dean of Kilfenoid, and chanter of Christ-church, Dublin; eminently distinguished in early life, for taste, acumen, and classical learning: and beloved and revered in riper years for the exercise of generosity, hospitality, and every social virtue. He was an ardent lover of his country, having, in a single instance, furnished a loan of £10,000 (to Mr. Bradshaw) in order to introduce the cotton manufactory into the Queen's county, where he himself resided. He also lent out large sums to the towns of Monrath and Maryborough, free of interest, for the benefit of poor tradesmen. His public and private charities were numerous. In fine, the death of this really worthy man has been.

"A gentle wafting to immortal life."

AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report for February.

[This Article will be regularly made up from an *actual* Correspondence, established in about twenty Districts, throughout Great Britain. The Failure of some of our Correspondents this Month has, however, prevented our perfecting this Plan, agreeably to our first Intention. In future Numbers, we trust we shall be enabled to do Justice to so important a Subject.]

THE reports this month from the several districts, contain the agreeable information, that far more wheat has been sown this year than usual, and that the farmers are already busily engaged in sowing their spring corn. This circumstance, by the consumption of seed, cannot but tend for the present to occasion a rising advance of grain in general, though it must tend eventually to a reduction. No opinion of the next year's crop can as yet be formed from its present full and promising appearance, as, from the uncommon mildness of the season, and the late general rains, the crops of wheat promise equally well in good and bad soils, and whether properly or improperly cultivated.

In consequence of the late mild weather, the land is now in excellent order for breaking up the wheat stubble, and receiving the crops of barley and oats. In the western districts, this will commence in about a fortnight.

Grasses, and every kind of herbage, are in the most luxuriant and forward state. In the grazing counties, there is a profusion of turnip-tops, and other winter greens: this cannot fail in a short time to bring down the price of mutton considerably, as the grass mutton will speedily overtake the turnip supply at Smithfield market. The late dry weather has been favourable to the improvement of sheep; in the month of January, the continuance of rainy and stormy weather was injurious, and occasioned them to look thin, especially on the sea coast.

Milch cows and fat cattle were never so scarce and dear in the memory of

experienced graziers, as at present; and they are likely to remain so for some time. The price of stores will of course be on the advance. Useful horses, on account of the continued demand for the army, are every where rising in price. Although keep of all sorts is so high, yet store pigs were never known to fetch better prices.

The market for the last month has been very heavy for hops; bags have been from 50 to 96s. and pockets have sold from 70s. to 5 guineas the cwt.

Cheese still keeps up an extravagant price; it fetches, in the southern counties, from 49 to 53s. for prime dairies.

Wheat has experienced a singular fluctuation during the last month, as may be observed in the following statement of average market prices in six counties, in corresponding weeks of January and February.

Lincoln	Jan.	97.	Feb.	95.
Northampton	Jan.	93.	Feb.	89.
Leicester	Jan.	95.	Feb.	106.
Wilts	Jan.	97.	Feb.	96.
Durham	Jan.	88.	Feb.	106.
Mark-lane	Jan.	96.	Feb.	103.

In Mark-lane, Leicester, and Durham, it appears to have risen considerably; wheats in the markets of Lincoln, Northampton, and Wiltshire, there has been a moderate reduction. Perhaps this variation in the ebb and flow, goes a good way to prove the justice of the late resolution of the Gloucester bakers, "that the advance of price is in a great part occasioned by speculation." The importation has lately been very considerable, especially in the port of Liverpool; but, in a time of general war, little permanent effect can be looked for from foreign supplies.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Conductors of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, having proceeded thus far in the Plan and Execution of their Work, submit themselves and their Undertaking, with the utmost deference, to the candid Discretion of a liberal and enlightened Public. They are not aware of the magnitude of the Attempt they are engaged in; conscious that on spirited Exertions, and on those of their Correspondents, in future, must depend the ultimate Establishment of a Work adequate to the Expectations, the Taste, and Penetration of the Age.

Some Parts of their Plan being entirely Original, must, of course, be proportionately liable to Errors and Anomalies. Such may, possibly, have crept into some of the preceding Pages—for these they do not judge themselves to be responsible, from any deficiency of Attention or Sedulity; but are obliged to plead as their Excuse, the extensive and complicated Nature of the Objects treated of.

To their CORRESPONDENTS they feel that they have many Thanks to tender; the Work itself obviously evinces the Value of the Obligations conferred. They have, also, at the same Time, to apologize for the Omission of several much-esteemed Favours, which are postponed unavoidably for Want of Room. It is earnestly requested, that Communications may be transmitted as early in the ensuing Month as possible.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE;
OR,
BRITISH REGISTER.

No. II.—FOR MARCH, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE able letter inserted in your First Number, concerning the population of Great Britain, may, I presume, be considered as a fair invitation to the discussion of that important subject, which, certainly, ought to be fully and freely investigated, however mortifying the result may prove to a lover of his country. But I am willing to flatter myself that the case is not so bad as that writer represents—on the contrary, I think good arguments may be brought to evince, that population is, and has long been, considerably on the increase in all the three kingdoms of this empire.

I do not dwell much on the obvious accession to the buildings in this metropolis, and in other large towns; well knowing, that a great part of this, at least, may be attributed to different modes of living; and that the central districts have been disburthened of a crowded population, which has been thrown out on the circumference. Yet the vast increase of all our trading towns has been abundantly shown by *actual enumerations*, and by comparisons of their bills of mortality at different periods; of which ample specimens may be found in the valuable Account of Manchester and its Environs, lately published by Mr. Stockdale, under the direction of Dr. Aikin. Nor, in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, &c. have the towns increased at the expence of the country, but the villages have had their

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full proportion in this augmentation. Now, if it be considered, that the number of hands accumulated in manufactures is prodigiously greater in a given spot than could be maintained by the employments of agriculture, and that the space at present occupied by the manufacturers in Great Britain is very extensive, surely it will appear probable, that the diminution of people in those countries where the growth of grain has been abandoned for pasturage (almost the only case of probable depopulation) must be amply compensated. One way of judging of the number of a people is to consider the effects resulting from it—that is, the *work* done by them. But while there is no proof, that I know of, that the agricultural products of this island are lessened in quantity (I have seen quite the contrary stated, from good authority) it is undoubted, that all the products of trade and manufactures, the shipping, &c. are, beyond measure, increased; so that if the number of people were greater at any remote period, they must have had, comparatively, nothing to do. But no political axiom is better founded, than that demand will produce supply, and this, as well of men as of commodities. What is it that causes the rapid increase of people in America, but demand for hands? and why should not the same cause produce the same effect in Great Britain?

The great argument of *fall* adduced by your correspondent, to prove a depopulation, is the diminution of houses, as apparent from the returns of the surveyors

at different periods. But the validity of this entirely depends upon the accuracy of those returns; and if reasons can be given why, in late periods, there should be more houses omitted than in former ones, the conclusion will fall to the ground. Now, I happen to *know*, that in various manufacturing districts, the proportion of omitted houses is vastly beyond the allowance of former times; and I am well assured, that this proportionate omission is still proportional, being defended upon the humane principle, that every possible burthen should at this time be taken from the poor and thrown upon the rich. Besides, it is evident, from the enormous augmentation of the poor's rates, that the number of *actual paupers* in the kingdom, that is, of those who pay no taxes, and of whom there is therefore no return, is now many times what it was at the Revolution—a melancholy and alarming circumstance, surely! but one that does not indicate a diminished population.

That Scotland has much increased in populousness is *demonstrated* by the statistical accounts collected by Sir John Sinclair. That Ireland has done so to a still greater degree, appears from authentic documents laid before the parliament in that country. And why England should lie under such different circumstances, I own, I cannot perceive. I hope, however, the subject will be much farther elucidated by some of your correspondents, and that *facts* will be assiduously sought for, as the only sound basis for arguments.

Before I conclude, however, I shall express my entire agreement with M. N. that destructive wars, and overwhelming debts, will infallibly bring on the evil of depopulation, as well as many others; and, that the two or three last years have, in an alarming degree, diminished the people of the manufacturing towns in Lancashire, appears from the work, above-mentioned. I am, sir,

Your's, &c. AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you be kind enough to allow me room for a few lines of reply to a remark on my Illustration of Pope, in your First Number? So much candour and kindness, in union with such elegance of taste, and rectitude of judgment, leave but little room for aught but respectful acknowledgment on my part. Perhaps,

however, one or two exceptions occur which it may not be indecorous, even in me, to controvert. In many instances, the objections are, indeed, incontrovertible; and in those of a doubtful nature, I feel no disposition to oppose my opinion to such respectable authority.

On that verse of the Messiah,

And heap'd with products of Sabean springs;

if the remarker will consult my second volume of Observations, he will discover, that I was *once* mistaken in my conception of the passage, as *he is now*.

On the verse of the Elegy,

There the first roses of the year shall blow,

the remarker opposes my amendment, because "roses do not blow till summer." A sufficient answer to this objection would be, perhaps, that the scenery lies in another climate, of a warmer latitude than our own:

Primus vere refert. Virg. Geo. iv.

But the direct and proper answer is, that the *first roses* are *primroses*; that is, *prime*, or *early*, roses, which flower in the *spring*; and are such roses as might be expected to grow in a field, or high road, where this lady was buried:

What, though no sacred earth allow thee room?

With respect to a proposed construction of the remarker, on epist. vi. would not the notion of a young lady "*learning to bear a spark, and learning to think no danger nigh*," be something exceedingly like nonsense? But I submit this to the decision of your readers, with a repetition of my thanks to the remarker.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, March 1, 1796.

OF THE SEA KALE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think that the following communication will at all tend to promote the cultivation of a very pleasant and nutritious plant, it is entirely at your service; and I have the more readily drawn it up, because I do not recollect ever to have met with the plant in any other country. It is here called Sea Kale, and in taste much resembles Asparagus, and is dressed and served up in the same manner. It makes its appearance very early in the year, viz. in February and March, and does not begin to fail till the month of May, so that Asparagus is as it were a continuation of it.

The

The Sea Kale is propagated either by seeds or roots; if the former, it should not be cut till the 3d or 4th year; if the latter, *i.e.* by transplanting, it will be fit for use the 2d year.—The seed is sown very thick, and remains in the seed-bed one year, the roots are then taken up, and transplanted at the distance of a foot from each other, which space they will soon fill up; indeed this plant propagates itself so fast, that you may almost say it is with difficulty eradicated. It should, however, be covered during the winter, with long dung, to preserve it from the frost. When exposed to the air, it turns green, and then is not fit for the table: for the space, therefore, of ten or twelve days previous to its being cut for use, it must undergo the process of blanching, which is done by burying it, during that time, in coal ashes, or sand.

Miller mentions this plant in his Gardener's Dictionary, under the article Crambe Maritima, and says, that it is found wild upon sea-shores in divers parts of England, particularly in Sussex and Dorsetshire. It is found also upon the southern coast of Devonshire, where it shoots itself up among the sands. But it is now very much propagated in our gardens; and it is in order to increase the cultivation of so useful a plant in more northern counties, that I trouble you with this communication.

Your's, &c. T. N.
Devonshire, March 9, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I BELIEVE none of the commentators on Shakspeare have noticed the following striking coincidence of a passage of his with one in an ancient writer—I call it *coincidence*, being well convinced that it is not at all likely to have been an *imitation*. In the TRAGOPODAGRA of LUCIAN, the goddess Podagra, being braved by a couple of nostrum-mongers, is represented as challenging them to a trial of powers; in consequence of which she break out in the following invocation:—*Διὸς ἠὲ καὶ Περσεφονέας, ὦν*.

“Hither, ye *Torments*, ministers of my fury, assemble from all parts. You, fire the bottoms of the feet to the toe ends—you, seize upon the ancles—you, infuse your sharp venom from the thighs to the middle of the knees—you, twist all the fingers.”

The *Torments* answer, “See, we have obeyed your commands: the wretches lie miserably howling, tortured in all their limbs by your embraces!”

In SHAKSPEARE'S TEMPEST, Prospero sets on his spirits to hunt the conspirators, Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo, with these words:

Prof. Fury, Fury, there; Tyrant, there; hark! hark!

Go charge my goblins, that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps; and more pinch-spotted
make them

Than pard or cat-a-mountain.

Diab. Hark, they roar.

Your's, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE difficulty started by your correspondent G. W. respecting a poem claimed both by Jortin and Bourne, reminds me of a similar one, which I accidentally fell upon in my reading, the solution of which may, perhaps, give satisfaction to other readers. In the *Latin Poems of Grotius*, in a short piece, entitled “*Offenda Loquitur*,” relative to the famous three years’ siege of that town, under Spinola, the sublimity of thought in which has been much admired. In the *Poésies de Malherbe*, under the title of “*Prosopopée d’Offende*,” are four stanzas, containing the very same thoughts in the same order; so that one of these pieces is obviously a translation of the other, though neither of them is marked as such. At the taking of Offend, Grotius was about 21, and Malherbe 47; but when I reflected upon this circumstance, it appeared to me no argument against the originality of Grotius, since he was a remarkably early genius, and wrote Latin verse at twelve. Moreover, the Latin lines have such a superior air of originality, that I was decided in my own judgment in favour of Grotius, before I found the matter cleared up in the *Scaligeriana*, where it is directly asserted, that Malherbe’s verses are a translation of the other. I confess, I cannot think the want of an acknowledgment in Malherbe a venial omission; and I imagine it probable, that the French poet designedly decorated himself with the spoils of the young Dutchman, whom he might suppose unknown to most of his readers.

I will copy the lines of Grotius, with the hope, that some of your poetical correspondents

respondents may employ their ingenuity in giving them an English dress. I shall only hint, that if they lose their nervous conciseness they will be deprived of their chief beauty.

Your's, &c. N. N.

Offenda loquitur.

Area parva ducum, totus quam respicit orbis,
Celsior una malis, et quam damnare ruinae
Nunc quoque fata timent, aliens in littore recto
Tertius annus abijt: toties mutavimus hostem:
Savit hyems pelago, moribique furentibus aestas,
Et nimum est quod fecit Iber. Crudelior armis
In nos orta lues; nullum est sine funere funus,
Nec perimit mors una semel. Fortuna quid haeres?
Qua mercede tenes mixtos in fanguine manes?
Quis tumulos moriens hos occupet hoste perempto
Quaeritur, et sterili tantum de pulvere pugna est.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following statements were delivered to a deceased friend of mine, by the late Mr. Howard, who brought them over from Vienna; and as I have every reason to believe that they are authentic, they may not perhaps form an improper addition to your valuable Miscellany.

M. N

State of the Population of the Austrian Dominions, since the first military conscription, in 1772.

Hungary,	-	-	4,300,000
Galicia and Lodomeria,	-	-	2,797,000
Bohemia,	-	-	2,300,000
Low Countries,	-	-	2,000,000
Transylvania,	-	-	1,250,000
Moravia,	-	-	1,138,000
Lower Austria,	-	-	1,200,000
Milanese,	-	-	1,116,000
Stiria,	-	-	750,000
Higher Austria *,	-	-	600,000
Tyrol,	-	-	554,000
Carniola,	-	-	417,000
Croatia,	-	-	367,000
Carinthia,	-	-	289,000
Austrian Silesia,	-	-	270,000
Slavonia,	-	-	235,000
Mantua,	-	-	207,000
Brigau,	-	-	150,000
Buckowine,	-	-	130,000
Scania,	-	-	116,000
Friuli,	-	-	114,000
Voralberg,	-	-	96,000
Falkenstein,	-	-	40,000
Trieste,	-	-	20,000
Montfort,	-	-	12,000
Hohenems,	-	-	4,000

Total 20,572,000

* In this number is included the new acquisition on the Inn.

Throughout the whole of the Austrian dominions, there are,

Lutherans,	-	-	322,000
Calvinists,	-	-	909,000
Socinians,	-	-	80,000
			1,311,000
Of the Greek Church,	-	-	3,100,000
Jews in Galicia,	-	151,302	
Hungary	-	60,000	
Bohemia,	-	36,000	
Moravia,	-	24,000	
Buckowine,	-	6,000	
Austrian Lombardy,	-	2,800	
Tyrol,	-	1,530	
Vienna,	-	530	
Friuli,	-	400	
			282,582

Whole number of Dissenters, - 4,693,582

In the German and Hungarian Provinces, the number of Parishes is 12,341

Since the Reform, of 1782, there still exist,
156 Abbeys
918 Monasteries
376 Nunneries

In all 1450

In all the Religious Houses, the number of souls is 44,280

In the whole of the Austrian dominions there are—

1010 Cities (Villes)
1550 Towns (Bourgs)
60,626 Villages.

In the year 1785, there were, in

	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.
Bohemia,	95,189	23,264	94,846
Stiria,	28,035	5,781	26,230
Carinthia,	8,948	1,913	7,556
Carniola,	15,950	2,823	13,889
Moravia,	57,362	12,071	50,416
Silesia,	9,803	2,010	7,841

In Vienna * 215,287 47,862 200,778
* 9,181 2,373 † 12,374

224,468 50,235 213,152

OBSERVATION.

From these statements it appears, that, although the possessions of the House of Austria extend almost from one end of Europe to the other, they do not amount to more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of France, supposing even that the Emperor had recovered the Low Countries.

* Of whom 4684, were males, and 4497 females. Besides this number, there were 405 still-born children.

† Of this number, 4891 died, under the age of one year.

THE

THE ENQUIRER. No. II.

QUESTION: *Is it desirable that the State should interfere in the Education of Youth?*

WERE THERE NO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION, A GENTLEMAN, AFTER GOING THROUGH, WITH APPLICATION AND ABILITY, THE MOST COMPLETE COURSE OF EDUCATION, WHICH THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TIMES ARE SUPPOSED TO AFFORD, COULD NOT COME INTO THE WORLD COMPLETELY IGNORANT OF EVERY THING, WHICH IS THE COMMON SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION, AMONG GENTLEMEN AND MEN OF THE WORLD. *Adam Smith.*

THE grand error of governments has hitherto been, that they have attempted too much. Not having correctly ascertained the object of government, or finding it convenient to command a large field of action, governors have every where taken under their direction, things with which they have had no concern. Under the pretence, or, to make the more candid supposition, with the design of benefitting the community, they have taken upon them to regulate affairs, which, from their nature, could only succeed in proportion as they were free. Instead of adhering to the single point of the *salus populi*, in the most restricted sense of the phrase, and contenting themselves with employing their power in defending the community from foreign assaults, or protecting its members from internal violence or fraud, they have assumed the office of general agents for the public good. From the eagerness with which governments have seized the management of every personal interest, and employed their authority in the regulation of mechanical labour, intellectual ingenuity, commercial enterprise, speculative research, and even religious belief and worship, it might seem not reasonable to infer, that they have conceived all the wisdom and power of the nation to be transferred from the people to their rulers, and have looked upon individuals in private life in no other light, than as puppets, to be moved at pleasure by the grand machinery of legislation.

This fundamental mistake is, however, at length discovered, and beginning to be corrected. On the subject of commerce, particularly, the penetration

of Adam Smith has detected the errors of former speculators, and his ingenious Disquisition on the Causes of the Wealth of Nations, has almost convinced even statesmen themselves, that the less interference there is on the part of government, in the affairs of commerce, the better. It is only requisite that similar modes of reasoning be applied to other subjects, in order to produce an equal conviction of the impolicy of legislative interference on other personal transactions, and to establish a general conviction, that governments have properly no other duty than that which was prescribed by the Roman people to their dictator, to take care that the commonwealth suffer no detriment.

Whether the education of youth is one of those concerns in which it is not desirable that the state should interfere, is a question of moment, and, in some points of view, not without its difficulties.

Towards the solution of this question, we may advance one step with confidence. The authoritative interference of the state to establish, exclusively, a uniform mode of education, is an infringement of personal liberty, which no plea of expediency can justify.—The early charge of education is evidently thrown by nature upon parents. The mother, whether she intends it or not, must be the child's first preceptor; and the lessons she teaches are, perhaps, of greater importance in forming the future man, than all the subsequent instruction of pedagogues. The father, too, as the plant of reason unfolds, naturally takes his share in the "delightful task" of "rearing the tender mind, and teaching the young idea how to shoot." Imperious indeed must be that state-necessity, which shall require the sacrifice of these parental rights and pleasures. It is a poor compensation which is made to individuals, when the state, in order to accomplish its ambitious or romantic designs, compels its members to accept the dazzling promise of public glory, or public utility, instead of the substantial possession of domestic liberty. When the Spartan was deprived of the power of educating his children, and youths at seven years old were enrolled in companies, put under a course of public discipline, and obliged to eat at a public table, the plan might well enough serve the purpose of forming a race of hardy warriors, whose life was to be devoted to their country; but a violence

a violence was herein offered to the rights of nature, scarcely less injurious than when, at the birth, the child was brought before an assembly of old men, to determine whether it should be preserved and educated for the state, or thrown into the cavern at the foot of mount Taygeras *.

Parents may want ability or leisure to educate their own children: but to deny them the liberty of choosing their assistants in this work—to shut up all schools which are not conducted upon plans, and by masters appointed by the state, would be a most oppressive species of intolerance. If it be said that this is the only way to prevent the spread of mischievous errors, the same plea has been urged in support of every establishment for the coercion of opinion, which bigotry, priesthood, or state-policy has ever invented. Until the people can have some better assurance than the experience of past ages affords them, that their rulers possess infallible wisdom, and are always disposed to employ it faithfully for the public good, it must be their interest to commit to the regulation of the state as few of their concerns as possible; and, particularly, it must be the best security, which parents can have for the good education of their children, to keep the management of this weighty affair in their own hands.

But, though it be admitted that compulsory plans of education are injudicious, and even injurious, many persons are disposed to think it desirable, that governments should so far interfere in the education of youth, as to provide public schools, with liberal endowments, and a regular establishment of instruction and discipline. Such establishments, it is said, are more likely to bring forward into the service of the public, men of superior learning and ability; to excite and reward literary excellence; to exclude upstart pretenders; to give stability to those modes of instruction which are sanctioned by experience; to afford a plentiful supply of books and other necessary aids of learning; and, by means of the two powerful stimulants of rewards and punishment, to form young men to habits of industry, sobriety, and regularity, than any temporary institution, the ephemeral offspring of private exertion and voluntary contribution.

It will be readily acknowledged, that establishments for education, provided

with independent endowments, and conducted under the sanction of the state, possess peculiar advantages, which no private institution can boast. Large emoluments will always have powerful attractions. High patronage, like a large convex lens, cannot fail to collect into its focus, numerous rays. Stately edifices, large libraries, valuable collections, and instruments in aid of physical science, with every other kind of academical convenience and luxury, are certainly provided more easily by the vote of a national assembly, than by the exertions of private munificence. It must be admitted, too, that the weight of the civil authority is, or might be, a powerful support of academical discipline, and that honorary and lucrative distinctions, impartially and judiciously bestowed, may, under such establishments, operate very advantageously in fostering scientific and literary merit.

Notwithstanding all this, however, national institutions for education are liable to inconveniences, perhaps more than sufficient to counterbalance their advantages. In establishments which the state has instituted, it will, of course, claim, either directly, or indirectly, the nomination to offices, and it may sometimes happen, in the election of superintendants or preceptors, that political interests may clash with those of the institution. It is even a possible supposition, that offices, originally efficient, shall become mere sinecures, convenient enough, it may be, to the possessors, but of no other use to the institution, than to increase its cumbrous magnificence. The scrupulous caution of a superstitious age may subject institutions of this kind to forms and restrictions, which, in a more enlightened period, may become exceedingly burdensome, but which, nevertheless, it may not be thought safe to alter. Public academical establishments have, perhaps unavoidably, a degree of stability in their institutions and forms, neither consistent with the perpetual fluctuation of human affairs, nor favourable to the advancement of knowledge. It is from this circumstance, possibly, that in a long course of years, instead of nurseries of science, they may become "sanctuaries of exploded systems and obsolete prejudices." As the boundaries of science are extended, a proportional enlargement becomes necessary in the field of instruction. Great alterations in the state of society must require corresponding changes in the method of qualifying

* *Plut. Vit. Lycorg.*

fyng young men for their respective stations in life. New customs and habits may render ancient regulations not only superfluous but even ridiculous, and may create a necessity for new arrangements in discipline. Yet it is always found exceedingly difficult, in academical societies, long since established, to make any alterations, which shall tolerably keep peace with the silent innovations of time.

Were we to ransack the pages of ancient history, we should easily find facts in support of these observations: for, though, in the early period of Greece, we scarcely meet with any traces, except in Sparta, of national education; each philosopher being the founder of his own school, and supporting it at his own expence, or by the contributions of his scholars; we find, at later periods, schools in Alexandria, Athens, and Rome, maintained by the state; and numerous establishments of a similar kind, both among Christians and Mahomedans. But the necessity of historical research is entirely superseded by facts, which force themselves upon our notice, in our own age and country.

In those grammar-schools, which have been founded by the public, it is a fact well known, and by many persons painfully remembered, that in the midst of the refinements of modern civilization, a mode of discipline still keeps its ground, which could only have originated in an age of barbarism. Another fact, of still greater importance to the public, is, that the pertinacity of the masters, in adhering to the old methods of classical instructions has almost entirely precluded the introduction of other at least equally useful branches of education: whence it has not unfrequently happened, that a youth who has acquired great honour by his school-exercises, has gone to the university without knowing how to work a sum in common arithmetic, and without being able to write, in his native language, with grammatical, or even with orthographical propriety.

In the English universities—with all due respect for those ancient and venerable institutions;—be it remarked—the mischievous effects of national interference in education are but too visible. It is impossible to cast the most cursory, or the most candid, glance over the present state of these renowned seminaries, without observing many defects, which could scarcely have arisen in an institution free from the incumbrances of legal

establishment. To what other cause can it be ascribed, that its system of instruction and discipline has not undergone such alterations, and received such improvements, as were necessary to suit it to the state of knowledge and manners at the close of the eighteenth century? Were a new plan of public education to be formed, at the present time, by an assembly of the wisest and most enlightened men which the nation could furnish, it cannot be doubted that it would differ in many material points from the present academical establishments. It might be pretty confidently predicted, for example, that such an assembly would not retain those unprofitable modes of disputation, which the schools long ago learned from Aristotle, nor suffer the public halls to be disgraced with the formal repetition of *strings* of syllogisms, which either prove nothing, or nothing worth knowing;—that they would not bestow liberal endowments on professors, who should be too indolent to teach the sciences they profess;—that they would not leave any useful branch of academic instruction unprovided with competent preceptors, and altogether dependent upon the casual exertions of enterprising individuals;—that they would not encourage indolence and selfishness, by making the schools a luxurious retreat for an *ignatum pecus*, who, if, perchance, they study themselves, will do nothing towards superintending the studies of others;—that they would not require from youths, at their matriculation, or graduation, subscription to articles of religious belief, which many of them may have never read, and certainly have never understood;—in fine, that they would not adopt, as the basis of their system of discipline, ancient statutes, which modern changes in opinions and manners must necessarily render intolerably burthenome. In the institution of a new establishment for public education, it might reasonably be expected, that the errors and defects of the old systems would be carefully avoided. Whence, then, is it, but from the combined force of prescription and authority, that, in the old establishments, such defects are suffered to remain, year after year, uncorrected, and almost unnoticed; while those from whom the public might reasonably expect some efforts towards the reformation of abuses, and the correction of errors, only shake their heads, and whisper among themselves—“*pudet hæc opprobria nobis?*”

What stronger proof can be required of the impolicy of legal establishments for the education of youth?

If any kind of national interference in the business of education be admissible, it can only extend to the provision of free instruction for the poor in the arts of reading, writing, and accounts, and, perhaps, of public buildings for schools and colleges, to be occupied by preceptors chosen by the different classes of society, for whose benefit they are designed. Every thing beyond this, tends to create a *monopoly in education*, which, however beneficial to individuals, must always be injurious to the public, by preventing improvements in the art of instruction; an art, which after all the experiments which have been made, and the volumes which have been written upon it, is still in its infancy.

When Dr. Johnson, in his usual tone of dogmatism, said, "Education is as well known, and has long been as well known, as it can be; I hate bye-roads in education," he certainly spoke the language of prejudice and bigotry, rather than of reason.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE PRIMÆVAL FORM OF EUROPE.

WHETHER the earth's motion have a tendency progressively to gather the ocean about the equator, as theorists have maintained—

Whether some great convulsion of nature, breaking down the southern mound of the Caspian, occasioned a vast mass of sea to flow southward along the course of the Dejleh and the Forât (Tigris and Euphrates) deluging whole provinces, and forming, or deforming, with its alluvion sand, much of the plain peninsula of Arabia, as various traditional and natural evidence conspire to prove—

Whether, by an unrelenting process, the water on this globe, is gradually metamorphosed into solid and into atmospheric substance, without being reproduced with corresponding celerity; as, from experiment, is possible, and, from observation, highly probable—

Certain, it is, that the European seas, north of forty-five degrees latitude, have greatly diminished in extent.

Linnaeus * observes upon this subject: "It is evident, from ocular inspection,

that the land increases from year to year, and that the bounds of our continent are extended.

"We see the sea-ports of East and West Bothnia every year decreasing, and becoming incapable of admitting vessels, by the sand and soil thrown up, which are always adding new increments to the shore. The inhabitants of the ports are obliged to change their seats, and sometimes remove a quarter of a mile nearer to the sea; of this we have seen examples at Pithea, Lulea, and Hudwickval. On the eastern side of Gothland, near Hoburg, the increase of the continent, for the last hundred years, is distinctly visible, being from two to three toises annually. Near Slite and Kylie, in the same country, are enormous stones, which rudely represent temples, giants, and colossal statues in their magnitude, yet worked out of the most solid rock, by the force of the water.

"The two very tall mountains of Torfsburg and Hoburg, in Gothland, are formed of calcareous rock, and were marked and hollowed out by the force of the water, at the same time that all Gothland lay immersed in the sea, except these two mountains, which raised their heads out of the deep in the same manner, and with a similar appearance to the Carolinian islands (Carlo) in their present state."

† "The inhabitants of West Bothnia have observed, by marks upon rocks, that the sea decreases every ten years, five inches and five or six lines perpendicularly, which amounts, in an age, to about four feet and a half. According to which calculation, 6000 years ago, the sea was two hundred and seventy feet deeper than it is at this present."

Not only in the Gulf of Bothnia, but in that of Finland, is the withdrawal of the Baltic very sensible. Professor Pallas observes: "As soon as from the marshes of Ingria, which forms toward the Baltic a sort of gulf of low lands, you begin ascending the elevated soil of Russia, the inclination of which forms what are called the mountains of Valdais, *ancient traces of the sea* occur at every step. At first, in a soil intersected with ravines, which has visibly suffered by an inundation of the greatest violence, or rather by the flowing-off of an enormous mass of water: afterwards, in whole calcareous beds, which can only resist

* Select Dissertations from the *Ammenitates Academicæ*, p. 82.

† A. Celsii. *Obs. in Act. Acad. Sc. Suecicæ*. 1743.

from the deposits of a sea at rest, and which the scooping of the rivers has laid bare. First occur strata of deposited earth, mingled with blocks of granite, detached from their original rock; then vast banks of rolled pebbles and of gravel, mingled with fragments of calcareous stone, of petrifications, broken or changed into flint, and even of bones. A like subversion of the original strata, and especially of the calcareous beds, has been observed in the environs of Lake Onega, where those mountains begin to rise which join the Laplandish and Swedish Alps. These traces of the sea may be observed in all the lands contiguous to the Gulf of Finland, where, for the most part, the less solid strata are removed from the surface of the ancient rock itself, too firm to be affected. It almost seems sufficient to dwell upon the map with an intelligent eye, in order to be convinced that the great number of lakes between this gulf and the White Sea—that the islands, rocks, and broken coasts of these regions, are effects of a deluge, which there sought an outlet.”

Alta Acad. Petropolitana, for 1777, p. 49, v. I.

“The idea of the indefatigable Tournefort, and of the Count de Buffon, concerning the ancient state of the Black Sea, and of its communication with the Caspian, is more and more confirmed by the observations of travellers. The phoceæ, some fish, and some shells, which the Caspian has in common with the Black Sea, render this ancient communication almost indubitable; and these very circumstances also prove that the Lake Aral was once joined to the Caspian. I have traced (in the third volume of my Travels) the ancient extent of this sea over the whole desert of Astrakhan, and beyond the Jaik, by the symptoms of coast with which the elevated plains of Russia border this desert, by the slate and the fossil productions of this ancient coast, and by the saline mud, mingled with sea-shells, calcined, which covers the whole surface of the desert itself. In the Description of Ukraïn, by Guillaume le Vasseur (Rouen, 4to. 1660) a passage (p. 9) ascribes the same appearances to the plains of the Borysthènes. Chandler, in his Travels through Asia Minor, thinks that the sea formerly extended to the sources of the Meander, and formed a gulf between the mountains of Mesioghis and Taurus. Others have found recent traces of sea in the plains of Asia Minor and of Persia, and along the Danube, very far above the

actual limits of the Caspian and the Black Sea. The ancient traditions of the sudden effusion of the Black Sea through the Propontis, which Tournefort has supported by his Observations, seem, in all respects, more plausible than the opinion which supposes the ancient strait between the Black Sea and the Caspian to have been dried by the accumulation of alluvion soil from the rivers.” Ditto, p. 62.

The writer of this fragment, in a journey through Polish Prussia, was led to remark the same symptoms of extensive desiccation in the sandy provinces which encompass the Delta of the Weichsel (Vistula) and the Niemen. From the report of an intelligent Swiss officer, in the Russian service, with whom he travelled a while, and whose military destinations had familiarised him with the surface of Livonia and Lithuania, it appears no less probable that the morassy low lands, bordering the Duna and the Nieper, were once the bed of a frith, uniting the Baltic and the Uxine. Penzelius (*De Arte Historica*, p. 78) mentions the digging up of an anchor in Novogrod, and other proofs of a recent emergency of the region, and supposes the salt-mines of Wielicz to be the point of subsidency or latest station of the old sea. Various local observations, then, conspire to prove that the Baltic once joined the White Sea by a tract of water, covering the lakes Onega and Ladoga, and the Black Sea by a tract of water, covering the greater part of Poland: that the Euxine, the Caspian, and the Aral were united with each other, and with the Northern Ocean, by tracts of water covering the deserts of Astrakhan and of Munkishalk. EUROPE, then, originally consisted of a CLUSTER OF ISLANDS. The middle island will first have been united with the Asian continent, with Sarmatia, by means of the Polish isthmus, that being the more elevated and extensive. The northern island will next have united with it by means of the Scandinavian isthmus. And thus the isthmus of Astrakhan will have furnished the earliest path to the nomade nations of Asia to extend their migrations into Europe.

In reading the ancient writers, it is convenient to keep in view this progressive change of form; for Europe appears to have become a continent within the period of recorded history. The Argonautics of Orpheus are composed upon the presumption, that it was possible to sail from the Euxine into the Baltic, a

proof that such a tradition was still rife among mariners. Ptolemy speaks of Scandinavia as an island. The Scythian geography of Herodotus is wholly unintelligible, unless we cover with sea a considerable part of Poland and Russia: yet these countries had, in his time, already acquired the rudiments of their present form. And may we not suppose the tradition of an *Atlantic island* which had disappeared, to have preserved the original name of Europe in its insular state?

Upon the whole, the testimony, though not the opinion, of ancient geographers * appears more favourable to the doctrine of a progressive dedication of the sea in all quarters, than to that of local or sudden removals of the waters by great convulsions of nature.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the last Spring I went, for a short period, into the country, to enjoy the benefit of the air, after suffering under indisposition all the preceding uncommonly severe winter; and happening to take with me Whitaker's "Course of Hannibal over the Alps," I wandered through the fields, one delightful morning in the beginning of May, reading that very amusing work, particularly the interesting part thereof, in which the author takes occasion to mention the highly praise-worthy conduct of the Monks of St. Bernard, whose convent is placed on the coldest, most dreary, and dangerous part of the passage over those celebrated mountains, for the purpose of their being at hand, to assist travellers in cases of danger or distress. After enumerating many difficulties and dangers which these Monks encounter, in saving travellers from the greatest perils, and even death itself, the author adds, that, "when the guide (employed by these benevolent monks) is not sufficient of himself to save the unhappy traveller from perishing, they run to his assistance themselves, support him with their own arms, lead with their own hands, and sometimes carry him up to their convent upon their own shoulders. They are often obliged to use a kind of friendly violence to him when he is benumbed with the cold, or worn out by fatigue. He then

"insists upon being left to rest, or even
"to sleep for a moment upon the snow;
"the torpid influence of the cold, in
"stealing upon him, renders all motion
"unpleasant, and is gently carrying the
"sleep of death from the extremities to
"the heart. The Monks know this;
"and the very thing which he dislikes,
"they know to be the only means of saving him. They are therefore compelled to shake the traveller in his
"deadly doze, and to drag him by force
"from his fatal bed of slumber. They
"thus expose themselves to all the severities of the weather in order to save
"others."—The torpid state above described, is almost invariably the case with persons who lose their way in snow, and perish by the severity of cold. That drowsiness, which is the effect of cold, combines with it in being the cause of death. The account of the conduct of these benevolent Monks (many very interesting particulars of which are here omitted) communicates a high pleasure to minds which are inclined to feel delight in viewing the bright side of the picture of human life. Accordant with sensations of this cast, and feeling a great accession of pleasure, from contrasting the subject I have mentioned, and the winter that had just passed away, with the supreme mildness and sweetness of the morning, whose balmy breath I was then enjoying, and the great abundance of rich verdure and beautiful blossom that surrounded me, I entered, without any previous design, the church yard of the truly rural village of Cobham, in Kent, and the first object that attracted my attention, was a new tomb-stone, consisting of a very large slab, standing perpendicularly at the end of a grave, newly covered with turf. The upper part of the stone was ornamented with well executed basso-relievo, in a good taste, representing military trophies and implements of war; and underneath was an inscription, of which the following is a copy:

"To the Memory

"of

"PHILIP GREEN,

"Private in the Grenadier Company of the
"East-Norfolk Militia;

"who,

"By the intense horror of dreary Night,
"And from the unrelenting rigor of the Seasons,

"Perished,

"In a field near this place,

"On the 16th day of February, 1795, aged 26.

"This Monument,

"As a token of the respect and estimation

"Of his fellow-soldiers,

"Was

* From Strabo, for instance, vol. I. p. 49 and 50, it should seem that the sea had greatly retreated from the African coast. We know it to have done the same in the Adriatic, and on the south coast of France.

"Was erected,
"By the cheerful contribution of the whole

prove an acceptable article in your Miscellany.

"Regiment,
"As a pleasing remembrance

"of his Worth,
"and

"A grateful consolation to his surviving

"Relatives.

"Hear, Heav'n! nor chide pale Sorrow's sigh;
"Behold the anguish'd beads in Pity's eye!—
"Affection bend, and kiss the afflicting rod;
"Wail poor *Green's* fate and bless the world's
"great God!"

I could not read this Epitaph, without a mixture of pleasure and regret: and was for a moment tempted to wish, that a convent of Bernardines had been near the spot where this unfortunate youth perished. The language may be said to come more from the heart than the head; but let no fastidious critic treat it with disdain, while it stands a conspicuous testimony of the generous feelings of a whole regiment of gallant soldiers (each contributing his mite to perpetuate them) upon the loss of a comrade, who seems to have possessed, as no doubt he deserved, the esteem of all with whom he had associated in life. Unquestionably, no praise is of so much value, as that which is thus bestowed. One is half-inclined to wish, that the honest fellow who is departed, could partake of it; but let us content ourselves with the assurance, that it has a strong tendency to induce all his surviving companions, and even those who never had the pleasure of knowing him, to walk through life in such a manner, as to *deserve* to be so praised at the end of it! Of these kind of inscriptions the poet says truly (not ludicrously, as some have contumeliously imagined) that they

"Teach the rustic moralist to die;"

which involves a no less valuable knowledge—that of *leading a good and virtuous life!* Ye ostentatious great, whose tombs are embellished with all the elegancies of sculpture, and inscribed with fulsome adulation, in language that defies the critic's rod! what would you give for a portion of posthumous fame, as sincere and unsophisticated, as that which graces the humble grave of *Philip Green*?

February, 1796.

W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following register for eight successive years, of the quantity of rain that fell at Bombay, will, I trust,

1780.		Inches.
From July 4, to Aug. 4,	- -	20,4
Aug. 5, to Sept. 7,	- -	17,4
Sept. 8, to Oct. 14,	- -	15,6

1781.		53,4
From June 14, to July 2,	- -	23,3
July 3, to Aug. 10,	- -	8,7
Aug. 11, to Sept. 3,	- -	24,1
Sept. 4, to Oct. 14,	- -	14,4

1782.		71,5
From May 28, to May 31,	- -	2,2
June 1, to July 2,	- -	8,3
July 3, to Aug. 9,	- -	29,0
Aug. 10, to 31,	- -	5,6
Sept. 1, to Oct. 5,	- -	6,7

1783.		51,8
From June 1, to July 3,	- -	25,7
July 4, to Aug. 7,	- -	30,3
Aug. 8, to 31,	- -	7,1
Sept. 1, to Oct. 4,	- -	9,9

1784.		70,3
From June 6, to 30,	- -	8,2
July,	- -	9,4
August,	- -	17,7
Sept. to Oct. 6,	- -	12,2

1785.		47,5
From May 29, to 31,	- -	5,5
June,	- -	9,0
July,	- -	25,3
August,	- -	13,3
September,	- -	14,5
October 27,	- -	2,6

1786.		70,2
From June 12, to 30,	- -	26,9
July,	- -	25,6
August,	- -	10,1
September,	- -	10,4
October 12,	- -	1,0

1787.		74,0
From June 11, to 26,	- -	12,2
June 27, to July 31,	- -	32,9
August,	- -	15,5
September,	- -	9,3
October 12,	- -	0,5

General yearly average - - 63,96

From the foregoing abstract, it appears, that the rainy season commences about
O 2 the

the beginning of June, and ends with the second week in October; and that July is the most rainy month; the general average of the Julys being 22,7 inches, or above one third of the whole. The heaviest rain that fell during these eight years, was in 1782, on July 19, 6 inches, 20th 5,6, 21st 6,4.

Your's, &c.

A WELL-WISHER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
OBSERVING the proposed plan of your Magazine, to admit hints for IMPROVEMENTS in AGRICULTURE, give me leave to mention a mistake, that I have often observed farmers to fall into, very much to the prejudice of their crops, their own loss, and that of the public.—The mistake which I refer to is, that, in their own language, "*some lands are so natural to some kinds of weeds, that there is no means of getting clear of them,*" and therefore they remain satisfied under that notion, and submit, year after year, to their lands being over-run with weeds, and their crops choaked, and smothered, in so destructive a manner, as to produce but half the quantity they otherwise would have done.

I entered upon some lands many years ago, that were remarkable for having the crops always full of wild hemp, docks, and several other kind of weeds, which the former occupier supposed "*were natural to the land,*" as he called it, and could not be extirpated, though he sometimes made fallows and sowed turnips. As soon as I had got off my first crop of corn, early in the autumn, I ploughed the land over, and reduced it very fine with the roll and harrow, by which means I set great part of the seed of the weeds that were in the soil at liberty, and by thus setting them a growing, there sprung up an unusual large crop of them. After some time, when I perceived no fresh ones coming up, I ploughed the land over again, and treated it as before. It then lay till spring, by which time there was an appearance of another luxuriant crop of different sorts of weeds.

In the spring, the land was again ploughed two or three times, at proper intervals, and each time treated as above described; till the whole soil, as far as the plough marked, was so pulverised, that the whole of it would have passed through a sieve. The land was then manured and sowed with turnips, which proved a very excellent crop. After

this crop was eat off, in the subsequent spring, the land was ploughed, and treated as before, and sowed a second time with turnips; for, when the land has been long subject to weeds, and the soil is full of seeds, with every endeavour, they cannot all be made to vegetate the first year. However, by this method, which I have frequently practised, the land has been put into such a state, that all the seeds which lay within the reach of the plough might vegetate, and, consequently, the land has at length become exhausted of them. By this means, I am clear, from repeated experience, that wild oats, and every species of weeds may be extirpated from the land, and that it will not be afterwards subject to them, unless, indeed, some stragglers should be suffered to go to seed, and by that means produce a future crop; to prevent which, some attention, and a very small expence, is required.

It is surprising to what a great depth in the ground the seed of weeds will sink, in time, by the pores of the earth, opened (as I should suppose) by frosts and drought; and also to what a length of time they will lie in that state, and yet vegetate when they are brought within the influence of the air, and the soil is put in a proper state for them.—I had a piece of land some years ago, which, when ploughed, was very subject to a weed, well known to most farmers, by the name of *Kedlock*; which I entirely cleared, by the means I have here described.—About twenty years afterwards, it being wet in some parts, and subject to springs, I caused it to be hollow-drained, and, by going much lower with the spade than the plough had ever reached, disturbed and raised up some of the seeds, which had probably lain there secure for ages: the consequence was, that by the sides of the drains, the kedlock came up again, much thicker than it had ever done before. I recollect, upon ploughing up a piece of old turf, which had not been ploughed for more than forty years, on examining the soil, finding many of the seeds of kedlock and other weeds, as sound as if they had been deposited there only the season before; and the succeeding crop from the piece was full of those weeds, and continued to be so, till I had exhausted them by the means above-mentioned.

When land has been long subject to docks, and has afterwards been treated as above, and laid down for a few years, many young ones will possibly spring up; for

for they take the longest time before they all vegetate, of any weeds with which I am acquainted. Particular attention should be paid that none are suffered to seed, and the land, if they abound much, had better be ploughed again: if, however, but few appear, they may be easily drawn with a set staff, and the best time for performing that business, is after a frost, or in the summer after much rain; as they then come up the easiest: care should be taken, that no part of the root remains behind, as from a small part, a fresh dock will arise.

I think it no bad husbandry, upon land proper for turnips, to take two succeeding crops of these very useful roots, for winter food. The second crop is procured at a small expence of culture, the land improved thereby, and it receives a more perfect cleaning.—The first crop, in that case, may be sown later, to be eat off after the other, which was first sown; this will give more time for working the land, for the purpose of letting out the seeds, and exhausting the weeds, that are in the soil. The second crop may be sown earlier, for eating off at the beginning of the winter; as little time and management will be necessary to prepare the land for sowing.

It is frequently a practice with some farmers, after they have laid their lands down to grass, if many docks should spring up, in order to get rid of them, to let them grow and shed their seed; as, after that period, many of them will die, especially if they are arrived to a considerable size.—In case the lands are not to be broke up any more, this may not be a bad way, as the seeds will not grow, till after the lands are ploughed again; but whenever they are ploughed again, though it should be many years afterwards, yet the seeds will then inevitably grow, and produce a plentiful crop: and it will afterwards require some time and pains to get the soil clear of them.—I recollect a circumstance occurring some years ago, which may serve, in some measure, to confirm what I have here advanced: In my own garden there was a grass-plot, in the middle of which grew a cherry-tree, which happening to die, the grass-plot was dug up in the spring, and planted with kidney-beans: however, to my surprize, a fine crop of early turnips succeeded; and upon digging it over in the following spring, another crop of turnips came, and so on for several years: with this difference, that the crops every year became weaker,

till they finally disappeared. I was at first much at a loss to account for so curious an appearance, till I recollected, that about seven or eight years before, I had a few turnips of a particular sort, which I had a strong desire to propagate. Having sowed some of them for seed, when nearly ripe, I cut, and tied them up in a bundle, and hung the bundle upon the cherry-tree to dry. Through some neglect, however, when I came to look for it, I found, to my mortification, that the birds had eat, and pecked out, all my seed; a part of which, I have no doubt, having been scattered upon the grass-plot, produced the crops of turnips I thus had the benefit of, so many years afterwards.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

March 8, 1796.

AN OLD FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following relation comes within the plan of your Miscellany, the insertion of it may, perhaps, as it relates to a matter of no small consequence to the agriculturist, afford an useful hint to some of your readers.

In the parish where I at present reside, there is a piece of land, which has long been notorious for causing the *Rot in Sheep*. It is an old sward, on the side of a small hill, with a north east aspect; the surface *springy* and wet; the sub-soil consisting, at the depths of 2½ to 3 feet, of marl—the superstratum is of a *moory* nature. About four years ago, the present possessor caused it to be hollow-drained, and the most happy consequence has been experienced from this improvement, as it has entirely stopped the disorder.

Soon after under-draining, there was observed in the main course, a great quantity of a jelly-like substance, which bore a striking resemblance to the *slukes* formed in the livers of sheep infected with the rot—this was, in the course of the spring, washed by the rains into a ditch were part of it lodged, and being attended to daily, was, in process of time, observed to be transformed into a small snail, with an ash-coloured, spiral shell.—Now, is it not probable that the sheep, as they take their food particularly near the ground, receive some of this insect-matter, which staying in the stomach, these *slukes* are there brought to maturity?

Another

Another circumstance attending the ground, is this : the ditch which receives the drain, is a running water, supplied by *springs* in the high ground at a distance, and passes at the bottom of the piece in question—from its first entrance to where it is joined by the drain, about half way, and from thence to a considerable distance, it is filled with what is here called *Brook-weed*, a plant greatly resembling water-cress—some days ago, on taking up some of this plant, mistaking it for the cress, I perceived it full of animals exactly resembling flukes, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long.

I believe it is generally admitted that sheep do not thrive so well on a wet *spriny* pasture ; but it does not occur to my recollection, that any cause, so probable as the foregoing, has yet been discovered.

I shall take the liberty of sending you some of the insects, as well as the plant on which they were found, that you may give a correct description of them *.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Bedfordshire, March 2, 1796. G. A.

OF JEWS IN ENGLAND.

[Continued from our last.]

IT was reserved for the generous policy of Oliver Cromwell to attempt restoring to Great Britain the industry and wealth of the Jews. During ages of unrelenting persecutions, they had, however, lost many of the virtues of their early character. Oppression had imprinted an air of meanness, of servile timidity, upon their demeanor. The undistinguishing contempt of men, who ought to treat them as equals, had lessened the importance, and, therefore, the frequency of respectable character among them. This inferior degree of delicacy in points of reputation, occasioned their being employed in usurious, and other illegal transactions : and these practices kept alive the prejudices of the magistrate. Scarcely allowed a home, they contracted the habit of all itinerant pedlars, who, never expecting to see the same customer twice, have nothing to apprehend from making an exorbitant gain upon each single transaction. Schools, synagogues, and other institutions of public instruction, were so unwillingly allotted them, and their appearance in Christian schools so shamefully resisted,

that they were sunk into a degree of ignorance, which increased to themselves and others the difficulty of bettering their condition.

The first intercourse between Cromwell and the Jews was managed by means of one Henry Marten, upon whose intimations, a deputation from the Jews at Amsterdam waited on the English Ambassadors there, whom they entertained with concerts of music in their synagogue, and by means of whom they obtained permission from the *Instrument-parliament* †, to send a public envoy with proposals. After some deliberation, they fixed upon ‡ Manasseh Ben Israel, a divine and doctor of physic, as he styled himself ; in reality, a printer and bookfeller ; and of whom Huet tells us, that he was a chief ruler of the synagogue, and married to a wife who was related to the family of the Abrabanel, which pretends to be of the tribe of Judah and of the house of David, by which wife having several children, he would sometimes boast of having raised up seed unto David. He was a man of great modesty and moderation, a perfect master of the letter of scripture, and very little addicted to the mystical superstitions of the Cabbala. He was much acquainted with the younger Vossius, with Blondel, and with Bochart. The Professor, Gaspar Barlaeus, addressed to him the following lines :

*Si sapiens diversa, Deo vivamus amici,
Doctaque mens pretio conflet ubique suo.
Hæc fidei vox summa mea est; hoc crede Manasse,
Sic ego Christiades, sic eris Abramides.*

This Manasseh, on his arrival in Eng-

† The leaders of the Independents held a convention at St. Albans, on the 16th of Nov. 1647, at which Fairfax presided, and they drew up a plan of constitution, consonant with their republican notions, which they published under the title of *The Agreement of the People*. This constitution was afterwards realized. The nation having been called upon to choose a legislature, conformably to its provisions, by that proclamation of Cromwell's known by the name of *The Instrument of Government*, the first parliament which met under this proclamation, is called the *Instrument-parliament*. The convention, vulgarly called *Bar-bones-parliament*, appears to have been a second meeting of those who assembled at St. Albans.

* The plant appears to be the *Sum nodiflorum*, a common species of water-periwinkle. The insects are not yet ascertained. *Edir.*

‡ Manasseh's pamphlet on this occasion, has been preserved in the Phoenix : a long catalogue of his writings is annexed to it.

land, presented an Address to the Lord Protector, recognizing his authority, and soliciting his protection: "For our people (says he) did in their own minds preſage, that the kingly government being now changed into that of a commonwealth, the ancient hatred toward them, would alſo be changed into good-will: that thoſe rigorous laws, if any there be yet extant, made under the kings, againſt ſo innocent a people, would happily be repealed." He alſo preſented, printed and diſperſed, a declaration to the commonwealth, and a treatiſe containing ſeveral arguments for toleration, addreſſed to the juſtice of the principled, to the prudence of the reflecting, and to the prejudices of the multitude*. On the 4th of December, 1655, Cromwell ſummoned a convention, meeting, or privy-council, conſiſting of two lawyers, ſeven citizens, and fourteen noted preachers, to conſult upon this requeſt of the Jews. Among the latter, Mr. Godwin and Mr. Peters (whoſe works were burned along with thoſe of Milton at the reſtoration) and Mr. Nye (of celebrated beard) particularly exerted themſelves in favour of putting the Jews upon the like footing with other ſects. So many ſymptoms of prejudice and intolerance eſcaped from others, that, after a conference of four days, Cromwell began to think the meaſure would not be introduced to the people from the pulpits, in a manner to aſſiſt its popularity; and therefore diſmiſſed the meeting, ſaying, they had rendered the matter *more doubtful* to him than it was before. On the 1ſt of April he took leave of Manaſſeh, by a polite, but evaſive answer. Whiſt this affair was pending, the Rabbee Jacob Ben Azahel profeſſed to entertain ſuſpicions, that Cromwell was the expected Meſſiah; an opinion propagated, no doubt, for the purpoſe of attracting a vaſt concourſe of the lower claſſes of Jews into England, in caſe the political equality, for which Manaſſeh petitioned, could have been obtained. Some few muſt, from this period, have ſettled in London by connivance, ſince, in 1663, their regiſter of births contained twelve names: and during the whole reign of Charles II, who introduced the ſale of patents of denization, their numbers increaſed.

* The notorious pamphlet in favour of ſabotizing, declared by the votes of the Houſe, in March, 1649, to be erroneous, ſcandalous, and profane, does not appear to have had the ſlighteſt connection with the views of Manaſſeh and his employers.

In 1684, James the ſecond (who loſt the affections of the bigotted people, as much by his diſpoſition to tolerate both catholics and diſſenters, as by his political intolerance to the adherents of Monmouth) remitted the alien duty upon all goods exported, in favour of the Jews. This was univerſally reſented by the Engliſh merchants, who were apprehenſive that the ſame duties would alſo be remitted upon all imported goods. Petitions from the Hamburg company, from the Eaſt-land company, from fifty-seven of the leading merchants in the city, from the weſt, and from the north, were offered to the king againſt this equitable regulation. Theſe illiberal beings were glad, under any pretext, to defraud ſome of their neighbours of the privilege to trade upon the ſame terms with themſelves: remembering the homely proverb, "the fewer, the better cheer," they were naturally very glad to ſee the number of candidates leſſened for the advantages they were themſelves ſtriving to obtain. After the revolution, this order was ſuperſeded, to the great joy of the Chriſtian merchants.

In the firſt year of Queen Anne, a deſteſtable ſtatute was paſſed, to encourage the conversion of young Jews, by emancipating ſuch converts from all dependence upon their parents. And in the ſixth year of George II, *Reasons* were offered to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for applying to Parliament for the ſuppreſſion of Jew brokers. No public proceeding, however, enſued: equity for, once overpowered ſelfiſhneſs: it ſeemed the dawn of riſing liberality; but, like the twilight of a winter's morn within the arctic circle, was to be ſucceeded by no effectual ſun-ſhine.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A CELEBRATED Artiſt, whoſe Lectures, from the inſtruction with which they abound, and the noble and liberal principles which they conſtantly inculcate, are an honour to this metropolis, ſurpriſed me in his laſt lecture by a poſition, with which, till then, I had been unacquainted. The diſcovery of our great philoſopher, Sir Iſaac Newton, on the peculiar refrangibility of the rays of light, had, in appearance, eſtabliſhed the now generally-received doctrine, that there are *ſeven* primary ſpecies of colour-making rays; and this doctrine

is understood to be confirmed by repeated experiments with prisms, which show, or are supposed to show, that each primary division of colour-making rays, after its passage through one prism, is incapable of farther division, in its passage through other prisms. Our artist maintains, on the contrary, that this doctrine is a delusion; and that there are only *three* primary sorts of colours; the red, the yellow, and the blue; by whose different intermixtures, all the intermediate colours may be formed.

Now it is a principle of the Newtonian philosophy, that, when a simple cause can be assigned for any phenomenon, we are not to have recourse to one more complicated: if, by the intermixture of three sorts of colour-making rays, all the other colours may be formed, there is reasonable ground for conjecture, that some circumstance has been hitherto overlooked in our experiments, which has been the basis of a fundamental error in the present system of optics. In observing the colours of the rainbow, and the effects of a prism upon light, we cannot be infensible to the gradation of colour from each of the three (supposed primary by our artist) to the next in succession; and it may be possible, that the rays of light separated by the first prism are not so disentangled (if we may make use of the expression) as that some of the rays of one colour may not be so mixed with those of the next to it, as to form the intermediate colour. To give a simple instance: the lines of refraction of all the degrees of red are supposed to be within 77 and $77\frac{1}{2}$ of those equal parts into fifty of which the line of incidence in glass was divided; the lines of refraction of all the degrees of orange are within $77\frac{1}{2}$ and $77\frac{3}{4}$ of those parts, and of yellow, within $77\frac{3}{4}$ and $77\frac{1}{2}$ of the same parts. Now may we not suppose that, if there were no such rays as the orange-making rays, that colour would necessarily be produced by the weakened red-making rays, and the strongest yellow, which may come into contact sooner than is imagined? At any rate, the opinion of the worthy artist deserves philosophical investigation; with the view of promoting which, I hope some of your readers will turn their attention to the subject, and give us the result of the experiments.

I remain, your's, &c.

Feb. 20.

A. SEARCH.

PEDESTRIAN TOUR IN NORTH WALES.

[Continued from our last.]

THE next day, July 2d, we spent in examining the town and neighbourhood of Conway.

Perhaps the most perfect model of ancient fortification is to be seen at Conway. The town is very small and poor; but entirely surrounded by a lofty wall and massy towers, which have hitherto yielded but little to the depredations of time; and on a rocky promontory, connected with the town, and projecting into the river, which is there about a mile wide, is seated the castle. Mere description can give but a very faint idea of this mighty pile: its commanding situation, its lofty walls, its massy turrets, its elevated watch-tower, the large space over which it extends, can be expressed only by the powers of the pencil. After having admired, and taken a hasty sketch of the castle, we crossed the river, and proceeded to *Ormes-head*, which is a very craggy and lofty rock of limestone, projecting a considerable distance into the sea. Upon the most inaccessible parts, especially those which overhang the water, innumerable multitudes of gulls, crows, cormorants, and other birds, have taken up their abode; and the highest projections are occupied by the peregrine falcon. To the naturalist, therefore, as well as the picturesque observer, *Ormes-head* is an object well worthy of notice.

After breakfast, the following day, we set off for Beaumaris. The road lay chiefly by the sea-side, and presented us with many interesting objects; the shores of the Isle of Anglesey, the island of Prielholm, and the promontory of *Ormes-head*, formed the most striking points of view: sometimes the road led us through barren glens, walled-in with huge craggy mountains; at other times, from a bold elevation, we were presented with an expanse of sea, clear as glass, and smooth as the surface of a mirror. The famous pass of *Penmaen-maur*, conducted us round the most northern promontory of Caernarvonshire, and then let us down by degrees on the banks of the *Mensi*, the strait which separates the Isle of Anglesey from the rest of Wales: the pass of *Penmaen-maur* is a fine road, winding round a rocky promontory of the same name; the mountain is very lofty and abrupt, and the road girds it at a height of perhaps an hundred feet from the sea, which

which breaks directly below: there is now no danger in the passage; but before the wall, on the side next the precipice, was built, it was a very formidable undertaking, and several instances are recorded of fatal accidents and hair-breadth escapes. When we arrived at *Aber*, the tide being full, we were obliged to wait some hours for its subsiding, and then a walk of three miles over the sands, and a ferry over the remainder of the channel, brought us to Beaumaris, the capital of Anglesey.—The town of Beaumaris is defended by a large strong castle, which is well worth seeing, though not to be compared to that at Conway. Lord Bulkeley has also a large house close by; but neither that, or the pleasure-grounds, or the rest of the town, merit any notice. Accordingly we set out early on the next morning,

July 3, for *Amwlch*, a town built chiefly for the convenience of the miners employed in the copper-works of *Paris-mountain*, which is within two miles of the place. *Amwlch* is distant from Beaumaris, about twenty miles, and there being no intermediate town or village, we were under the necessity of walking that distance before breakfast. This long stage was rendered still more fatiguing by the bad road, and the extreme uninterestingness of the prospect. Anglesey is called the garden of Wales, but we saw nothing in it which entitled it to the appellation; the ground is not naturally fertile, and bears but few marks of human industry; its hills are not elevated enough to form vales between them, but are merely crests of rock starting above the surface of the soil, of uncouth shapes, and not enlivened by any vegetation, except the various tribes of mosses and lichens. Trees there are, comparatively, none; so that the sea and the Caernarvonshire mountains are the only objects at all beautiful in the views of Anglesey. The road to *Amwlch*, lay a good deal along the coast, and the tide being down, we crossed the *Red-rubarf sands*, which extend, at low water, about three miles in breadth. After breakfast, we got an intelligent miner to conduct us, and proceeded to the copper mountain. The chief peculiarity in these copper mines is, that the ore, instead of running in veins or forming strata, composes the whole mass of the rock; in consequence, the mines are, properly speaking, quarries, there being no subterraneous passages, except a very few where the superior richness of the ore

has induced the workmen to follow it in preference to the rest. The general quality of the ore is but poor, and the manner of working it is this: the ore being dug out, is broken into small lumps, and carefully separated from the quartz, pyrites, and other heterogenous substances; it is then washed, reduced to coarse powder, and farther purified; after this, it is brought to the kilns, and roasted for near six weeks, and when this is performed, it is brought to the forge, and in four hours melted into *pigs*: the copper is still very coarse, but the further purification of it, by successive fusions, is performed at other places, such as Liverpool, Swansea, &c. But what is dug up in a solid form, is by no means the most valuable sort of copper. Water from springs, and the rain, is found in great abundance in the mine; this dissolves all the native copperas that it meets with, and, in consequence, becomes strongly impregnated with mineral particles; this liquor is pumped up and poured into shallow cisterns of clay, into which are thrown large quantities of old iron; the acid of the copperas then seizes on the iron, and the copper, which it held in solution, falls to the bottom in the appearance of a rust-coloured sediment; this precipitate is raked out, washed, and dried, and after passing through the usual process, forms the purest copper. Nor is this the whole of the profit, for the acid of the copperas, in its union with the iron, reduces it to calx; and from this large quantities of red and yellow ochre are manufactured on the spot. The copper ore is likewise the basis of a large sulphur work; for in the operation of *roasting*, vast quantities of fine sulphur are sublimed in the necks of the kilns, which being taken out and purified, are afterwards cast into rolls, packed in barrels, and exported. The number of miners and melters is about 1300; the usual pay 17d. per day; though, as they are paid according to the quantity of ore which they collect, an industrious man will earn 2s. and even 2s. 6d. The usual hours of work are from five in the morning to two in the afternoon, though it is entirely optional whether they choose to employ themselves a greater or shorter time.—It being Saturday, and market-day, the town was crowded with miners and country people; and I do not recollect to have ever observed more gaiety with less disorder. At one house was a dance, to which all who passed by were invited, till the room was incapable of

containing a single person more. Drinking parties, as happy as Welsh ale and music could make them, were dispersed over the market-place, and before the door of the only inn belonging to the town; their mirth was prolonged till late in the evening, and yet we did not observe a single person intoxicated; nor were we witnesses to one quarrel.

We engaged the miner, who had been our conductor this day, to guide us across the island to Moel-y-Don ferry, on the Menai; and,

July 4, by five in the morning, we commenced our journey, taking the copper mine in our way; and without much respect for the few hedges that crossed our line of march, arrived by breakfast-time at Llangefni, one of the prettiest villages that we saw in the whole island. The country still continued very open and uninteresting, till within a mile of Moel-y-Don ferry, whence we had a fine view of the rocky and woody shores of the Menai, and the clustered ridge of the Snowden mountains, bounding the horizon. We crossed the strait, at that place, about a quarter of a mile wide, much struck with the extremely clear green tint of the water; and, landing on the opposite side, proceeded along a fine road just above the Menai, and in many parts embowered in wood, to Caernarvon. On our arrival, we were not a little disappointed to find all the inns so full, that it was with difficulty we procured a dinner, and were then under the necessity of going nine or ten miles farther, to Bangor, to pass the night. Being thus straitened for time, we were able to take only a very cursory view of the castle, and were obliged entirely to omit a visit to the site of the old Roman town of Segontium, which is within a mile of the present town. The castle is a very lofty extensive building, inferior in situation, though a good deal resembling that at Conway. Its octagonal towers are perhaps more beautiful than the more massy round ones of Conway castle; but as a picturesque object, being still inhabited and kept in repair, it is of little value; the sharp angles of its battlements and watch towers, are not yet worn off; none of the towers are fractured, or taken possession of by the ivy; the walls reflect one uniform harsh tint, instead of the softened and varying hues arising from weather-stains and lichens. In two or three centuries more, when Conway castle shall be fast falling

to ruin, Caernarvon will probably be then, what Conway is now, the pride of North-Wales.

It was a most lovely afternoon, when we set out for Bangor. Retracing our steps to Moel-y-Don ferry, we then struck out of the high road, and proceeded along the woody shores of the Menai, which, at every turn, presented us with new beauties. Sometimes the land sloped gently down into a broad calm reach of the strait; at other times, especially in the neighbourhood of Bangor ferry, the channel was narrowed to one-third of its usual dimensions, by the projection of steep crags, scantily furnished with trees, while the sunken rocks, covered with sea-weed in scattered groups, showed us, the tide being out, the dangers, in stormy weather, of the passage of the Menai. The remainder of the evening we spent in wandering about the outskirts of Bangor, which enjoys a fine view of the entrance from the sea into the Menai, with Beaumaris, on the left, and Penmaenmaur on the right: at high water, the opening of the channel is from three to five miles wide: and at ebb-tide, the view is enlivened by numerous parties on horse-back or on foot, and large droves of cattle crossing the ferry at Beaumaris, and striking off in various directions, across the sands, towards the villages of Aber and Penmaen.

After breakfast, the next morning, July 5, having engaged a guide, we set off across the mountains towards Llandberris, a pretty village at the foot of Snowden, where we arrived about noon, very much pleased with our walk. We saw, indeed, no tumbling cascades, and scarcely a single tree;—twenty miles of such country would have been tiresome. The ground over which we passed, was rock, overlaid with a thin covering of rust-coloured peat; but this peat, in the dryer places was adorned with heath in full flower, and in moister situations was glowing with innumerable orchids and asphodels. The only living animals that we saw, were a few sheep, almost wild, browsing, half-concealed among the heath; not a single cottage or spot of cultivated land, was in sight; but the sun was shining in full splendor, while a light breeze was stirring over the hills, just enough to relieve the heat which would otherwise have been oppressive: the air was perfumed with that indescribable wild scent, which is found alone in those places that yet remain

main under the dominion of nature. In front, was Snowdon, towering pre-eminent among the surrounding crags; and whenever we looked behind us, which we often did, the wide horizon was bounded by the sea: even our guide, who was accustomed to the scene, appeared totally changed from the dull being he was when he set out from Bangor; and as to ourselves, we were all life and vigor, our spirits were raised to an unusual height, and we bounded on, scarcely feeling the ground on which we trod.

Inspired as we were, it was no wonder if we missed our road; and accordingly we soon found ourselves by the side of the lake of Llandoverris, about a mile too far to the right; it fortunately however happened, that by our deviation we had an opportunity of seeing the fine slate quarries, the property of Lord Penrhyn, which shelve into the lake. Llandoverris lake is a fine piece of water, lying between two perfectly barren ridges of slate rock, and, of course, not very interesting; however, we much enjoyed its cool appearance, exposed as we were to the rays of a July noon, reflected from the slate rocks under which we were passing: nor is this its only advantage; for it furnishes a few miles of water-carriage towards Caernarvon for the slates, and for some very rich yellow copper ore, which is got out of a horizontal gallery driven into Snowdon. With some difficulty, we procured a few oat-cakes and butter, and three eggs, the whole stock of the village: with these the "rage of hunger was repressed," and we were enabled to wait, with tolerable patience, the arrival of a supply of provisions, which we were told was hourly expected, from Caernarvon. In the mean time, we strolled into the church-yard, and there found the village-council assembled in the porch, to distribute the rewards for destroying foxes; there were presented the heads and skins of about half a dozen.

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE OF THE ARTS AND PUBLIC TASTE IN ENGLAND.

THE flourishing appearance of the Arts in England, at this period, compared with their present dormant state in

every other part of Europe, must afford abundant matter for pleasurable contemplation to all Englishmen of taste; especially to such as remember the ridiculous opinions and sarcasms, thrown out and disseminated, not long since, by those shallow continental critics, abbés Winckelman, Du Ros, and others, who have idly busied themselves in calculating the effects of climate on the human imagination; endeavoured to measure the degrees of genius of the inhabitants, by the degrees of latitude in which a country happens to be situated; and have ignorantly and impudently decided, that England is placed too far north, to expect any of those warm and vigorous exertions of fancy, experienced in the more southern, and, consequently, happier regions of Italy, and other countries on the continent.

The futility of those suppositions, has been ably exposed by an eminent artist of this age, in an Enquiry into the Causes of the slow Progress of the Arts in England: where he has sufficiently proved, what, indeed, an Englishman, or foreigner, acquainted with the works of Englishmen, could require proof of, that the course of art has been impeded, not by fridity of climate or imagination, but by various politico-religious causes, commencing with the reformation; and much more effectually destructive to the growth of refinement and taste, and, consequently, to the progress of the fine arts, than any combination of frost, fog, wind, rain, and sun-shine, incidental to this, or perhaps any other, country, Nova Zembla and Siberia not excepted.

The strength, originality, and variety, certainly possessed by the English school, consistent with the national character, and its having made of late a greater improvement in less time, than has been made, perhaps, by any other, since the revival of the arts, might very rationally excite a hope, to see it rival, if not excel, the happiest productions of the most celebrated schools of Italy, if properly seconded by taste and liberality in the public; which qualities are to an artist of genius, what a good soil is to a plant or tree, and neither the one or the other can be expected to flourish, or bear fruit of the highest flavour, if the ground be uncongenial, barren, or overgrown with weeds.

Of this encouragement, it is to be lamented, that very feeble hopes can yet be entertained; as, notwithstanding the general opulence of the nation, notwithstanding

standing the dissipation of the town, where thousands and tens of thousands are daily squandered with the most senseless prodigality, in every mode the most trifling, contemptible, and ridiculous possible; yet, in respect to the arts (except in the branch of portrait-painting, which has been encouraged to an excess, that has been laughed at by all other nations) the public liberality has yet only been seen to extend, to sometimes a tolerable subscription to a print, or to the giving a few shillings, frequently with grumbling, at the door of an exhibition; a foundation certainly too weak to sustain any edifice, creditable to the national taste or national genius.

The justice of what has been advanced, of the promising excellence of the English school, will be abundantly evident, on visiting the galleries lately formed for the magnificent publications of the Bible, Shakspeare, and the History of England; where the meanest intellect, capable of making a comparison, cannot avoid seeing, that there is more originality of thought, more variety in the modes of composition, and more difference of style in execution, than can be found among the works of an equal number of artists, of any one age or country, those of Italy excepted. To the Italians, all nations must allow the superiority, in respect to variety, as well as grandeur of style; which is, perhaps, to be attributed more to the superior taste of their age and country at large, than to superior genius in the artists. This truth seems to be admitted by almost all the writers on the art, by the high praises universally bestowed on Albert Durer, Hans Holbein, and others, and the regret that has been expressed, at their not having been born and bred in Italy.

Although the national liberality, however grandly and usefully exerted, in subsidizing half Europe, cannot, in regard to the arts, be much commended; the liberality of the English artists, as it is unexampled, must not pass unnoticed nor unpraised: not to mention the noble offer made by them, some years since, of embellishing St. Paul's church with paintings, at their own expence, which, but for the cavils of a despicable and ignorant fanaticism, would have been carried into immediate execution, and, ere this time, have formed an ornament worthy of that noble structure; they have devoted the profits of that part of the above-mentioned puny encouragement, raised by the

exhibition of their works for the last twenty-five years, to the maintenance or that grand free-school of design, instituted by them, the Royal Academy; and disbursed the whole, except a few trifling charities to decayed artists' families, denominated Royal bounties, in *very economically* paying instructors in all the different branches of the art, establishing a fund to answer future exigencies, and in forming a magazine of casts from the antique, books, prints, and drawings (pictures of the old masters, it is to be regretted, are totally out of their reach) as far as their finances would allow; for the laudable purpose of exciting the genius, assisting the industry, correcting the taste, and rewarding the success of the students, destined to keep up the succession of English painters, whose efforts, and consequent improvement, it must be confessed, have hitherto amply justified the expence and labour bestowed on their education. May they be happy enough to meet with, or inspire, what has been unfortunately denied to their predecessors—a corresponding taste in the community in general: this being of infinitely more consequence, than mere pecuniary encouragement, as may be seen by the splendid example of the art, in possession of some of the poorest towns and states of Italy; and further proved by the meagre condition of the French school, notwithstanding an unbounded stimulus of the latter kind, has been unceasingly administered for above a century.

It may, indeed, be safely laid down as a maxim, that, however academies may be multiplied, and whatever care may be taken to intill sound principles, without this pervading taste in the public, all the labour will be fruitless, as the student's efforts, as soon as he is emancipated from his instructors, will inevitably take a wrong direction, in conformity to the desires of his employers: painters being, in this respect, exactly in the same predicament with players; and may, with equal propriety, exclaim, "*for we that live to please, must please to live.*" The capriciousness and depravity of the general taste, notwithstanding the establishment of numerous academies, and other attempts to prevent it, is, no doubt, the true reason of the miserable decline of the arts in Italy, Flanders, Holland, and France. Indeed, as to the French, it may, more properly, be said, that they never had any true taste in the arts, or perhaps in any thing: in dress and man-

ners,

ners, particularly, in which they have been so universally followed, they have largely contributed to barbarize all Europe; to mangle and distort the human form divine, into every execrable, disgusting shape; and to load every part with superfluous, ridiculous, and oppressive ornaments, equally incompatible with grandeur, beauty, and simplicity.

The Flemish and Dutch schools were not void of simplicity, though destitute of the grandeur of the Italian; and the subordinate and ornamental branches of the art, chiefly cultivated by them, were certainly carried to an admirable and unexampled perfection; but, in the French school, no one characteristic excellence can be found; nothing that is not better done elsewhere: ever inclined to caricature, their grandeur is bombast; their grace, affectation; and their expression, grimace. Nor have those few individuals, to whom this censure may not be applicable, any great title to praise, as they only escaped it, in general, by falling into the opposite defects, tameness, coldness, littleness, and insipidity. The works of Poussin, are certainly, in many instances, an exception to both these cases; but, from his attachment to, and long residence in Rome, he may more properly be considered as an Italian painter; among whom, however, he can only be ranked in the second class.

Farther than by referring it to the great principle of change, pervading and eternally operating throughout all nature, it is certainly very difficult to ascertain the causes of the frequent degeneracy of national taste. However this degeneracy may be deplored, and whatever flattering ideas may be formed of the perfectibility of the human mind, yet ages must be expected to pass away, before any successful method of preventing it can be discovered. Happy for England, its task seems, at present, to be somewhat easier;—that of assisting and conducting taste, already advancing to maturity. To this very desirable end, as well as that of inspiring and maintaining a spirit of enterprize and emulation among the artists of Britain, the annual exhibitions of this metropolis have already greatly contributed, and much more may rationally be expected. Nevertheless, it is also to be feared, from the multiplicity, and want of selection, of the works exhibited, and the confused and cursory view generally taken of them, where the attention is inevitably attract-

ed by the most showy and glaring, that, the more superficial and ornamental branches of the art, addressed to the eye only, will, in consequence, be cultivated; to the great detriment, if not total destruction of the grandeur, simplicity; and modesty, essential to the highest style of painting.

London, March 10.

N. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS RECONCILING THE ASSYRIAN CHRONOLOGY OF CTESIAS, WITH THAT OF HERODOTUS.

THE difference between the number of years we find in *Herodotus*, and those reported to have been stated by *Ctesias*, whose books are now lost, respecting the antiquity of the *Assyrian* empire, is so striking, that one cannot be surprized, chronologers should have differed: But whilst some took part with the former, and others with the latter, parties were formed; systems were built; each party strove to draw in the authority of Scripture, to support his favourite scheme. In the mean time, I do not find that any one attempted to reconcile the two ancient historians. Yet it may be presumed, the sources from which they derived their information, were not essentially different. The one lived in a country famous for learning, and conversed for several years with the *literati* of that country. The other resided, for seventeen years, in the capital, and even at the court, of a prince, in whose dominions *Assyria* was situated, and had access to the public records. This idea made a strong impression on my mind, and determined me to attempt a reconciliation.

I will not, for the present, entangle myself in the so much debated question, of the credibility of *Ctesias*; a point, however, upon which I am far from agreeing with those who run him down. An author, whose credit, in his *Persica*, was never impeached by the ancients, who read his book, merits some attention. I will confine myself to an enquiry into such causes as may probably have produced a seeming diversity, where there is, in fact, a very near consent.

The mere historian of ancient transactions hath nothing to do but to select, among the materials that come to his hands, that which is worth relating; to lay it faithfully before posterity, and to add, without accumulation or ostentation,

tion, such observations as the subject suggests, or the further instruction and rational entertainment of the reader may require. The chronologer's task is more complicated; he must compare time with time, dates with dates, country with country. He must compound; he must compute; he must reduce. Our two ancient historians had very little, if any, knowledge of those things. The blundering account *Herodotus*, in the name of *Solon*, gives to *Cresus*, of the difference resulting, in the 'short space of seventy years, from the Grecian intercalations, sheweth what a sort of chronologer he was; and *Ctesias's* simple, though faithful, account of the numbers he found in his vouchers, doth not give us a much higher idea of his skill that way. Therefore, we are reduced to draw, from their respective situations, what light we can, concerning the nature of the materials they had to work upon.

I think it is sufficiently known, that among the ancient nations, of whom we have any knowledge, none had written records of past transactions, but the *Hebrews*, the *Phœnicians*, the *Chaldeans*, and the *Medes*, to whom we may, perhaps, add the *Persians*. The Egyptians made a class by themselves.—*Hieroglyphics*, instead of letters, were, at first, the repositories of their history, and the meaning of those sacred and significative characters, perfectly understood by the priests, was transmitted by oral tradition from one generation to another. Yet the memory of former times was not entirely lost, among the nations who were destitute of written annals: Poetry supplied the want of books. Popular songs conveyed to posterity the feats of their ancestors, of their kings, of their worthies, and accounts of their successions. From such monuments as these, the first histories were compiled; and, if at all taken care of, kept for the use of those who had the administration of public affairs. The *Assyrians* are not here to be confounded with the *Chaldeans*, as was generally done by the Greek writers, and is too often done by the modern, to the great confusion of ancient history. The *Hebrews*, who knew them better, and *Berosus*, a *Chaldean*, constantly represent the two nations as distinct from each other. The first, and I believe the only instance we meet with of an *Assyrian* writing, is *Sennacherib's* letter to *Ezekiel*. However, supposing these people had any historical compilations, they must have perished in the conflagration of

Sardanapalus's palace; an event which no ancient author ever denied, or had the least doubt about. Yet songs, which the sons had learned from their fathers, and taught their children, could not be so soon lost; and it may be presumed that, when the *Babylonians* began to write their own annals, their historians made use of those songs in the very words, and according to the account of the original *Assyrian bards*; these accounts were, in some measure, necessary preliminaries to the history of the separation of their state from the *Assyrian* empire. But, to *Ctesias*, when he met with them in the *Roial diaphanes*, they were very rude materials. What use he could make, and really made of them, I will inquire bye and bye.

Now I turn to *Herodotus*. The *Egyptians*, from whom he apparently learned all, or most part of what he knew of distant nations, especially of ancient times, were equally curious in searching, careful in collecting, and industrious in digesting, whatever they could learn about foreign affairs. All we know of their history, when duly and impartially considered, sheweth them to have been no strangers to any of the operations, either astronomical or arithmetical, which are necessary to form a true chronology. Is it unreasonable to suppose, that the same poetical materials which were assigned in the *Chaldean* records, had fallen into their skilful hands? And that, by reducing them to a different computation of time, they extracted, out of that rubbish, the number of years, which we find expressed in *Herodotus*, 520?

How that number can be made to agree with, or at least to differ but little from the 1360 of *Ctesias* remains now to be explained. The word *year* hath had, at different times, and in different countries, so many and such various significations, that very little stress ought to be laid on it, till one knoweth in what precise sense it was taken by ancient authors, or in the materials from which they derived their information. From one day (*ἡμέρας* *ἡμέρας* *ἡμέρας*, says *Suidas*, of the *Egyptians*) to forty-three thousand six hundred and thirty days, the *magnus annus*, *ἡνὶ μέγιστος*, the field is large for choice or conjectures. Among this immense variety, I find one particular form of *year*, which suits our purpose; and appears to me to be the true key of *Ctesias's* chronology. *Diodorus* tells us, that the ancient *Egyptians* divided the year in *three seasons*, *ἱσμενίου* *ἱσμενίου*, and one may judge,

judge, from the account given by *Censorinus*, that these three distinct seasons were afterwards denominated years. In *Egypto quidem anti quissimum ferunt annum bimethrem fuisse, post deinde ab ipse rege QUADRIMESTREM factum*. Now it is well known, that the manners and customs of the eastern nations were the same with, or at least very similar to, those of the *Egyptians*. And that this was the case, especially with respect to the manner of reckoning times past, and adjusting them to different forms of the year, appears from the prodigious number of years ascribed by ancient historians to several nations: for when you divide those numbers by 360 (the number of days in the Egyptian year, before the admission of the *μεγαλειαι*) you find a number of years, not distant from probability, and sometimes corresponding with known history. Or if a fraction remains, after a certain number of complete years, it is constantly a fraction of one or two thirds of 360; that is to say, a fraction expressive of one or two *quadrimestres* years. From that circumstance, I judge, that these great numbers were the produce of years of four months, resolved by the chronologists into the diurnal revolutions of the sun. These numbers must now, for the sake of perspicuity, be reduced into years of the form used in our chronological tables. One instance, taken from the history of the *Chaldeans*, written by a *Chaldean* author, shall set the matter in a very clear light. Most, if not all the learned, agree, that *Berosus's* 150,000 years are so many days, but vary in the explanation. I will here mention the opinion of a very respectable relation of mine, a most esteemed member of the Academy of Sciences at *Berlin*, with whom I had the honour to correspond in my younger days, and whose learned disquisitions were of the utmost service to me in my chronological researches. I do not always agree with him in every particular, nor did I take his quotations upon trust, but did generally consult the original, when a complete library was within my reach. *Mr. Alphonse des Vignoles*, in his *Dissertation touchant la Forme de l'Année ancienne*, Ch. ii. Sect. 8, expresses himself thus, upon that passage of *Berosus*, who saith that historical records of 150,000 years, were carefully preserved at *Babylon*. "*Berosus*, in order to express the time which had elapsed from the æra of *Nabonassar* to *Alexander's* expedition towards *Babylon*, inadvertently reckoned the

years of that interval, which were complete, as if they were the ancient years of 360 days; to which he added 240 days of the current year, the 417th of *Nabonassar*. First then, 416 years, multiplied by 360, give 149,760 days: 2dly, the 417th year of *Nabonassar*, began on November the 14th; and from that day, to 11th of July following, there are 240 days. These two numbers put together, make the 150,000 days. Now it was at that very time *Alexander* entered *Asia*. In the month *Hecatombron*, he came to *Tapsacum*, on the banks of the *Euphrates*; and the *Hecatombron* of that year began on the 9th of July." I will add three short remarks on this passage of the learned academician: 1st, *Berosus* was too able a chronologist, to be suspected, of having computed, as he did, inadvertently. If he did as supposed, which I doubt, it was to conform to the method constantly observed by former chronologists, in resolving years into days, taking 360 for their multiplier. 2dly, The multiplication by the Julian year 365 $\frac{1}{4}$, so prodigiously exceeds the 150,000, that it is not admissible; nor do I think any arithmetical operation can agree with that number, except we take a term different from that of the final defeat of *Darius*. But, thirdly, it appears to me that *Berosus's* computation may be defended upon better ground. An author generally adjusts his dates to the time when he writes. Now *Polybistor*, who tells us that *Berosus* lived in the time of *Alexander*, doth not say that he wrote his history of *Chaldea* during the reign of that conqueror. Why should not we think that the first book was written five years before the taking of *Babylon*, about the time of his accession to the crown of *Macedon*, in the beginning of A. Nabon, 412. Then multiplying 412 by 365, we have 150,015 days, *Berosus's* hundred and fifty thousand was *misapprehended*.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Work professes to be open to communications, "on all topics of practical and speculative science," I conceive, that the hint of a material improvement in the construction of electrical machines, will not improperly enter into your plan. My idea, I believe, is entirely new; and, therefore, may be the more acceptable to such as apply themselves

selves to that useful branch of experimental philosophy.

It is a principle universally admitted by philosophers, that the power which we term *electricity*, will never operate or manifest itself, unless the body to be electrified, stand opposed to some conducting bodies, which are connected with the earth. In the conduct of electrical experiments, if a due regard be not paid to this principle, the operator will find it impossible to obtain the *maximum* of electric power. It is, however, not a little wonderful, that electricians, in general, overlook this observation, as a matter of trivial importance, and that the PRIME CONDUCTORS of machines are constructed with little or no regard to leading, a principle.

I beg leave, however, to suggest, as an immediate corollary to the above, and as the most convenient practical form for making experiments, that prime conductors of electrical machines ought to be constructed *flat*, and not in the *cylindrical* form, as at present.

To give a complete idea of my plan, to any that may be disposed to adopt it, I will describe a prime conductor, with its necessary appendages, belonging to a machine, constructed by myself, with due regard to the preceding principle. My glass exciter was but ten or twelve inches in diameter, yet the length and strength of the spark, with the conductor thus improved, were the greatest I ever witnessed.—In making such a conductor, I covered a common deal board, three or four feet in length with tin foil, pointed at the end with a row of needles; this board, so covered, formed my prime conductor. I then covered, with tin foil, two other boards of equal dimensions with the former, for the purpose of opposing them to the prime conductor, above and below it. One of these boards I suspended from the ceiling, by a chain, which passing over a pulley, connected the board with the wall of the room; the other board, by two perforations, I made to pass down the glass legs of the prime conductor, resting it on the bases of those legs, and connecting it by a chain with the ground. Thus, when completed, my prime conductor, with its auxiliary plates, or opposers, formed three parallel boards; the conductor itself being in the middle, and having boards opposed to it above and below, which enabled it to receive the electric power, in the greatest possible degree of capacity.

On this construction, a spark taken by

a person standing on the floor, discharged a double and large plate of air, its length, from eight to twelve inches, and its strength accumulated to a degree, scarcely to be borne by the operator.

When the room was darkened, and the machine put in motion, the light visibly passed up and down the links of the two chains, which connected the boards with the ground, thereby evincing the utility of their application. A variety of amusing and new phenomena resulted from this construction, and several important principles of the electric power were strikingly exemplified. It may also be added, that this form of a prime conductor is not only more convenient to the operator, than the old form, but it may be constructed at much less expence.

Perhaps, some of your readers may further improve upon the preceding plan.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London, Jan. 30.

A. D.

To the Conductor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS obliged by your inserting, in the last Magazine, my communication relative to the LITERARY FUND. Your hints were confined to the distress of men of letters. The following curious remarks relate to the means of facilitating the progress of the arts and sciences, and if you find them suited to the genius of your Repository, you will, perhaps, insert them.

Having occasionally employed my leisure hours in looking into poor-laws, prisons, public schools, and the like, I have been struck with the numerous defects which exist in them.

I was disposed, a few weeks ago, to see how it fared with the ARTS. Accordingly, I went to Somerset-house, to hear Mr. Barry deliver his Lectures on Painting. It is unnecessary to say before you the professor's observations on the art; but I will just hint to you, that each lecture was closed with a *lanco-typa*, which, if just, approaches the generosity of the English nation.

Mr. Barry's ground of complaint was, that there exists no public repository, in which students might resort, and which they might study and copy, at their

* Mr. Barry has repeated this lament for these twenty years, past, as appears from a volume on the Arts, published by him about twenty years ago.

leisure, the productions of the great masters of painting, ancient and modern. Such repositories, you know, Sir, exist throughout Italy, more particularly at Florence. The gallery there is open almost the whole day; the best productions of ancient artists are exposed to view, and every accommodation is provided for the students.

It is, however, matter of surprise to me, that although our Royal Academy possesses a library, containing many valuable books on the arts, yet this library is only open once a week, and even then only for a single hour; and during the vacation, which continues five months of the year, is not open at all. And they are never permitted to have them at their own houses: How little advantage, then, can students derive from these ingenious works!

With this statement two questions are connected: *Was Rousseau right in maintaining, that the arts are injurious to society? or Is Mr. Barry right in maintaining, that the want of a public repository for the arts, is a national evil?* If the royal academicians allow, that Rousseau was wrong, and that the professor is right, another question occurs: *Might not the evil of which Mr. Barry complains, be easily remedied?*

The most useful institutions have arisen from small beginnings. If a national repository cannot be looked for from royal munificence, may it not be promoted by the exertions of individuals? Were a single artist to come forward with a generous subscription for this purpose, he would allure others by his example, and might lay the foundation of a building, of more curious construction, and more useful tendencies, than is easy at this juncture to anticipate.

To show what might probably be the fruits of a liberal and extensive plan, your attention is called to a literary institution in the more humble walks of life.—

Some years ago, a philosophical society was formed in an obscure part of London, composed of persons of the middling, I may say, of the lower, ranks in life. By very small contributions, this society was first constituted, and is still supported. They are, however, now possessed of a library, containing many valuable publications in history and philosophy, and an excellent mathematical apparatus, for the use of the members, who are allowed to convey the books to their

houses, under certain regulations. They have made a considerable proficiency in science, and one of them delivers a discourse every fortnight, on some mathematical or philosophical subject. Prompted by motives of curiosity, a few weeks ago, I attended one of these lectures, and, to my great satisfaction, heard an ingenious lecture delivered on the subject of chemistry.

In considering the question relative to the means of facilitating the progress of the arts and sciences, our notice is next attracted to the restrictions on our public seminaries. On this head, I shall only observe, that the more *endowments* are looked into, particularly when formed into corporations, the more they will be found to involve restraints which exclude many ingenious men from numerous advantages; and, it is to be feared, sometimes illiberalize the minds of such as enjoy them.

The late ingenious Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, a person not less esteemed and admired by many ornaments of the University, than by the Dissenters, saw the inconveniences and defects in all their magnitude, and drew up the plan of a NEW COLLEGE, which was submitted to the consideration of some of the more opulent dissenters. He proposed, that a college should be instituted, which should depend for support neither on endowments, nor subscriptions; but upon a fund, originally, indeed, raised by subscriptions, and to be improved afterwards in trade. This plan will be found at length, in the *List* of that gentleman, speedily to be published. Though some defects exist in this plan, yet it contains many hints that may be improved upon by literary men, whether members of the established church, or dissenters.

In a learned and useful little volume, lately published, entitled, *The Memoirs of Plinæus*, in a note, p. 102, the Author enquires, *What is the reason that the sciences are so difficult of attainment?* To this question, he assigns in answer, as one of the reasons, *their being enveloped in a mass of unintelligible names.* If, says he, in lieu of the Greek, Latin, and fanciful appellations, with which astronomy, anatomy, botany, chemistry, &c. are at present surrounded, and which constitute, as it were, a monopoly of those sciences to the Grecian and Roman languages, they were conveyed by plain English terms, *that convey*

meaning, to how much greater perfection would these sciences speedily arrive? This idea has been lately illustrated and improved upon in the last of a Triplet of Inventions, by the ingenious Mr. FRO-MAS NORTHMORE.

With respect to these things, particularly that relative to the plan of a repository for painting, I should be happy to receive any information through the medium of the Monthly Magazine. Should these be acceptable, I will send you an account of some defects that still exist, and some improvements that are still practised in our public Prisons.

Your's, &c.

G. D.

REMARKS ON MR. BURKE'S LETTER TO A NOBLE LORD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

THIS very distinguished name of Mr. Burke, as a writer, naturally excite the attention of the public to his productions; and, when his late Pamphlet was announced, I partook of the general curiosity, and gave it as soon as I could procure it. As I observe, that, in your First Number, you have inserted remarks, from your correspondents, on different authors, I must take the liberty of troubling you with some observations on Mr. Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord.

One of the most striking particulars in Mr. Burke's pamphlet is, the inquiry which has been entered into, relative to the duke of Bedford's estates and titles; and which is regularly pursued and acted upon, with other men in similar situations, would completely overturn, not only the aristocracy of England, but all the aristocracies of Europe. Surely this could not easily have been expected from the great advocate for nobility, from the eloquent champion of the "Corinthian capital of polished society." Mr. Burke, however, indeed, very properly observed, that, till the publication of this pamphlet, he has "done all he could to discourage enquiries into the fortunes of those who hold large portions of their own;" and has supported, with great zeal, "those old prejudices which buoy up the ponderous mass of nobility, wealth, and titles." But the duke of Bedford having, unfortunately, started objections in the house of peers, to the

pension lately conferred on Mr. Burke, this attack of the noble duke has excited so much wrath in him, that it seems almost wholly to have deprived him of his reverence for aristocracy.

The inquiry which Mr. Burke has set on foot, into the manner in which the ancestors of the duke of Bedford acquired their estates and titles, is certainly a very dangerous precedent. How many of our nobility can stand this kind of inquiry? If men have been made lords in the present reign, merely on account of their virtue, this was certainly not the case in the reigns of his majesty's predecessors. A history of the peerage, which should contain a fair and honest account of the manner in which high titles and great estates have been obtained, would be very far distant from a panegyric on nobility.

Mr. Burke observes, that, if real merit had been attended to, "the economy of selection and proportion had been at all times observed, we should not now have had an overgrown duke of Bedford, to oppress the industry of humble men." He also expresses himself somewhat disrespectfully of the talents and acquisitions of the duke of Bedford, and speaks of "his few and idle years." But he well knows, that it is one of the advantages of aristocracy, that large fortunes and high titles, naturally descend to men, though, to use his own language, they are "foolish, even beyond the weight of privilege allowed to wealth." Such, indeed, is the propriety with which aristocratic distinctions are conferred, that, as he expresses it, in another place, in the peerage, "they, who alive, were laughed at or pitied by all their acquaintance, make as good a figure as the best of them in the pages of Gulliver, Edmonson, and Collins." But the duke of Bedford has no occasion to have recourse to this aristocratic apology. He has certainly exhibited abilities and knowledge, as a senator in the house of peers, far beyond those of the generality of his own order. Many of the peers of England, to use Mr. Burke's language, have been "swaddled and rocked, and dandled into legislators;" but the duke of Bedford has discovered real talents. His grace had undoubtedly a right, as a lord of parliament, to enquire whether the pension bestowed on Mr. Burke was properly conferred, and whether it was really conferred for services that he may have occasionally rendered to his country, or for services of a very distant

different nature.* "If Mr. Burke's ideas are just, that no member of the house of peers is to enquire, whether a royal pension has been properly bestowed, unless his ancestors attained their estates and their titles in an honourable manner, I very strongly suspect, that a speedy end must be put to all such enquiries in the upper house of parliament. On these principles, it will generally be sufficient to silence any noble lord, moving such an enquiry, for a friend of the pensioner to rise up, and say, "My lord, your lordship has no right to institute this enquiry, till you can prove, that the estates and titles of your lordship, and your ancestors, were obtained by methods conformable to the maxims of justice and of honour."

Mr. Burke has gone far back into our history, in order to discover somewhat dishonourable among the ancestors of the duke of Bedford; and it is certainly very reputable to the duke, that Mr. Burke should have thought it necessary to have recourse to this enquiry, before he could meet with a proper ground for attacking him. If he had not been desirous of going so far back, and had been content with somewhat more than a century, he

would have found an ancestor of the duke of Bedford, to whom the term illustrious might properly be applied. I would ask Mr. Burke, which of the kings of Europe can point out a more respectable progenitor, than Lord WILLIAM RUSSEL, from whom the present duke of Bedford is immediately and lineally descended? This nobleman was rendered truly illustrious, both by his public and his private virtues, and died a martyr to the cause of liberty. It is supposed that he might have saved his life, by making a declaration in favour of the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance; and endeavours were used to bring him to make such a declaration, but without effect. Dr. Birch says, that "the firman of Lord Russel, in refusing the only means of purchasing his life from an exasperated court, by the least retraction of an opinion, of which his conscience was thoroughly persuaded, is the strongest proof of that integrity and virtue, which gave him so much weight and influence in his own time, and have endeared him to posterity."

Mr. Burke has certainly been an eminently distinguished member of parliament, and is possessed of very splendid eloquence. As a senator, he has sometimes laboriously exerted himself to promote the interests of his country. This was particularly the case during the American war. But I am extremely apprehensive, that Mr. Burke's late pension was not conferred on him for any real services to his country. I strongly suspect, that he owes it to the publication of his "*Reflections on the Revolution in France*;" and to his exertions in parliament in support of the same cause. But I am one of those who think, that for those exertions he deserved no pension. He was rendering no service to his country, or to mankind. He states, indeed, among his merits, his efforts to promote the present war; but it is hardly easy to consider him as a man in his sober senses, when he has any occasion to speak of the French revolution, and of that pestilence in France, which, he says, "threatens to lay waste the whole moral, and, in a great degree, the whole physical world." He states it as a matter of accusation, brought against him by the duke of Bedford, that he was the author of the present war; and, indeed, he yet seems disposed, to use his own language, to exert all his powers "to animate Europe to eternal battle."

Q.

He

* To an answer to Mr. Burke, written by Mr. W. A. Miles, are prefixed the following particulars relative to this pension:

"1200*l.* per annum, chargeable on the Civil List, for the lives of Edmund Burke, Esq. his Wife, and the survivor of them, by warrant, dated Sept. 24, 1795, and to commence from Jan. 5, 1793.

"1150*l.* per annum, payable out of the 4*th* per cent. duties, for the lives of Edmund Burke, Esq. Lord Rokeby, and Anselm Grey, Esq. and the survivor of them, by patent, dated Oct. 24, 1795, to commence July, 24, 1793.

"1340*l.* per annum, payable out of the 4*th* per cent. duties, for the lives of The Princess Amelia, Lord Althorpe, and William Cavendish, Esq. by patent, dated Oct. 24, 1795, to commence from July 24, 1793.

"The two latter Mr. Burke is said to have sold for thirty-seven thousand pounds."

Besides Mr. Miles's, Answers have appeared from the pens of Messrs Wakefield, Blown, Sret, and Thetwell, and also from "An Old Whig."

He admits, that he has been a promoter of the war; but declines, from modesty, the charge of being the author of it. That his position is too high at Windsor. "It would," he says, "be a most arrogant presumption in me, to suppose to myself the crown of what belongs to his majesty, and to his ministers, and to his parliament, and to the far greater majority of his faithful people!"

of Fk. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A poor Publication professes to have for its object, the circulation as well of what may be productive of utility, as of amusement only; I make no apology for requesting the insertion of a few hints towards the relief of the labouring poor. And, as the necessity of such relief in these times of hunger and of hardship, is pressing and immediate, you may probably be induced to give them an earlier place in your Magazine than you otherwise would have done.

If the rights of labour seem to be intimately connected with the prosperity of a people, and their attachment to the government under which they live; unless the lower classes of society have the prospect of bringing up their children with decency and comfort, they are deterred from marriage, and thus check the population, and consequent prosperity, of their country; and unless they have such prospect, they can feel but little interested in the support of that government, which does not afford it them. But there are two objections which, in the present season of emergency, may be urged against increasing the wages of labour: First, there is no distinction made between the bachelor, and the man who has a wife and large family; their relief does not run parallel with their respective necessities; an addition which would make the former comfortable, might tend but little to ameliorate the condition of the latter. Secondly, if the wages of labour be increased, the healthy and strong will always be preferred to the sickly and weak; the debility of age must yield to the vigour of youth: they who want the most, therefore, would have the least assistance: the latter would starve for want of employment; the former might insure their health by an unremitted and overstrained exertion.

I hear it asserted, however, that every man has a right to live by his labour;

that it ought to preserve him independent; that he ought not to rely on the precarious bounty of a parish for his subsistence. I hope, Sir, I should not be averse to vindicate the dignity and importance of the labouring order. Sir, I should not feel much reluctance in acknowledging, nor much difficulty in proving their superior dignity, and their superior importance in society, to the greater part of their employers; but we must not dispute about words; it appears to me an equal exercise of bounty, whether farmers meet in their vestry, to increase the wages of their labourers, voluntarily, or whether, voluntarily they adopt any other method of relieving the necessitous, which may be exempt from the objections which I have just urged against raising the price of labour—it is a distinction without much difference; the relief in both cases is equally gratuitous.

These observations are introductory to the communication of a plan which has been adopted in the village where I reside; and which plan, through the medium of your Magazine, I hope may be circulated with good effect. The best recommendation I can give it, is this, THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, WE HAVE NOT ONE DISCONTENTED MAN IN THE PARISH.

It is now about sixteen weeks since we agreed, at a vestry meeting, to allow to every person belonging to the parish, whose poverty required it, the difference between the price of meal at 1s. 6d. a stone, and the current price of that article, whatever it might be; allowing to each in a family, from a full-grown man to the infant at the breast, the portion of half a stone per week; and that we might not induce them to purchase a larger quantity of meal than they should have occasion for, they do not buy it at a reduced price, but receive the difference of its value at different times, in money; for the distribution of which money, an officer is directed to attend an hour at an appointed place, every Sunday before service. At present, the price of meal, I believe, is 3s. 10d. a stone; from this we deduct 1s. 6d., and allow half the difference to each person per week; that is, 1s. 2d. to every one in a family. If some such plan as this were universally adopted, and adopted for perpetuity, it would certainly operate as an incentive to marriage. I have a workman who has a wife and eight children: this man, besides his wages, which are 9s. a week, receives

receives 11s. 8d. per week from the parish; this is, undoubtedly, a very comfortable addition, and contributes to make a large family what it always ought to be, but frequently is not, a blessing, and not a burden. The sum necessary for this distribution is enforced—for there are people, whose dormant generosity is not to be awakened by the loud voice even of these hard times—the sum is enforced by a rate. As the small payers, however, are not all of them farmers, and consequently reap no benefit from the high price of corn, and as some of the small farmers had sold their corn before it had risen to the present enormous value; a voluntary subscription has been raised, in order to refund such as appeared to require assistance.

I shall trespass on your patience a little longer, in mentioning a few particulars of our expenditure:

1st, The average number of such as receive the benefit of our weekly distribution, is 282.

2d, The number who contribute towards it; is 36.

3d, From the 17th of Nov. 1795, the day on which the plan was first adopted, to the 15th of March, 1796 (including about sixteen weeks) it has cost us 187l. 17s. 6d. which is not quite 12l. a week.

4th, The number of small payers who are refunded is 21, and they have received among them 5l. 12s. 8d. N.B. This number, if the high price of grain continues, must probably be increased; but as this contribution is voluntary, it is not put into a rate.

It may not be improper to add, perhaps, that at the early part of the season, anticipating a scarcity, we bought six lasts of potatoes, and sold them to the poor at 1s. 4d. a bushel, or 1d. a quarter. We annually lay in a stock of coals, and they are now selling every Sunday before service at 10d. a bushel: the potatoes are sold at the same time.

The farmers, sir, receive the benefit of these dear times, and they are the persons who ought to alleviate the distresses which the times occasion. With us they have come forward with becoming alacrity and good-will; may that alacrity and that good-will in the cause of humanity be universal and everlasting!

Heberst, Norfolk,
March 8, 1796.

T. S. M.

From the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

MAY I have leave to propose to the consideration of your philosophical readers, the following difficulty, concerning the place in which the human voice is formed? The well-known story of the pippin-woman, whose head, after being chopped off by the edge of the ice in a hole on the frozen Thames, into which she had slipped, cried *pip, pip*, as it went sliding along, seems to prove that the voice is formed in the mouth and upper part of the windpipe; an opinion also confirmed by the illustrious fact of the head of Orpheus calling, on the name of Eurydice, as it rolled down the Hebrus. From Ovid's tale of Philomela, we learn that even the tongue, by itself (at least the female tongue) has the faculty of muttering after it is cut out. On the other hand, an undeniable testimony, that of the Jesuit Missionary, Pere Avril, may be brought to prove, that the trunk is able to speak after the head is amputated. For a Bretonçon gentleman, and a good Catholic, being decapitated at Moscow, for the crime of homicide, was heard by his confessor to utter the sacred words, "Jesus, Maria," from the wound of his neck, after his head had been separated from his body.

Now, sir, being accustomed to pay the highest deference to *written authorities*, I feel myself much as a loss how to reconcile these apparently contradictory accounts, and shall be happy in assistance to enable me to settle my belief.

Yours,

March 3, 1796.

SCRUTATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE POEMS OF
G. A. BÜRGER.

[By the Translator of Goethe's *Iphigenia in Tauris*.]

GODFRED Augustus Bürger was born in 1748, at Acherstleben, and is employed as receiver of the land-tax at Wollmerhausen. In 1779, was made the first Collection of his Poems, which had severally appeared in periodical miscellanies; and in 1789, that which lies before me. They consist partly of songs, sonnets, elegies, fables, and other short pieces, comic and serious; and partly of ballads, many of which are translated, with improvements, from English originals. Dryden's *Guiscardo* and *Sigismunda, the Child of Elle*, and the

the Friar of Orders Gray, from Percy's Collection, are among them; the scene of adventure has uniformly been transferred to Germany. Of his mere translations, the *Pervigilium Veneris* is the most distinguished: it is more animated than that of Parnell. His specimens toward a version of the *Iliad*, in rhymeless iambic, are not comprehended in these two volumes of Poems, and will probably remain incomplete, now that Voss has so perfectly naturalized Homer, in German hexameter. Bürger is every where distinguished for manly sentiment and force of style. His extraordinary powers of language are founded on a rejection of the conventional phraseology of regular poetry, in favour of popular forms of expression, caught by the listening artist from the voice of agitated nature. Imitative harmony he pursues almost to excess: the onomatopœia is his prevailing figure; the interjection, his favourite part of speech: arrangement, rhythm, sound, rhyme, are always with him, an echo to the sense. The hurrying vigour of his impetuous diction is unrivalled; yet it is so natural, even in its sublimity, that his poetry is singularly fitted to become national popular song.

A few of his shorter poems, and two of his wholly original ballads, may give some idea of his peculiarity to the English readers. (For these, our readers are referred to our poetical department of this and the following months.)

OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO THE SHAKSPEARE MSS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Shakspeare MSS. in the possession of Mr. Ireland, of the controversy concerning which you have given some account in your last Magazine, are naturally an object of great literary curiosity. "He has long," as Johnson says, "outlived his century;" and "may now begin to assume the dignity of an ancient, and claim the privilege of established fame and prescriptive veneration." Any manuscripts of his, or which are supposed to be his, have a just claim to the most respectful attention, and the most accurate examination. Nor ought they hastily to be rejected, or considered as spurious, in consequence of the mere opinions of any men, who have not themselves accurately examined them, whatever may be their literary character, or critical sagacity,

Some of the circumstances attendant on their discovery, might excite suspicion; but the examination into their authenticity ought to be made with the strictest impartiality. Though Mr. Ireland, for reasons which he has stated, has not published the name of the gentleman, among whose family papers these manuscripts are said to have been found, yet it appears, that he has submitted them to the most rigorous examination of persons the best qualified to judge of their authenticity. I have seen these manuscripts, and have discovered no sufficient reason to question their being really the productions of Shakspeare. It appears to me, that their authenticity receives a strong corroboration from the various books of Shakspeare, part of his library, consisting of nearly eighty volumes, and many of them so rare, that even the titles are not known. One in particular, "*A true Report of the Imprisonment, the Arraignement, and Execution of the late Traitors—Guy Fawkes,*" &c.—dated 1606.—The MS. notes to this tract, breathe throughout that spirit of humanity and philanthropy, which we have ever had reason to believe was the characteristic of our great bard, even before these papers made their appearance. Among other curious MSS. is a list, in his own hand, of his library; which consisted of near 1100 volumes.—Letters of Correspondence between him and his friends—a great variety of deeds, some witnessed by himself, others signed by him as the principal.—In short, the whole of the manuscripts, all in the same hand-writing, extend to nearly 10,000 lines, poetry and prose—a quantity too immense and too various to be supposed for a moment the work of imitation! I have inspected some of these printed books, said to be part of Shakspeare's library, and a comparison of the notes written in them with the manuscript letters and plays, strongly confirms me in the opinion, that they are the genuine productions of Shakspeare.

I have long thought, that Shakspeare was probably a better player than he is commonly supposed to have been. Some of the MSS. in Mr. Ireland's possession, confirm this opinion. Aubrey, in a manuscript in the Ashmolean Museum, quoted by Mr. Thomas Warton, speaking of Shakspeare, as an actor at one of the playhouses, says, that he "*did all exceedingly well.*" As Aubrey lived nearer the time of Shakspeare than Rowe, who wrote the life of him that has repeatedly been reprinted, it was more easy for him to obtain authentic information. But what-
ever

ever. Shakespeare might be as an actor, as Johnson says, his writings, "unassisted by interest or passion, have passed through variations of taste and changes of manners; and, as they devolved from one generation to another, have received new honours at every transmission." No manuscript, therefore, attributed to this incomparable writer ought to be rejected; but after the fullest and most impartial investigation.

March 17, 1796.

H. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND OF SOME OTHER RECENT NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN FRANCE, FOR THE PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE great exertions of France in military preparations, have excited apprehensions, that, as according to Mr. Burke, the country "had been blasted out of the map of Europe," it had also no longer any place in the republic of letters. But the cruelties of the reign of terror are over: all the men of science and genius are not destroyed, and those who have survived the wreck, seem to be inspired with tenfold ardour, to supply the losses their country has sustained. The executive government cooperates with them, and from the united efforts of genius and power, whatever may be the political results of the present state of Europe, literature and science seem likely to be more fostered in France, in this, than in any former period.

On the 7th of last December, THE NEW ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, founded on a decree of the new constitution, was opened with proper ceremonies. BAZZUCH, the minister for the home department, attended the meeting. The decrees were read, and preliminary speeches made.

The decree was to the following purport:

"The Academy of Arts and Sciences belongs to the whole republic, and Paris is its place of residence. Its employment is to aim at bringing all arts and sciences to the utmost perfection of which they are capable. It is to notice every new attempt, and all new discoveries, and to keep up a correspondence with all foreign literary societies. And by the particular orders of the executive directory, its first studies are to be directed to those subjects,

which more immediately tend to the reputation and advantage of the French republic."

The Academy is to consist of 288 members, half of whom are to reside in Paris, the other half in the departments; and to them is to be added a certain number of foreigners, as honorary members, confined as present to twenty-four.

The Academy is divided into three classes, each class into sections, each section to contain twelve members.

1st class. Mathematics and natural philosophy. This class is divided into ten sections. 1. Mathematics. 2. Mechanical arts. 3. Astronomy. 4. Experimental philosophy. 5. Chemistry. 6. Natural history. 7. Botany. 8. Anatomy and animal history. 9. Medicine and surgery. 10. Animal economy, and the veterinary science.

2d class. Morality and politics. This class consists of six sections. 1. Analysis of sensations and ideas. 2. Morals. 3. Legislators. 4. Political economy. 5. History. 6. Geography.

3d class. Literature and the fine arts. This class consists of eight sections. 1. Universal grammar. 2. Ancient languages. 3. Poetry. 4. Antiquities. 5. Painting. 6. Sculpture. 7. Architecture. 8. Music.

The residentiary members are already appointed, and of many, the reputation has been long established.

First Class.

a. *Mathematics.* Lagrange. La Place. Borda. Bossut. Le Gendre. Delambre.

b. *Mechanics.* Monge. Prony. Le Roy. Perrier. Vandermonde. J. Berthout.

c. *Astronomy.* Lalande. Mechain. Lemonnier. Pingré. Messier. Cassini.

d. *Experimental Philosophy.* Charles. Coulin. Brisson. Coulon. Rochon. Le Fevre.

e. *Chemistry.* Gayton. Morveau. Berthollet. Fourcroy. Berge. Berthollet. Vauquelin.

f. *Natural History.* Dumer. Many. Desmarres. Dolomieu. Duhamel. Lefevre.

g. *Botany.* Lamarck. Desfontaines. Adanson. Jussieu. L'Héritier. Vauquelin.

h. *Anatomy.* Daubenton. Lapeyre. Tesson. Cuiver. Broussais. Richard.

i. *Medicine.* Desfosses. Sabatier. Portal. Hallé. Pelletan. Laffus.

k. *Veterinary science.* Thonin. Gilibert. Thesier. Cels. Parmentier. Huzard.

Second

Second Class.

a. *Analysis of Sensations.* Vernet.
Garat. Ginguene. Le Breton. De
Leyre. Cabanis.

b. *Morals.* Bar de St. Pierre. Mer-
cier. Gregoire. La Reveillere. La
Kanal. Negron.

c. *Legislation.* Darnau. Cambaceres.
Merlin de Douay. Pastoret. Garin de
Coulon. Baudou.

d. *Political Economy.* Sieyès. Crouze.
Latouche. Dupont. Lacure. Talleyrand.
Roderer.

e. *History.* L'Evêque. De Salle.
Raynal. Anquetil. Gaillard. Dacier.

g. *Geography.* Buache. Mentelle.
Reinhard. Fleurieu. Gosselin. Beau-
gainville.

Third Class.

a. *Grammar.* Sicard. Andrieux.
Villars. Lacroix. Domergue. Wailly.

b. *Ancient Languages.* Dufault. Bi-
taubé. Silvestre de Sacy. Dutheil.
Langlès. Selis.

c. *Poetry.* Le Brun. Chemier. De-
lille. Colin d'Harleville. Fontanès.
Ducis.

d. *Antiquities.* Dupuy. Monges.
Leblond. D. Le Roy. Ameilhon.
Camus.

e. *Painting.* David. Spacodonk.
Vien. Vincent. Renard. Taunay.

f. *Sculpture.* Houdon. Pajon. Ju-
lien. Monette. Dejoux.

g. *Architecture.* De Wailly. Gon-
doin. Paris. Boulée. Peyre. Re-
mond.

h. *Music.* Mehul. Gossec. Gretry.
Molé. Preville. Monvel.

The names in *italic* are those of members of the Council, either of Five Hundred, or of the Ancients. La Reveillere is one of the members of the Executive Directory.

For each class a particular part of the *Louvre* is appropriated. No one can be a member of two classes at the same time; but a member of one class may be present at the meetings of any other. Each class is to print, yearly, an account of its transactions.

Four times a year there are to be public meetings. On these occasions, the three classes meet together. At the end of each year, they are to give a circumstantial account to the legislative body, of the progress made in that year in the arts and sciences. The prizes given yearly by each class, are to be publicly notified at certain times. The sums requisite for the support of the institution, are to be decreed yearly by the legisla-

tive body, upon a requisition made by the Executive Directory.

The first forty-eight members were chosen by the Executive Directory, to whom the choice of the remaining members was confided. To the members, residuary in Paris, is reserved the choice both of the department and the foreign members. On a vacancy in any class, three candidates are named by the class for the choice of the body at large.

Each class is to have, at its place of meeting, a collection of the products, both of nature and art, and a library, according to its particular wants.

The regulations of the institutes, with respect to the times of meeting, and its employments, are to be drawn up by the body at large, and laid before the legislative assembly.

On the first of December, the COLLEGE ROYAL was again opened, under the name of the College of France. As many of the former professors have disappeared, the remaining members are to fill up their places, with the approbation of the Executive Directory. At the opening of the college, BOUCHAUD, formerly member of the Academy of Inscriptions, read, as Professor of the law of nations, the plan of his future lectures. PORTAL gave an account of the epidemic fever in the Vendée, and of the opening of the body of Lalande's nephew, who lost his life by this disease. LALANDE gave his History of Astronomy, for the year 1795, the plan of the new board of longitude, and a sketch of the plan to measure a meridional line from Dunkirk to Barcelona. RIVIERS, Professor of Hebrew, explained many places in Homer, which he esteemed as Hebrewists. CAUSSIN, Professor of Arabic, read a translation of a little Arabic poem, of the sixth century; and several other Professors read their essays on the parts of knowledge, or literature, in their respective branches.

Two great national institutions—THE MUSEUM of PAINTINGS, or Conservatory of the Arts, and THE LIBRARY, promise to be eminently beneficial to the world. Each of them has been greatly enriched by the acquisitions of the republic. The first, by a vast collection of paintings from Holland and the Low Countries, and continual contributions, promises to draw to Paris (as Italy formerly did) the artists of all nations. Several changes have been made in the national library. It is now under the direction

direction of a committee of six persons, with equal powers. DE PRAET has the care of the printed books. LANGLES the eastern manuscripts. DUTHIEL, the Greek and Latin manuscripts. LE GRAND D'AUSSEY, the manuscripts in modern languages. BARTHELEMY, the medals and antiques; and JOLY, the copper-plates.

From the decree of the legislative body, and the preparations in consequence of it, the French begin to flatter themselves, that they shall soon make a considerable progress in the eastern languages. According to this decree, a public school is to be erected in the national library, for the learning of the eastern languages, particularly of those which may be useful in political or commercial speculations. This school is to have the following masters: one for the ancient and modern Arabic; one for the Turkish and Tartarian; and another for Persian and Malayan. The teachers are to instruct their scholars, not only in the languages, but in the political and commercial relations, of the nations speaking those languages, to the French. Their instructions must be given in the French language, and be open to the inquiries of the committee for public instruction, to which are committed the erecting and superintendence of this school.

ON THE LONDON DOCKS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR proposed design being to make your *Miscellany* a repository of useful articles, as well as a work of entertainment, I flatter myself that the following observations will be considered as coming within the exact compass of your plan, and that they will, therefore, obtain a place in your next Number.

Whatever concerns the commerce of this country, deserves a very careful attention; and every project for relieving commerce from any of its embarrassments, or for giving it a new scope for exercise, should be regarded by an Englishman with an eye superior to all private considerations.

It will readily be admitted, I believe, on all hands, that the obstacles which have impeded the commercial interests of this kingdom, have been neither few in number, nor trifling in their magnitude. And yet we have seen a great

progressive increase in our trade under all its difficulties; nor, perhaps, was it ever in such a state of vigor as at the present moment, when so many formidable circumstances are combined against it. To account for this, we can resort to nothing else but the favourable situation of Britain, and to the manly spirit and persevering industry of her inhabitants.

Still it is a duty on all who are friends to their country, let their pursuits in life be what they may, to aid the interests of commerce, which are, in fact, the prime pillars of the state. The country will rise or fall with them. Partial distinctions, or advantages, therefore must, in common justice, sink beneath the weight of their influence or importance.

Feeling in this manner, I shall request the liberty, Mr. Editor, of occasionally noticing, through the channel of your very promising Publication, some of those improvements which are yet necessary to render the trade and navigation of Britain, perfect and complete.

At present, I shall take advantage of the topic of the moment, and offer a few remarks on the plan for forming wet docks at Wapping.

Every person who knows any thing of shipping, must be sensible, that the merchant has been long a heavy sufferer from the very bad accommodations afforded to his property, on the river Thames; at the same time, for those accommodations, bad as they are, he is under the necessity of paying more extravagantly, than in any port throughout the three Kingdoms. Worse quays are not to be found any where than those of London. They are not only narrow and ill-contrived, but they have not range enough along the shore for a tenth part of the trade that requires them. This does, indeed, give employ to a number of river craft, the proprietors of which, no doubt, find it to their interest to preserve the evil in its present state.

And when the merchants' property is landed, another description of persons find their interest in the evil that we deprecate. The calculation of the pillage on the quays, especially of the West-India produce, strikes even those with astonishment who are the most acquainted with the extent of our imports. The package of the sugars is, indeed, such as to lay that commodity more open to pilfer than most others.

I shall add to these primary grievances.

the exorbitant charges which are incurred, by ships lying at the chains or at the wharfs, and the material injuries sustained by them in their gear and boats, either by the necessity of frequent removing, by the constant driving up and down of such a quantity of large craft on the river, or by the interested maliciousness of individuals.

In all public evils, some men will find substantial benefit; and in reviewing those under our present notice, we shall clearly see, that the numbers who reap advantages from them, are very considerable. But the question is, "Are we to consider their interest, at the expense of the more respectable part of the community?" I fancy there can be but one answer to this question.

The next object is, What plan is to be adopted as a remedy for the grievances complained of?—One is offered, not an untried, or a mere speculative project, but plain and easy to be understood, that carries all its advantages on its face, and, what is more, that has been carried into full effect in various places, where the consequences have been more beneficial than even the most promising expectation could have suggested.

Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, but especially the two first, have proved the advantages of wet docks, in the most convincing manner. At two of those ports, great prejudices were at first formed against the improvement; and I remember, that, at Bristol, about twenty years ago, when the merchants purchased Champion's dock, the cry of the ignorant part of the inhabitants was exactly similar to that which is now to be heard in London. Instead, however, of their boding fears being realized, they have found benefits they could not have expected.

We are told, that the trade of London is to be removed. Is, then, Wapping at such a mighty distance from London, as to give the citizens just grounds for this fearful apprehension? Or can receptacles for about four hundred ships threaten the whole river Thames, up to London bridge, with desolation? It is really strange that people, who pretend to discernment, can be so infatuated as to credit such silly chimeras; or that men, however wedded to their interests, can hold them out for the credence of their fellow-citizens!

The quays and the river will not appear less supplied with ships, when these

docks are built, than they are at present; nor will the warehouses be left uncaged. There is trade enough to occupy the whole. It is true, some men may find a loss by this improvement; and so did copyists, in the invention of printing; and monks in the progress of the reformation.

Great stress is laid on the chartered rights of the City of London. Does the City of London, then, hold rights, that shall stand as a bar in the way of commercial improvement? Is the general trade of Great Britain to be cooped up within the pale of her chartered rights? Shall she, though the emporium of the realm, say to increasing trade, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther?"—Away with such pretences! Let such rights, if their claim is to proceed to such an extent, be swept away from the face of the earth! I am not an enemy to charters, but if they stand in the way of general interest, then I dare not say, what otherwise I would, *Ego pro patria*.

London has no right to prevent the improvement contended for. It is a design for the benefit of the whole kingdom. The merchants, throughout Britain, have a right that their property should be better secured in London, than it has hitherto been. If the present plan is calculated to obtain this security, it ought to receive no opposition from any quarter.

It may here be urged, that the city will accommodate the mercantile interests in her own way.

I ask, can the plan proposed by the corporation, be so beneficial as the one adopted by the merchants? I shall go farther, and venture to assert, that their plan goes only to a *partial* remedy, and that, too, but to an inconsiderable degree.

I am, Sir, your humble servant.

London, March 18, 1796.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE perused the First Number of the Monthly Magazine, with singular satisfaction; and as one object of the Work is to promote free enquiry, and liberal discussion, permit me to propose a *Query*, for the solution of that gentleman, who, when speaking of the Socinians, in the 37th page, says, "At present, they are a numerous and respectable body, and are daily increasing," when Dr. Priestley, in his Appeal

to the Professors of Christianity, published in 1792, says (p. 28), "The rational Dissenters, fancying they would be disgraced by the want of a learned ministry, are dwindling away almost every where." And Dr. Rees, in his funeral sermon for Dr. Kippis, says, "He (that is Dr. Kippis) often lamented the decline of our religious societies in general, and of his own congregation in particular."

Now, Mr. Editor, it appears to me, that Dr. Priestly, Dr. Kippis, and Dr. Rees, were as well acquainted with the state of Socinian congregations, as any gentleman in the kingdom. I am, therefore, inclined to think, for the present, that the clause in the Magazine, to which I have referred, escaped from the writer of that entertaining and interesting article, in a proxyism of zeal to serve a particular party. If I am mistaken, I hope that gentleman will forgive me, and rectify my judgment on this subject.

Wareham, March 15.

B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,

IN perusing the fourth volume of that valuable work, the *Memoirs of the Philosophical Society of Manchester*, I was so much pleased with the following meteorological observations, that I have been induced to make such a selection and abridgement of them, as I hope will suit your excellent Repository.—The few observations of my own, which I have occasionally interperfed, may not, perhaps, render the communication less acceptable to the bulk of your readers.

The mean height of the barometer at Liverpool, deduced from an average of twenty-five years, from 1768 to 1792, inclusive, is 29.74 inches; the greatest height, during that period, 30.95; the least 28.06; the greatest range 2.89, and the annual average range 1.96. The mean height, during the months of May, June, July, and August, was also greater than in any other four months, which cannot be imputed to the difference of the expansion in mercury, as this never exceeds .03 of an inch.

The mean height of the barometer at Dover, on an average of five years, from 1789 to 1793, inclusive, is 29.9 inches; the greatest height 30.95, the least 28.48; the greatest range 2.47, and the mean annual range 1.9.

At Middlewich, lat. 53°. 12'. the greatest height of the barometer, from 1768 to 1772, inclusive, was 31.; the least 28.; the greatest range 3, the mean annual range 1.94.

Mean annual height of the barometer, at Kendal, in the years 1792, 1793, 1794, was 29.759—29.81—29.793.

At Dumfries, the annual mean, for six years preceding 1793, was 29.7019. The mean for 1793, was 29.7518; greatest height 30.45, least 28.57; range 1.88.

At Keswick, the greatest height, in 1793, was 30.28, the least 28.33; mean 29.55, greatest range 1.95, mean monthly range 1.21.

Mean annual height at York, from an average of four years, ending 1774, is 29.7; greatest height, in 1774, was 30.75, least 28.6; greatest range 2.15; mean range 1.21.

An improvement has been made, by Captain Burton, of Ripon, by which the motions of the index of the barometer can be determined to the 200th part of an inch.

From observation on the thermometer, during twenty-five years, from 1768 to 1792, inclusive, it appears, that the mean heat at twelve o'clock, corresponded to 53° of Fahrenheit's; greatest heat to 86°, least to 21°; greatest range to 64°, mean annual range to 46°. Mean heat of the spring to 48°, of summer to 62°, of autumn to 60°, of winter to 44°. January being considered as the last of the winter months.

At Dover, the mean heat was calculated, from observations, during five years, from 1789 to 1793, parts of those years only inclusive, to correspond to 53°, greatest heat to 86°, the least to 16°, greatest range to 70°, mean annual range to 51°, mean heat of the spring to 38°, of summer to 52°, of autumn to 52°, of winter to 36°. The observations were made at eight o'clock in the morning, and four and ten afternoon. At Liverpool, they were made at noon; on a thermometer forty feet above high-water mark, in an open observatory at the top of the house: the situation of that at Dover is not mentioned; and so much depends on situation, that no just calculations can be formed, unless that is accurately described.

At Middlewich, from five years' observations, from 1768 to 1772 inclusive, the greatest heat corresponded to 78°, the least to 21°; greatest range to 57°, mean annual range to 49°; the thermometer

was kept in a room, without a fire in it, facing the north-east.

At Kendal, the mean heat calculated from the mean heat of every month, is the years 1793, 1794, corresponds to $47^{\circ} 874$.

At Dumfries, the mean heat in 1795, of spring, corresponded to $44^{\circ} 7489$, of summer to $52^{\circ} 2857$, of autumn, to $58^{\circ} 4868$, of winter, to $41^{\circ} 1463$.

From Dr. White's, and Mr. Welby's Observations, the mean annual heat at York corresponds to 49° , of spring to 42° , of summer to 63° , of autumn to 56° , of winter to 36° .

Before any stress can be laid upon observations of this kind, it will be necessary either to have a greater number of observations in each day, or a thermometer to tell the greatest and least height in the observer's absence. For the latter purpose, that invented by Mr. Six, of Canterbury, may be used with great advantage.

The mean annual quantity of rain falling at Liverpool, deducted from an average of eighteen years, ending with 1792, corresponds to 34,4268 inches. In the spring, the mean fall corresponds to 5,4739, in the summer to 9,0516, in autumn to 10,6889, in winter to 8,9025. The gage was placed at the top of a house, forty-one feet above the highest water-mark. Mean annual fall of rain at Dover, is estimated, from observations in five years, ending with 1793, to correspond to 37,52 inches. At Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the average of annual falls for seven years, commencing with 1777, corresponded to 27,339 inches. Medium for fifteen years, ending with 1792, corresponded to 27,865 inches.

As an easy way to calculate the fall of rain, a phial to receive it is recommended, graduated so as to express its weight in ounces and quarters, and a table is formed to compare the weight with the necessary height. It is presumed, that the instrument makers will not lose the hint; but, by having graduated phials for sale, afford to the curious already mode of determining the fall of rain in their respective abodes.

The state of the winds has been taken from a seemingly very accurate journal at Liverpool, made during twenty-five years, from 1768 to 1792, inclusive, from which it appears, that the annual mean of the north-easterly winds was 175 days, and their velocity $8\frac{1}{2}$; of the south-westerly winds, 170 days, and their velocity 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. An ingenious mode is given of estimating

the velocity of the wind. Let a person fasten a ship log-line about his waist, and having fixed to the end of a cross stick a kerchief, let him run with such speed, that the kerchief may fall flat on the stick, and consequently his velocity will be the same as that of the wind. At that time, let another person attend to the log-glass and line, and the rate of his running, and of the wind's motion may be determined.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE selected from Mr. Marth's Letters to Mr. Travis, a theorem on manuscripts, which seems to deserve your attention; and have also annexed the previous history of its origin and object.

The dispute on the famous text in the first epistle of St. John, has led the way to many curious questions on the validity of manuscripts, and the accuracy with which they were examined by the first editors of our Testaments. Mr. Marth, a learned divine, and mathematician of the university of Cambridge, about two years ago, returned to England, to publish the Translation of Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament; and, in the course of this work, upon consulting some manuscripts in the university library, he found in one the name of Vatablus, written at the beginning and end of the manuscript. This circumstance led him to the conjecture, that, as Vatable was the intimate friend of Stephens, this might have been one of the manuscripts used, in an edition of the Testament, by that celebrated printer. To satisfy himself on this head, he consulted the marginal references in Stephens's Testament, and found that one referred to by him, under the name of α , tallied almost exactly with the manuscript, by this comparison, now entitled to the name of Codex Vatabli. On this position, Mr. Travis put his negative, because, out of twenty-five singular readings of the α , it agreed, he said, with the Codex Vatabli only in twenty-four. On this point, the two disputants are now at issue. Mr. Marth brings strong arguments to prove, that Mr. Travis cannot shew cause for his assertion, that the α , and the Codex Vatabli did not agree in this twenty-fifth reading, and the learned world is in expectation of a reply from Mr. Travis, who,

by the singular indolence of the university, is now, and has for a considerable time been, in possession of the important manuscript.

Among other arguments used by Mr. Marsh, one is grounded on the mathematics, which, as its application is very extensive, may afford ample matter for speculation to many of your readers. Suppose, says he, that on collating p Greek manuscripts, m readings, A, B, C, D , &c. have been found in the manuscript N , and not one of them in any other manuscript; also n readings, A, B, Γ, Δ , &c. are in this manuscript N , each of which is to be found only in one other manuscript; further, if a third set of readings to the amount of r , is in the manuscript N , each of which is to be found in two other manuscripts only; and if we take a fourth set s , each of which is found in three other manuscripts only, if all these readings should be found in a manuscript many years afterwards, the probability that this manuscript is the identical manuscript from which the readings were taken, is, to the chance of its being a different manuscript, as $p^{m+n+r+s} + \&c. - 1$ to 1 .

$1^m. 2^n. 3^r. 4^s. \&c.$
When p manuscripts have been collated, and the reading A found in only one of them, which I will call N , there

will be, on coming to the $p+1$ manuscript, which I will call Δ , only one chance in favour of finding the reading A , and $p-1$ chances against it. Therefore, as the whole number of chances is p , the probability of finding the reading

A in the MS. Δ will be $\frac{1}{p}$, and the im-

probability of finding it will be $\frac{p-1}{p}$.

In like manner, the probability of finding in the MS. Δ , each of the other readings, B, C, D , &c. singly, will be

$\frac{1}{p}$. But if the probability of finding A

singly, be $\frac{1}{p}$, and of finding B singly, be

$\frac{1}{p}$, the probability of finding both A

and B in the MS. Δ will be $\frac{1}{p^2}$. For,

since the chance of finding both A and B is the same as the chance of finding B , when A is already found, it follows, that before A was found, the probability of finding both A and B , was only so much

of the probability of finding B , as is the probability of finding A ; that is, a p^2

part of $\frac{1}{p}$, or $\frac{1}{p^2}$. In like manner, it may

be shown, that the probability of finding

A, B , and C , is $\frac{1}{p^3}$, and that of finding

the whole set of readings, A, B, C, D ,

&c. ... (m), in the MS. Δ is $\frac{1}{p^m}$, or

$\frac{1}{p^m}$. Again, since each of the readings

A, B, Γ, Δ , &c. has been found in the

MS. N , and in only one other manu-

script, there will be, on coming to the

$p+1$ manuscript, or the MS. Δ , two

chances in favour of finding any one of

these readings, and $p-2$ against it. The

probability, therefore, of finding any

one of them singly in the MS. will be

$\frac{2}{p}$, and that of finding all the readings

A, B, Γ, Δ , &c. ... (n), will be $\frac{2^n}{p^n}$.

By a similar mode of reasoning, it may

be shown, that the probability of finding

the third set of readings in the MS. Δ ,

will be $\frac{3^r}{p^r}$, that of finding the fourth

set $\frac{4^s}{p^s}$, and so on. Consequently, the

probability of finding all the sets in the

MS. Δ will be $\frac{1^m. 2^n. 3^r. 4^s. \&c.}{p^{m+n+r+s} + \&c.}$, and

therefore the improbability will be

$1 - \frac{1^m. 2^n. 3^r. 4^s. \&c.}{p^{m+n+r+s} + \&c.}$, or

$\frac{p^{m+n+r+s} + \&c. - 1^m. 2^n. 3^r. 4^s. \&c.}{p^{m+n+r+s} + \&c.}$.

Hence the ratio of the improbability to

the probability will be that of p^{m+n+r}

$+ \&c. - 1^m. 2^n. 3^r. 4^s. \&c.$ to $1^m. 2^n.$

$3^r. 4^s. \&c.$ or $\frac{p^{m+n+r+s} + \&c.}{1^m. 2^n. 3^r. 4^s. \&c.} - 1$ to

1 . In this demonstration, it has been

hitherto supposed that N and Δ denote

two different manuscripts, and that they

are not merely two different marks of

one and the same manuscript. But if,

on this supposition, the improbability of

finding in the MS. Δ the readings $A, B,$

C, D , &c. A, B, Γ, Δ , &c. is such as

we have already seen, it necessarily fol-

lows, that if, on an examination of the

MS. Δ , these several sets of readings

should really be found in it, the sup-

position

position from which we set out is involved in this improbability. If, therefore, these several sets of readings be really found in the MS. \mathfrak{J} , the probability of its being the very same as the MS. \mathfrak{N} , or, in other words, that \mathfrak{N} and \mathfrak{J} , are only two different names of one and the same thing, is to the probability

of the contrary, as $\frac{p^m + p^{m-1} + p^{m-2} + \dots + p + 1}{1^m. 2^m. 3^m. 4^m. \&c.}$

— 1 to 1. Q. E. D.

Corollary 1. As the number of readings in any one set increases in arithmetical progression, the number of collated MSS. being given, the probability of again finding those readings in any one manuscript decreases in geometrical progression, of which the common ratio is the first term. For the probability of finding A in the MS. \mathfrak{J} , as appears from

the preceding demonstration, is $\frac{1}{p}$, that

of finding A and B , $\frac{1}{p^2}$, A , B , and C ,

$\frac{1}{p^3}$, &c.: again, the probability of finding

A , is $\frac{2}{p}$, that of finding A and B , is

$\frac{2^2}{p^2}$, of finding A , B , and C , $\frac{2^3}{p^3}$, and so on.

Corollary 2. The probability, therefore, that two supposed different manuscripts are one and the same, increases in geometrical progression, as the number of the readings of each set, in which they coincide, increases in arithmetical progression. This corollary immediately follows from the preceding: for whatever ratio expresses the probability of not finding these sets of readings in the MS. \mathfrak{J} , on the supposition that it is not the same with the MS. \mathfrak{N} , that same ratio will be transferred to the supposition itself, as soon as experience has determined that the expectation founded on that supposition is false.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading over the letter of A. Search, on the principles, taken for granted, in the present mode of finding the roots in equations of the higher dimensions, the discovery lately made in Germany, on some properties of *nothing*, came into my mind, which appeared to me to be as useful in the doctrine of

fluxions, as the other principles are in algebra. In a small mathematical treatise, printed at Munster, in the year 1793, under the title of *Testamen circa principia calculi, qui recepto nomine differentialis audit*, it is clearly proved, that nothing may be equal to something else besides unity. Thus, in England, our mathematicians are content with making nothing, divided by nothing, equal to unity: that is, $1-x$ divided by $1-x$, is equal to unity, when x is equal to one; but our author says, it may be equal, not only to unity, but to x , and to x^2 , and to x^3 , and to $2x$, and to $3x^2$; and I am very much inclined to believe him. For if nothing divided by nothing, can produce unity, I do not see why, in other circumstances, it may not generate any other quantity. The powers of *nothing*, believe me, Sir, are as great among the mathematicians, as those of *nobody* in every farm-house, in letting the pigs run into the garden, the cattle out of the marsh, and in many other actions with which people, used to rural affairs, are very well acquainted.

Besides, nothing divided by nothing, may clearly be equal to more than one quantity; for I have heard, I think, of some famous mathematician, a fellow too of the royal society, who has proved that one-half may be equal either to nothing or infinity; that is, one-half of a quantity is equal to one, either infinitely great or infinitely small. Who can doubt this, when it is set down upon paper, with all the formality of mathematical demonstration? So $1-x^2$ divided by $1-x^2$

$\frac{1+x}{1-x} \times \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{1+x+x^2+2x^2+x^3}{1+x+x^2+2x^2+x^3}$ &c.

multiplied into $1-2x+2x^2-2x^3+2x^4$, &c. in which you may see, with half an eye, that there is one infinite series multiplied into another; and the first infinite series, is evidently an infinitely great quantity, when x is equal to unity, and the other infinite series is equal to 0. The product, therefore, of the two series, is $1+2x$, multiplied into 0; but an infinitely great quantity multiplied into 0, is equal to 1; therefore $2x \times 0 = 1$, that

is, $\frac{1-x^2}{1-x} = 2$, and I have not the least

doubt of making $\frac{1-x^2}{1-x^2}$, when x is equal to one, equal to two hundred, or two thousand.

And now, Sir, if any of your readers should be tempted to think, that the demonstrations of the learned German, and our

our no less scientific philosophers, are sad trash, and mere nonsense, I shall not envy them their feelings, but, treating them as mathematical heretics, consign them to be suspended on the negative sign of the last term but one of an infinite series, there to do penance for an infinite number of years, till they have repented of their wicked errors.

I remain, Sir, your's,

March 10.

NO CONJURER.

NEW MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

To be answered in No. 3, the Magazine for April.

QUESTION V.—By *Adolescens*.

AT what time of the year 1796, in the latitude $51^{\circ} 31'$, will the apparent time of sun-rising exceed the true time by the greatest difference possible?

QUESTION VI.—By *Mr. J. Norb*.

It is required to cut a given cone through a given point in its side, by two planes, viz. the one cutting parallel to the base of the cone, and the other obliquely cutting both sides, so that the two sections may have equal areas?

QUESTION VII.—By *Mr. Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, of Yaxley, Hunts*.

Standing by the side of a canal, each bank of which was raised 8 feet above the surface of the water, I found the length of a cylindrical pole, standing in a vertical position upon the edge of the other bank, to be 18 feet; its diameter 4 inches, and its distance from me in an horizontal line, 10 yards:—What would be the dimensions of the image of the pole delineated on the unruffled surface of the water, as they appeared to me, allowing the height of my eyes above the top of the bank to be 5 feet?

N.B. We have received some answers to the questions proposed in the First Number of the Magazine, which shall be inserted in the next, or No. IV. And in general it is intended to insert the solutions of each set of questions in the Second Number after they shall be proposed, in order to allow more time for our distant correspondents to consider them.—It is expected that all such communications be *post paid*; and that they be sent to us, at latest, in the first week of the subsequent month.

ANECDOTES AND REMAINS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the communication of such of our readers as can assist us in these objects.]

ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE OF THE LATE DR. HORNE, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

GEORGE HORNE, D.D. late bishop of Norwich, was a divine, whose memory will be ever precious to the friends of virtue and mankind, for his suavity of temper, and attachment to religious duties; his ardent thirst after valuable knowledge, and pleasant manner of communicating the same, and his undeviating regularity in public and private life. He was born at Oatham, near Maidstone, in Kent, on the 1st of November, 1730. His father was rector of the Parish, and esteemed for his extensive fund of knowledge, and for his uprightness of character. He had, in his former years, been a tutor at Oxford. It was a favourite saying of his, that "*he had rather be a road-caster to a mountebank, than flatter any great man against the dictates of his*

conscience." This valuable clergyman devoted his time to the education of his children, and the regular performance of his professional engagements. How well he was compensated for his trouble, might be discerned from the progress made by his offspring in useful studies. He married the daughter of Bower Hendly, esq. by whom he had seven sons, and three daughters. His eldest son died very young; the subject of this article was the next. Samuel died much lamented in early life, a fellow of University College, Oxford. The youngest son was educated at Magdalen College, and is now rector of Oatham. The father of these pleasant plants, was remarkable for the mildness of his temper, a very distinguishing feature also in the character of the prelate; who was perfectly right, when, in his celebrated letter to Dr. Adam Smith, he observes of himself, "That he had in his composition a large proportion of that, which

which our inimitable Shakspeare styles 'the milk of human kindness;' and that he was ready, at all times, to praise, wherever he could do it in honour and conscience."

George, the subject of this memoir, was frequently awaked out of his sleep, by his father playing on a flute; a circumstance which might tend, perhaps, to give him that predilection for music, which he ever afterwards retained, and of which he spoke with such grateful sensations in his sermons, at the opening of the new organ in Canterbury cathedral. Under his father's tuition, he made a rapid progress in the acquisition of the Latin and Greek languages; a friend, however, recommended his being sent to school, lest he should be spoiled at home, from excess of parental fondness.

He was placed, accordingly, under the tuition of the Rev. Deodatus Bye, at Maidstone, a man of sound principles, and well versed in Greek and Hebrew literature. This gentleman, on examining his pupil, in astonishment at his proficiency, demanded wherefore he came to school, when he was rather qualified to leave the school? Under this preceptor, however, he stayed two years, and entered on the study of Hebrew, on the plan of Buxtorf, laying the foundation of that knowledge, which he afterwards built upon with such success. Whenever, indeed, the sources of Hebrew knowledge are diligently explored, that sacred, simple, and beautiful language, never fails to compensate the student for the trouble bestowed on the first application. He always spoke with expressions of profound esteem of his master—a duty which every one, from a principle of gratitude, will be inclined to perform, who has felt the good effects of tuition, in the perpetual spring of profitable literary entertainment. He was sent to the university when only fifteen years of age, an early period, generally speaking, but not too early in his case, considering the solid foundation he had previously laid. There was a competition for a vacant scholarship between him, and Mr. Hobson, and Mr. Jones. This contest ended, between him and the latter gentleman, in a close intimacy, which subsisted till the decease of the bishop.

At Oxford, he formed an acquaintance with men who have eminently distinguished themselves for various learning and correct conduct; among others, the present archbishop of Canterbury; the Hon. Ha-

milton, son of the earl of Orkney; Lord Hawkesbury; Mr (now Dr.) Hen. Martin Fairfax. Such was the effect of an amiable character, that on the sole recommendation of a senior fellow of the university, he was, without application on his part, elected a fellow of Magdalen College; an unexpected and honourable step, which paved the way to his future preferment. In this college, he afterwards contracted the closest intimacy with the following respectable personages—Dr. Hodges, author of *Elihu*—Mr. Holloway, rector of Middleton Stoner—the Rev. Mr. Weltnor, of Wendlebury (called Robertus Weldenburienfis, from his love of retirement and researches into antiquity)—Dr. Patten, head of All-souls—Dr. Wetherell, the present worthy master of University College, and dean of Hereford—Dr. Glasse, rector of Wantstead, *whose praise is in all the churches*—Mr. Hamilton, afterwards archdeacon of Raphoe, and who died in 1754—Rev. I. Auchmuty, son of the dean of Armagh—Mr. James Stillingfleet, grandson to the learned bishop of that name—Dr. G. Berkeley, son of the great bishop of Cloyne, prebend of Canterbury—Mr. Downing, prebendary of Ely—Rev. J. Whitaker, author of the History of Manchester, &c.—Mr. Forster, who published a quarto edition of the Hebrew Bible—and the ill-fated Dr. Dodd, a man of fine talents, to whose various labours, the scholar, the divine, and the man of taste, will ever be indebted.

During his residence at college, Mr. Horne, in conjunction with Dr. Wetherell, Dr. Fairfax, and another, applied himself to investigate the Hebrew *ibezata*; the results of which were afterwards transmitted to Mr. Parkhurst, to be inserted in his elaborate lexicon.

Mr. Horne also assisted his friend Mr. Jones, curate of Finedon, in publishing an Answer to the bishop of Clogher's Essay on Spirit.

Mr. Horne appears at this time, as well as throughout the whole of his life, to have been peculiarly attached to the perusal of some favourite writers, Lestley, Dr.

* This gentleman is greatly beloved in his college, and universally respected by those who know him. To a gentleman of his college, he pertinently hinted, on discovering improper treatment from some of the students, that, "his advancement in life was owing to a becoming submission to his superiors;" a lesson very proper to be attended to in this age.

Jackon,

Jackson (a writer not sufficiently known) and the truly eloquent Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Conner, whose writings, the more they are read, will be proportionately admired, containing a fund of useful knowledge, expressed in energetic terms.

With a mind so furnished, Mr. Horne was well qualified to take upon him the sacerdotal employment, and we find him accordingly ordained on Trinity Sunday, by the bishop of Oxford *. He preached his first sermon at Finedon, from Rev. xiv. 7. which he afterwards published.—Much of his time was, at this period, taken up in a controversy, with Dr. Sharpe of Durham, and with Dr. Kennicott, on his collection of MSS. for the Hebrew Bible—a controversy which, however, did not impair the friendship subsisting between them.

On July 25, 1755, Mr. Horne preached a sermon at Magdalen College, which gave rise to his "View of the Character of John the Baptist," a work favoured with a most flattering reception by the public. He published the first edition of his celebrated *Commentary on the Psalms* in 1776—a work which he was no less than twenty years in preparing, and of the merit of which, it is needless for us here to speak.

This great work was followed by his Letter to Dr. Adam Smith, containing some fine strokes of innocent pleasantry. The Letters on Infidelity are of so popular a nature, and yet so fraught with sound judgment, that they may be read with advantage at all times.

As a professor in the university, none excelled him in the firmness of his regimen; his strictness, however, was accompanied with such mildness and benignity, as rendered him at once beloved and feared. He took a degree of Doctor in Divinity, in 1767; in 1768, he was elected president of Magdalen College: in 1776, he was elected VICE-CHANCELLOR; in which office he continued four years, and executed his functions with the entire

approbation of all lovers of academical discipline. During the period of his vice-chancellorship, he published two volumes of Sermons.

In 1781, he was promoted to be DEAN of CANTERBURY, and for several years spent his time between discharging the duties of that office, and those of his presidency at Magdalen. There is scarcely any situation in the church of England, more agreeable to its possessor, than the deanery of Canterbury. Dr. Horne was eminently happy in this situation; and made every one about him happy also. He embraced every opportunity of promoting the welfare of the city where he resided, and particularly of the clergy within his district. During his continuance at Canterbury, he preached frequently, and published a Sermon, delivered to the gentlemen of the king's school, in which he descanted on the nature and advantages of wisdom *con amore*;—also another for the benefit of the Sunday-schools in that city; His last-published discourse at this place, was before the primate, at his primary visitation, adding thereto a strong recommendation of the study of several nervous writers on peculiar points, too long neglected.

On the translation of that eminent scholar, Dr. Bagot, to the see of St. Asaph, 1787, Dr. HORNE was promoted to the BISHOPRIC of NORWICH, which eminent station he would undoubtedly have filled with honour to himself, and advantage to his diocese, had Providence prolonged his life *.

The bishop, however, delivered a charge to his clergy, containing some striking observations on leading points of doctrine, then the subject of discussion, and interesting instructions for forming the ministerial character.

* The bishop affectingly observed one day to Mr. Jones (then one of his chaplains) when ascending the flight of steps before his palace, "*Alas! I am come to these steps at a time of life, when I can neither go up them nor down them with safety.*" How eager are we often to attain a desirable situation, which, when attained, what little satisfaction doth it afford us! Either our infirmities prevent us from enjoying it—the friends are dead with whom we hoped to have divided its comforts—or the duties of the station counterbalance the gratifications derived from it. Mr. Jones parted with him in August, 1791, pathetically remarking "That that moment will for ever dwell like a black spot upon the mind, in which we have the last sight of a beloved friend."

* There is a concise and simple energy in the prayer composed by him on that occasion: "May he who ordered Peter three times to feed his lambs, give me grace, knowledge, and skill, to watch and attend to the flock, which he purchased upon the cross, and to give rest to all those that are under the burden of sin or sorrow. With a firm, though humble confidence, do I purpose to go forth, not in my own strength, but in the strength of the Lord God, and may he prosper the work of my hands!"

His infirmities increasing, the bishop undertook a journey to Bath, for the benefit of his health, intending, on his recovery, to have published another volume of Sermons. On the road, however, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and departed this life on the 17th of January, 1792, in perfect tranquility of mind.

This learned and amiable prelate, filled with propriety every situation to which he gradually rose. His heart seemed fully bent on doing good to the utmost of his power. His sermons may be considered as an index of his mind, presenting an unaffected display of real knowledge, and holding out religion in the most inviting and agreeable point of view.

The topics of his discourses were generally interesting, and the historical ones particularly so. From his copious common-place book, it appears, that the bishop took considerable pains to collect the most acceptable information for his hearers, the best-adapted subjects for conversation, and matter the most likely to influence the character of young academics. It may be added, as an honourable trait in the character of this good man, than on his advancement to the see of Norwich, he resigned his deanery of Canterbury; and it is recorded, that he has not accumulated any fortune from his various lucrative employments, in the church and university.

He left behind him a widow, the daughter of Philip Burton, Esq. of Eltham, and three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Rev. Selby Hale, a respectable clergyman in Bedfordshire.

LIBRA.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

APPROVING, as I do, of the plan of your Monthly Publication, I cannot but wish that it may meet that success, which may, at the same time, answer your most sanguine expectations, and furnish literary and philosophical men with a convenient repository for fugitive pieces, or posthumous remains, and a respectable mode of ready communication with each other, in the course of their studies and enquiries. With a view to its encouragement, I now send you a copy of an original letter, in my possession, of the late celebrated Bishop Warburton; in which he lays down, for the use of his correspondent, then a young divine just

entering into holy orders, a plan for the regulation of his studies in divinity: and if I shall see, by its insertion in your next month's Magazine, that it has proved an acceptable communication, I will then send you a copy of another letter from the same learned writer, to the same young person, after he had taken orders, and in continuation of the same subject. I shall transcribe them literally; with exactly the same spelling, capital letters, and points, as I find in the originals. The Bishop's character for knowledge, and literature, is too well established to suffer diminution from these trifling slips of a hasty pen, in the ease and freedom of a private correspondence. The originals I received from the executor of the gentleman to whom they were written, who lately died, at an advanced age, Rector of Hardingham in Norfolk; and was himself eminent for learning, and for several valuable translations from the original Hebrew of the Old Testament.

March 20, 1796.

BIBLICUS.

Newarke, Sept. 26th, 1738.

SIR,

I REC^d your's of the 23d instant. You need make no apology for it. For you can engage my esteem no way so certainly as by manifesting your inclination to Learning, your disposition to seek for truth, and your desire of qualifying your self for the profession you are designed for.

'The Hebrew will be extream useful to you for a critical knowledge of the old Testament & of advantage for understanding the language of the New. I should recommend to your Leusden's Hebrew Bible as the most commodious for you. if you propose to set upon the language while you reside in Cambridge I suppose you will have a Master who will give you directions in the Elements of the tongue. If you do not, but intend to study it without, you will find the best directions in Le Clerk's *Ars Critica*. But a Grammar of Buxtorf, and Bithner's *Lyra* will be sufficient.

'In reading the New Testam^t you would do well to read the Gospels with Toinard's Harmony, and the Epistles of St Paul with Lock, the Revelations with Mede & St Is. Newton, and use Grotius & Hammond quite thro'. For a Lexicon, Leigh's *Critica Sacra* you will find very useful.

'In reading Modern Theological writers you would do well to begin with Burnet's *de fide & offic*: Christ: & Lock's reasonableness of Christianity.

Then

Then Limborg's Theology & Episcopius's Institutions. When you have got this view of the General Body of Theology, You may enter upon controversy. — Ag^t the Atheists the best books in their several kinds, are Cudworth's Int. System, & Mr. Baxter's Inquiry into the nature of the human Soul. Ag^t the Deists you may read the present B^p of Durham's 2 Answers to Collin's Grounds and Reasons, and Dean Connibere's answer to Tindal's Christ: as old as y^e Creat: Those two books of Collins and Tindal being the very fort and strength of Infidelity you will come at once into the grand principles of the Controversy. Ag^t the Jews you may read Limborg's *Amica collatio cum erudito Judæo* where you will see the two greatest champions of the 2 Religions engaged. Ag^t the Papists I need recommend no other to you than Chillingworth and ag^t the Presbyterians, than Hooker both of which are the most finished Master pieces.

When you have gone thus far if you would still enlarge your mind and put your foregoing studies to their utmost use. It would be proper for you to read those Books that treat of the Laws of Nature & Nations and those which tell you what a State is & what a Church. What are the privileges of Citizens & of y^e Members of Religious Communities. To begin at the foundation you may read Wollaston & Cumberland de *Legibus Naturæ*. Then proceed on to Grotius de *Jure Bel. & pac.* & Puffendorfa de *Jure Naturæ & gentium*. After that, Lock of Government & Stillingfleet's *Irenicum* & Puffendorf de *habitu Religionis Christianæ ad Vitam Civilem*. Then Locks Letters of Toleration, Bayle's *Commentaire Philosophique*, & Taylor's *Liberty of Prophecy*. You will be now qualified to go on, with profit, to the remaining part of your Theological Studies, and that is Ecclesiastical History. for that of the Catholic Church of the first ages you may read Mr. Le Clerk's *Hist. Eccles:* and for our own Reformation Burnet*. I imagined it was your desire to have your course of studies comprised in as narrow a compass as possible. I have done so. And when you have well studied these I think you will need few more on the same subject. All I have here recommended to you are master pieces in their several kinds. So that it would be worth your while to buy them. They alone will

make an excellent library. You see I have confined my self only to your questions which concern your Theological Studies only & that the general principles of them. But there are many other studies that it is necessary not to be ignorant of to judge soundly, in all points, of this. Be assured I shall be always ready to serve you being with much esteem

‘S^t your very humble Serv^t

‘W. WARBURTON.

‘I would not have you shew this letter to any one.

‘Puffendorf's *jus feciale Divinum* *.

‘To

‘M^r W. Green A. B.

‘of Clare-Hall in

‘Cambridge.’

ON NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the various kinds of literature, none affords more entertainment, and generally speaking, none is more extensively useful, than Biography. It is, in fact, essentially serviceable to every other. In the memoirs of a person eminently conspicuous, either as a scholar, a philosopher, a statesman, an artist, or as a warrior, the Biographer is necessarily called upon, to give a view of his peculiar pursuit; so that while we are reading the life of the man, we become better acquainted with the kind of study or employment for which he was distinguished. It has, indeed, been a fault of too many life-writers, to neglect noticing the science, for which the subject they have been treating was most eminently conspicuous. Thus the *Life of Chancellor Bacon*, by Mallet, contains no illustration of the philosophy of the period, or of the improvements which that great man made in it. This made an acute critic observe, with peculiar force, that if Mallet had written the *Life of the Duke of Marlborough*, as he was employed to do, he would have omitted all notice of tactics, and even the sieges and battles in which that general was engaged.

But the greatest defect to be lamented, is not so much the manner of life-writing, as the neglect with which the memory of so many deserving names has been treated. Numbers of very brilliant cha-

* I suppose the Bishop here to have written Burnet, but it being under the seal, only the top of the letter B is visible.

* This seems to have been intended to come in immediately after Stillingfleet's *Irenicum*: though it is in a distant part of the margin, and is without any note of reference.

rafters have been suffered to slip out of the world, without any record being set up, of what they were, and what they had done. This neglect is to be feelingly deplored.

When we read the labours of literary men, in particular, we are naturally desirous to know something of their manner of life, where they first drew the vital air, and what circumstances of fortune characterized their days. And yet of how few, comparatively speaking, can we enjoy this kind of satisfaction!

On looking over the names of the British authors and artists, I am really astonished and grieved at the great number, of whom no other memorial remains than the simple catalogue of their works.

It were, then, devoutly to be wished, that some inquisitive persons would take up this *desideratum*, and endeavour to fill up the numerous chasms in the Biographical History of Great Britain.

Though many might still escape all discovery, and be remembered no otherwise than as men, who deserved better attention from their cotemporaries, and

their immediate survivors, yet the application would be productive of some fruit with respect to others. Enquiries made on the spots where they were born, lived, or were buried, would be attended, we should suppose, with some information; and though that should be but scanty, it would be far better than total oblivion. By bringing forward even these scraps of intelligence, additional illustration might be given to characters and to circumstances. Besides, these informations might fall in the way of readers, possessed of some knowledge on the subject, who from the perusal, it is not unlikely, would be induced to contribute also their atoms of discovery.

I beg, therefore, Sir, to call the attention of your numerous readers, to the consideration of this interesting and entertaining subject; and hope, through the channel of your respectable Publication, that British Biography, in particular, will receive some additional and valuable materials.

I am, &c.

J. W.

London, March 18, 1796.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ADMIRALTY TELEGRAPH.

(With an Engraved Representation of the same.)

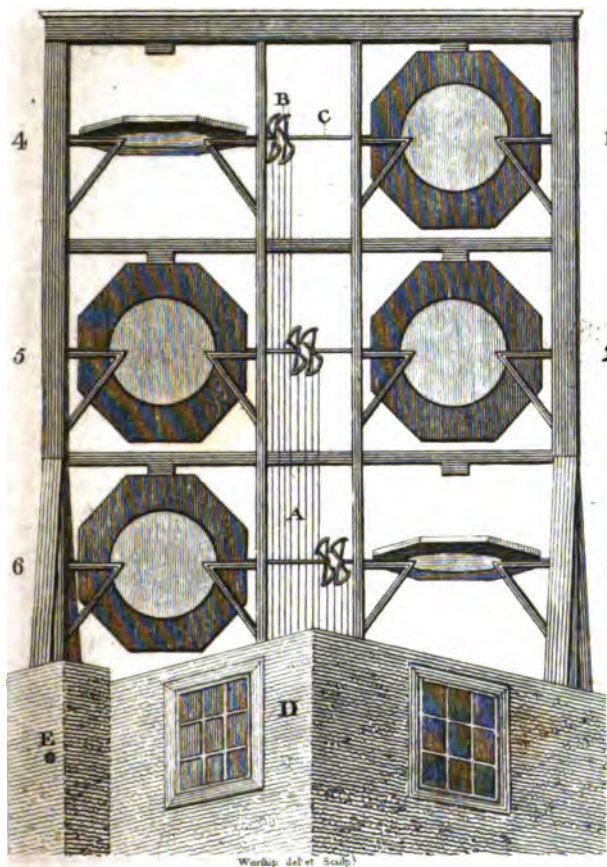
THE art of conveying intelligence from one place to another by signals is of very ancient date, and many of our hills still retain the name of the beacon-hills, from the signals, which used to be made upon them. Fire and smoke were by land the chief things employed; the fire by night, and the smoke by day: and within a very few years, signals made by them were very common amongst the smugglers on our coasts. In the navy, signals were, in general, made by the firing of cannon, or the position of colours on different parts of the ship. Sometimes the meaning of a signal is ascertained by the continuance or disappearance of fire and smoke in a particular place, or by the firing of a certain number of guns, or particular position of a colour; and in other cases the whole art of making signals is reduced to very easy principles. In the day-time, the smoke on a particular hill may give notice to an observer on the next hill, that a communication is to be made; he of course will answer it by smoke, to shew that he is upon his watch. The smoke will then disappear on both hills by a cover being placed over the fire, which, being taken off and put on again repeatedly,

will shew a succession of clouds of smoke, rising, at proper intervals, in the air. The observer notes the number of times that the smoke rises without a considerable interval, suppose three times, and he then writes down the number three: after an interval determined on by the parties, the smoke rises again, we will suppose four times; he writes down the number four, and has now the number 34 to communicate by signals to the next post. At night this is done by the successive appearance and disappearance of fire, or by the firing of cannon; and at sea, a colour placed on a particular part of the ship, may denote a number.

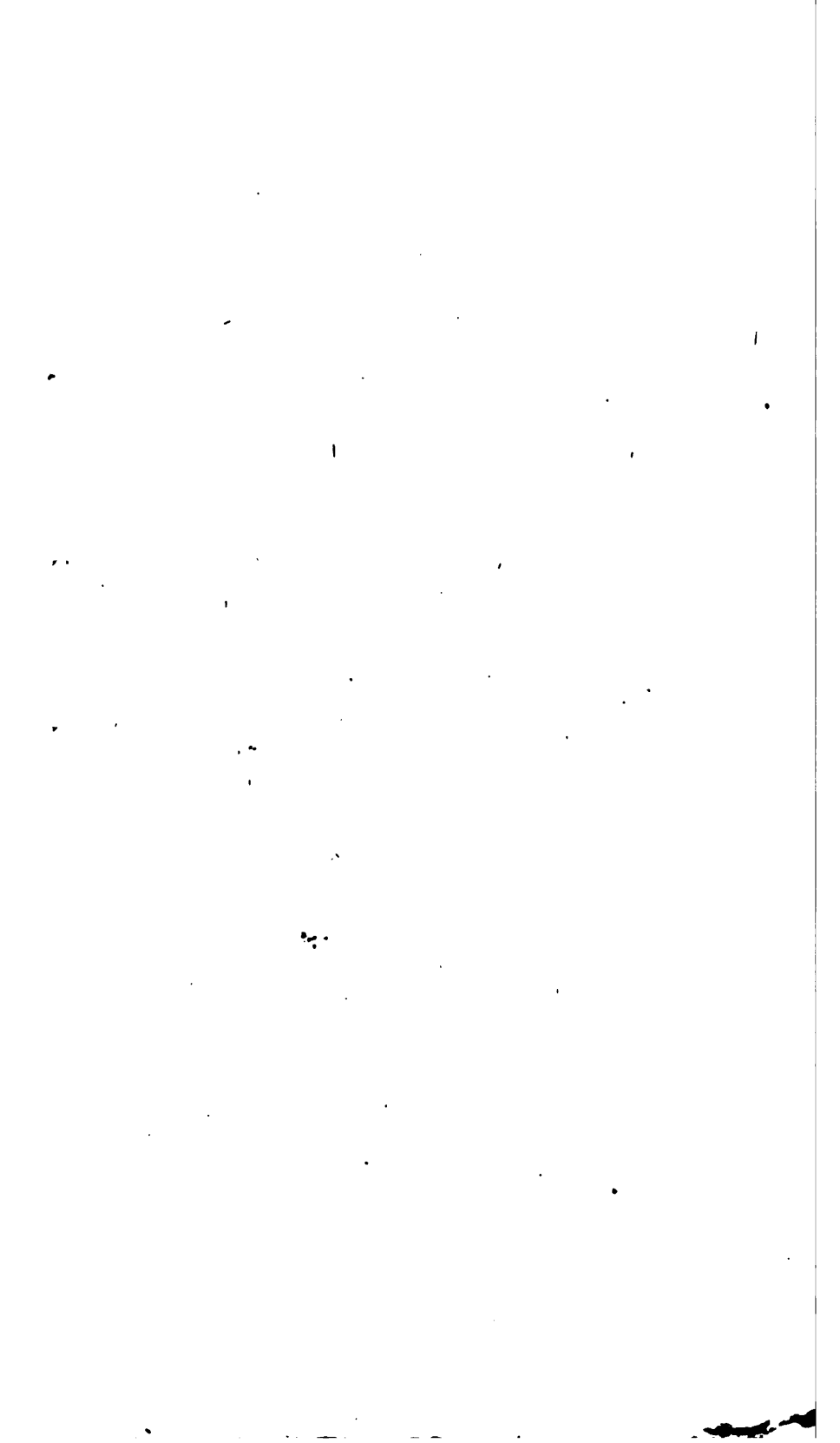
In making signals by numbers, it is supposed, that the persons at two remote places, have a sentence, or word, answering to every number which is to be denoted by these signals, and in that case, the last person who receives the signal has nothing to do but to refer to his book for the meaning of the signal made to him; or in the day-time at sea, the meaning of colours at different places, as ascertained by agreement. As the number denoted by the successive firing of guns, or appearance of smoke or fire, may, if it is a large number, be

liable

For the Monthly Magazine, N^o 2



*View of the **TELEGRAPH**
on the Admiralty.*



liable to mistake, a learned professor in Germany proposed to shorten the numbers employed, by using the quaternary instead of the decennary arithmetic. Thus, according to his system, the units were placed as in common arithmetic; a figure in the next place to the left hand was instead of a ten, or a multiple of ten, four, or a multiple of four, denoted by the figure; in the third place, the figure denoted a multiple of 4 or 16, and so on. Thus, to write down 95, he placed his figures thus, 1133, the three in the place of units denoted three; the next three denoted 3×4 , or 12; the next figure 1, denoted 4 or 16; the next figure 1, denoted 4 or 64; consequently 1133, in the quaternary arithmetic, was equivalent to 95 in the common arithmetic. The advantage gained by thus changing the figures, is this; in making the signal 95, there must be fourteen firings or appearances of smoke, which, in the other mode, is done by eight firings, consequently time is gained in the firings, and there is less danger of miscounting so small a number as three; and, in this arithmetic, a greater number never appears.

These numbers may also represent the letters of the alphabet, and thus words may be made, or the words of a dictionary may be numbered; and thus sentences may be communicated, from one person to another, by this mode of making signals.

There is an inconvenience attending the making of signals by numbers. The meaning of every number must be previously agreed on; and unless in the case of a dictionary, which has never been practised, if any thing new occurs, it cannot be communicated by the signals. To remedy this inconvenience, the French made use of a new mode, the invention of which they ascribe to themselves, but their pretensions to the merit of the discovery, may be justly called in question. By means of some upright poles and cross-bars, they had different figures for every letter in the alphabet, and others to mark abbreviations or words. These were placed at proper stations, and in the day-time were seen through telescopes, and the position of the bars at one place, was repeated through all the stations with wonderful celerity.

The advantages derived from this mode of communicating intelligence, was, like most other things, first laughed at, and then adopted, in England. Upon the admiralty, is erected a frame, not

like the poles and bars of the French, but with six moveable octagonal frames, by the change in the position of which, any letter may be made, and in certain positions a variety of things may be signified, according to the will of the persons at the two extreme posts, employed in making the signals. Thus one frame being in an horizontal position, and the others shut, or in a perpendicular situation, may denote the letter a; two frames only being in an horizontal position, may give the letter b; three in the same manner, the letter c, and so on. As there may be made as many changes with these frames, as with the same number of bells, the letters of the alphabet may be made with ease, and a sufficient number of signals may be formed for extraordinary purposes.

The annexed plate represents one of these signal-frames. The octagons marked, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, all move on an axis, are raised perpendicular, as 2, 3, 4, 5, and returned to their original station as 1, 6, by means of the ropes A fixed at the ends of the cross-bars B, which are attached to the extremities of the axes C, on which the octagons move; to each cross-bar, there are attached two ropes; one at each extremity: at one end to raise the octagon perpendicular, and at the other to return it: these ropes pass through the roof of the house into the room D, where persons are stationed continually to watch and work the machine. Similar frames are erected on a chain of posts, from London to Deal; and it is said, that administration by means of these signal-posts, obtained very early intelligence of the sailing of the Dutch fleet, and by the same mode conveyed its orders to the admiral in the Downs. That this may be done, we cannot doubt, in clear weather; but if there is a mist or fog in the heavens, there is an end to the observations, and it does not appear that they have any plan for repeating the signals at night. Mr. Northmore has, indeed, proposed a plan, which seems to be as easy in its construction and management, as by the present frames. He proposes to have Argand's lamps, placed in a proper manner, and by similar changes in their position, letters and other signals may be denoted. But, probably, before any attempt is made to bring night-signals into use, the admiralty will wish to be expert in the management, and convinced of the use, of the signal-frames upon their present construction.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE SNOW-DROP.

BY THE REV. JOHN BIDLAKE, OF PLYMOUTH.

CHILD of the wintry hour ! ah ! doom'd to trust

Thy tender beauties to inclement skies !

First off'ring of the year,

And harbinger of Spring !

Cradl'd in friendly greens, how pensive droops

Thy nodding head ! while in thy bathful eye,

As mournful of thy fate,

Hangs sad a pearly tear.

Companion of Adversity ! like thee,

To dangers rough consign'd the new-drop'd lamb,

With unstain'd fleece and soft,

Presses thy verdant bank.

Alas ! in this bad world, nor Innocence

Secures from biting Slander's pois'nous tooth,

Nor Gentleness itself,

Her virgin sister meek.

The temper mild, that knows not how to frown,

Nor of harsh rule the sceptre how to wield,

Is form'd to sink before

The boist'rous Passions rage.

Alas ! like thee poor injur'd Flavia bloom'd,

The sweetest bud of unspurious youth !

Like thee, all purity,

Like thee, to storms consign'd.

But ah ! she felt the rude un pitying breath

Of malice keener than the wintry winds ;

And shrank beneath the blast

That never, never spares.

Poor early victim of its pow'r, she sunk

Pitied, believ'd, and mourn'd, alas ! too late ;

Chill'd by the icy touch

And early foot of Death.

Oh ! as thy chaste, thy unassuming face

Shall deck the morning of the nascent year,

This wounded breast shall heave

With pangs of cureless grief ;

When painful Mem'ry tells how soon she fell,

And hapless pass'd, like thee, fair spotless flow'r !

Her little life, forlorn,

Amid the wilds of fate.

SONG TO STELLA.

BY THE REV. N. BULL, OF CHRIST COLL. CAMBRIDGE.

SAY, why that deep and frequent sigh
Heaves thy soft bosom, gentle fair ?

The tear that trembles in thine eye,

Ah ! flows it from the fount of care ?

Thou look'st, my love, like some fair flow'r,

Sinking beneath the dewy show'r.

Too well I guess thy secret woe ;

Thou weep'st to think, that one short day

May bid thy beauties cease to glow,

And pilfer every grace away :

'Tis this that melts thy tearful eyes,

And heaves thy tender breast with sighs.

Yet shall not all thy beauties fade

Beneath rough Time's austere controul ;

His keenest froits shall ne'er invade

The bright recesses of thy soul,

Wh ch, purer than the vestal flame,

For ever burns, and burns the same.

The following Lines were written to a Lady, who had a loose Tooth extracted, and fasten'd in again by drilling a hole through it, and passing two ligatures, by which it was tied to the tooth on each side.

DEAR Madam, tell an anxious friend,

What terms you live on with your Tooth :

I hope your jars are at an end ;

But still I wish to know the truth.

'Tis well you was alarm'd in time,

And took the hint, and look'd about :

He and his neighbours could not chime,

They threaten'd shortly to fall out.

He then shew'd signs of insurrection,

And some acquaintance had with Pain ;

But now he's drill'd—a just correction,

And to the ranks reduc'd again.

An action you commenc'd for trover,

And Bradley bade contention cease ;

He took him up, and bound him over,

And ty'd him down to keep the peace.

Then, left himself should gain no fame,

And you no profit from his labours ;

As further furies for the same,

Bound over both his next-door neighbours.

Now let him learn to prize his lot,

And try to keep within his tether ;

Let each old grievance be forgot,

And may you both long hold together.

New-street, Hanover-Square. J. R.

SKETCHES OF TWO CHARACTERS.

DRAWN FROM THE LIFE.

Jealous love lights his torch on the firebrands of the Furies.

BURKE.

Durum ; sed levius sit Patientia

Quiddid corrigere est nefas.

HOE.

AN EPIGRAM.

FAIR Rachel, as surely as I have got corn,

Made of Roger a cuckold complete !

On his head he now carries a huge pair of horns,

And I have got horns on my feet.

Tho' he knows at his anthers the people all stare,

High he carries unblushing his crest—

Fondly ogles his Rachel, at church, wake,

And fair,

Thanking God that of wives she's the best.

O'er his dear faithless rib, while he is so sweet,

With mute curses my pains I express ;

And in-nice fitted shoes I tight buckle my feet,

That none may my infirmity guess.

OLD SQUARE TOLL.

Gloster Coffee-house, March 10, 1796.

A CLIFF.

A GLEE,
SUNG AT THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE-
MASSONS, AT SOMERSET-HOUSE.

[The following GLEE is written by a person who is not a Mason, and who, disapproving their bond of secrecy, is of course a stranger to their convivial meetings. All he knows of the society is from a well-written publication, entitled, *Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Preston. From this he collected, that the Society of Free-Masons is an ancient, benevolent, and, with the exception of the bond of union, a respectable and liberal body. The Glee, therefore, was accommodated to the genius of their meetings, and was written to oblige a young Mason, and most ingenious composer of music, who is likely to arrive at great eminence in his profession.]

Written By G. DYER.

Set to Music by R. SPOFFORTH.

LIGHTLY, o'er the village-green
Blue-eyed Fairies sport unseen,
Round and round in circles gay;
Then at cock-crow flit away.
Thus, 'tis said, tho' mortal eye
Their merry freaks could never spy,
Elves for mortals liſp the prayer,
Elves are guardians of the fair:
Thus, like elves in mystic ring,
Merry Maſons drink and ſing.

Come, then, Brothers, lead along
Social rights, and mystic ſong;
Tho' nor Madam, Miſs, or Belſ,
Could our myſt'ries ever gueſs;
Nor could ever learn'd Divine
Sacred Maſonry define,
Round our order cloſe we bind
Laws of love to all mankind:
Thus like elves in myſtic ring,
Merry Maſons drink and ſing.

Health, then, to each honeſt man,
Friends to the Maſonic plan!
Leaving Parſons grave to blunder,
Leaving Ladies fair to wonder,
Leaving Thomas ſtill to lie,
Leaving Betty ſtill to ſpy,
Round and round we puſh our glaſs,
Round and round each toaſts his laſs:
Thus, like elves in myſtic ring,
Merry Maſons drink and ſing.

ELEGY, TO A RED-BREAST.

BY MR. MARSH.

*Interd, dum fata ſinuunt, jungamas amores,
Jam veniet ſenebris mors adoptera caput.*

TIBUL. EL. I. l. 1.

SWEET bird! that cheereſt with thy ſimple
ſong
The ſilent glooms of winter's dreary reign;
Ah! yet awhile that pretty note prolong,
Perchance my Delia liſtens to thy ſtrain.

And let it ſteal into that gentle breaſt,
Thy little ſtrains that gentle breaſt will move;
Dear is the bird, that ſings of pity beſt
To her who only is a ſou to love.

Then ſing, how ſoon the vernal beauties fade,
By ruthleſs ſtorms their rip'ning bloſſoms
torn;

In vain the woos, amid the gathering ſhade,
The gales of evening, or the dews of morn:

How life's ſtern winter like the winds ſhall rage,
Like them will riot on her roſy charms:
Then bid her, if ſhe fears the blaſt of age,
To ſeek a ſhelter in her lover's arms.

So ſhall repeated gifts of fruits and flowers
Reward the ſervice of thy tuneful tongue;
My pious care ſhall watch thy wintry hours,
My Delia's fondneſs guard thy callow young,

So ſhall thy ſimple warblings charm the grove;
For Venus' ſelf her guardian aid ſhall lend:
And the ſweet bird, whoſe carols favour'd love,
In grateful love ſhall ever find a friend.

Then tell her, that her true-love ne'er ſhall fail,
Till mute his tongue, in death his boſom cold;
Thy ſong perchance may ſpeak a tenderer tale,
But ah! a truer never yet was told.
Temple, March 2.

LENORA.

A BALLAD, FROM BÜRGER.

[The following tranſlation (made ſome
years ſince) of a celebrated piece, of
which other verſions have appeared,
and are now on the point of appearing,
poſſeſſes ſo much peculiar and intrinsic
merit, that we are truly happy in be-
ing permitted to preſent it to our
Readers.]

AT break of day, with frightful dreams
Lenora ſtruggled ſore:
My William, art thou ſlain, ſay'd ſhe,
Or doſt thou love no more?

He went abroad with Richard's hoſt,
The Paynim ſoes to quell;
But he no word to her had writt,
An he were ſick or well.

With ſowne of trump and beat of drum,
His fellow ſoldyers come;
Their helmes bydeckt with oaken boughs,
They ſeek their long'd-for home.

And ev'ry roade, and ev'ry lane,
Was full of old and young,
To gaze at the rejoicing band,
To hail with gladſome tounge.

“Thank God!” their wives and children ſaide,
“Welcome!” the brides did ſaye:
But greet or kiſs Lenora gave
To none upon that daye.

She aſke of all the paſſing traine,
For him ſhe wiſht to ſee;
But none of all the paſſing traine
Could tell if lived hee.

And when the foldyers all were bye,
She tore her raven haire,
And cast herself upon the growne
In furious despaire.

Her mother ran and lyfte her up,
And clasped in her arme,
"My child, my child, what dost thou ail?
God shield thy life from harm!"

"O mother, mother! William's gone!
What's all befide to me?
There is no mercy, sure, above!
All, all were spar'd but hee!"

10 "Kneel downe, thy paternoster saye,
'Twill calme thy troubled spright:
The Lord is wyse, the Lord is good;
What hee hath done is right."

"O mother, mother! say not so;
Most cruel is my fate:
I prayde, and prayde; but watte away! d'
'Tis now, alas! too late."

"Our Heavenly Father, if we praye,
Will help a suffering childe:
Go take the holy sacrament;
So shall thy grief grow milde."

"O mother, what I feel within,
No sacrament can staye;
No sacrament can teche the dead
To bear the sight of daye."

"May be, among the heathen folk
Thy William false doth prove,
And puts away his faith and troth,
And takes another love."

15 Then wherefore sorrow for his loss?
Thy moans are all in vain:
And when his soul and body parte,
His falsehode brings him paine."

"O mother, mother! gone is gone;
My hope is all forlorne;
The grave mie on ye safe-guarde is—
O, had I ne'er been borne!

Go out, go out, my lampe of life;
In grislie darknes die:
There is no mercye, sure, above!
For ever I shall me lie."

"Almighty God! O do not judge
My poor unhappy childe;
She knows not what her lips pronounce,
Her anguish makes her wilde.

My girl, forget thine earthly woe,
And think on God and blis;
For so, at least, shall not thy soule
Its heavenly bridegroom miss."

20 "O mo her, mother! what is blisse;
And what the fiend is celle?
With him his heaven ary where;
Without my William, helie.

"Go out, go out, my lamp of life;
In endless darknes die:
Without him I must loathe the earth,
Without him him seeme the skye."

And so despaire did rave and rage
Athwarte her boiling veins;
Against the Providence of God
She hurld her impious strains.

She bet her breaſte, and wrung her hands,
And rolld her tearlesse eye,
From rife of morne, till the pale stars
Again did freeke the skye.

When harken! abroad she heard the trampe
Of nimble-boofed steed;
She heard a knight with clank alight,
And climb the staire in speede.

25 And soon she heard a tinkling hande,
That twinkled at the pin;
And thro' her door, that open'd not,
These words were breathed in.

"What! what ho! thy dore undoe;
Art watching or asleepe?
My love, dost yet remember mee,
And dost thou laugh or weep?"

"Ah! William here so late at night!
Oh! I have watchte and wak'd;
Whence dost thou come? For thy return
My herte has feare ak'd."

"At midnight only we may ride;
I come o'er land and sea:
I mounted late, but soone I go;
Aryse, and come with me."

"O William, enter first my bowre,
And give me one embrace:
The blasts athwarte the hawthorne blis;
Awayte a little space."

30 "Tho' blasts athwarte the hawthorne blis,
I may not harbour here;
My spurre is sharpe, my courser pawes,
My houre of sighte is nere.

All as thou lyest upon thy couch,
Aryse, and mount behinde;
To-night we'll ride a thousand miles,
The bridal bed to finde."

"How, ride to-night a thousand miles?
Thy love thou dost bemocke:
Eleven is the stroke that still
Rings on within the clocke."

"Looke up; the moone is bright, and we
Outstride the earthlie men:
I'll take thee to the bridal bed,
And night shall end but then."

"And where is, then, thy house and home;
And where thy bridal bed?"
"Tis narrow, silent, chilly, dark;
Far hence I rest my head."

35 "And is there any room for mee,
Wherein that I may crepe?"
"There's room enough for thee and mee,
Wherein that we may sleepe."

All as thou lyest upon thy couch,
Aryse, no longer stop;
The wedding guests thy coming waite,
The chamber dore is ope."

All in her buske, as there she lay,
Upon his horse she sprung;
And with her lilly hands so pale
About her William clung.

And hurry-skurry forth they goe,
Unheeding wet or drye;
And horse and rider snort and blowe,
And sparkling pebbles flye.

How swift the flood, the mead, the wood,
Aright, aleft, are gone!
The bridges thunder as they pass,
But earthlie sownes is none.

Tramp, tramp, across the land they speed;
Splash, splash, across the see:
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace;
Dost feare to ride with mee?"

The moone is bryghte, and blue the nyghte;
Dost quake the blast to stem?
Dost shudder, mayde, to seeke the dead?"
"No, no, but what of them?"

How glumlie sownes yon dirgye song!
Night-ravens flappe the wing.
What knell doth slowlie toll ding dong?
The palmes of death who sing?

It creeps, the swarthie funeral traine,
The corse is onn the beere;
Like croke of rodes from lonely moores,
The chaunt doth meet the eere."

"Go, bear her corse when midnight's past,
With song, and tear, and wayle;
I've gott my wife, I take her home,
My howre of wedlocke hayl.

Lead forth, O clarke, the chaunting quire,
To swell our nuptial song:
Come, preste, and reade the blessing soone;
For bed, for bed we long."

They heede is calle, and hust the sowne;
The biere was scene no more:
And followde him ore feeld and flood
Yet faster than before.

Halloo! halloo! away they goe,
Unheeding wet or drye;
And horse and rider snort and blowe,
And sparkling pebbles flye.

How swift the hill, how swift the dale,
Aright, aleft, are gone!
By hedge and tree, by thorpe and towne,
They gallop, gallop on.

Tramp, tramp, across the land they speede;
Splash, splash, across the see:
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace;
Dost feare to ride with me?"

Look up, look up, an airy crewe
In roundel daunces reele:
The moone is bryghte, and blue the nyghte,
Mayt dimlie see them wheele.

Come to, come to, ye gossie crew,
Come to, and follow mee,
And daunce for us the wedding daunce,
When we in bed shall be."

And brush, brush, brush, the gossie crew
Come wheeling ore their heads,
All rustling like the wither'd leaves
That wyde the whirlwind spreads.

Halloo! halloo! away they goe,
Unheeding wet or drye;
And horse and rider snort and blowe,
And sparkling pebbles flye.

And all that in the moonshyne lay,
Behynde them fled asfar;
And backward scudded overhead
The skye and every star.

Tramp, tramp, across the land they speede;
Splash, splash, across the see:
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace;
Dost feare to ride with me?"

I weene the cock prepares to crowe;
The fand will soon be runne:
I snuff the earlie morning aire;
Downe, downe! our work is done.

The dead, the dead can ryde apace;
Oure wed-bed here is fit:
Our race is ridde, oure journey ore,
Our endless union knit."

And lo! an yren-grated grate
Soon biggens to their viewe:
He crackte his whyppe; the clangyng boltes,
The doores afunder fiewe.

They pass, and 'twas on graves they trode;
"Tis hither we are bounde:"
And many a tombstone gossie white
Lay inn the moonshyne round.

And when hee from his steede alytte,
His armour, black as cinder,
Did moulder, moulder all awaye,
As were it made of tinder.

His head became a naked skull;
Nor haire nor eyne had hee;
His body grew a skeleton,
Whilome so blythe of ble.

And att his dry and boney heele
No spur was left to be;
And inn his witherde hand you might
The scythe and hour-glassie see.

And lo! his steede did thin to smoke,
And charnel fires outbreath;
And pal'd, and bleach'd, then vanish quite
The mayde from underneath.

And hollow howlings hung in aire,
And shrekes from vaults arose.
Then knew the mayde the mighte no more
Her living eyes unclose.

But onward to the judgment seat,
Thro' myfte and moonlight dreame,
The gossie crewe, their flyghte persawe,
And hollowe inn her eare:—

"Be patient, tho' thyne herte should break,
Arrayne not Heven's decrees;
Thou nowe art of thie bodie refs,
Thie soule forgiven bee!"

For a particular account of Bürger, see p. 117.

T

A COR.

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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RELIGIOUS Excursions, a Lent Sermon, by an *Orthodox British Protestant*, 1s. Johnson.

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The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, called the Magnificent; containing some account of the political State of Italy, and of the rise of Letters and of Arts in Europe in the 15th Century, by Mr. Refae, 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards. Edwards.

Chronological Tables, beginning with the reign of Solomon and ending with the death of Alexander the Great, by the late T. Falconer, Esq. of Chester, 25s. Cadell and Co.

An accurate and impartial Narrative of the War, by an Officer of the Guards, 2 vols. 10s. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

The Practice of the Court of Chancery, by W. Parker, 2 vols. 16s. Butterworth.

The Law of Evidence by Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, considerably enlarged by Capel Lofft, vol. 3 and 4, 18s. Longman.

A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, by a *Magistrate*, 6s. Dilly.

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The History of Two Acts, entitled, An Act for the Safety and Preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government, against Treasonable and Seditious Practices and Attempts; and for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies, including the Proceedings

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State of the Finances, and Resources of the French Republic, to March 1, 1796; by Francis D'Ivernois, Esq. 2s. 6d. Debreit.

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Some Cautions to those who are chosen Members in the ensuing Parliament, by the late Marquis of Elibank, printed in the year 1699, and now reprinted, 1s. Jordan.

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Political State of Europe in the beginning of the year 1796; or Thoughts on the Means of shortly procuring a solid Pacification, by M. de Calonne, 5s. Translated by D. de St. Quentin, M. A. Debreit.

Measure for Measure, addressed to Sir R. Hill, M. P. for Salop. Eddowes.

MISCELLANIES.

A Letter to F. Annelley, Esq. M. P. by the Rev. A. Gray, 6d. D. 1s. Richardson.

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N. B. *Authors who wish for a particular notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies of the same to the Proprietor.*

NOTICES OF WORKS IN HAND.

THE Lectures of Dr. HAY, Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, and late Norrison Professor there, are printing at the University press, in 5 vols. 8vo.

Mr. CARLISLE's Translation of some Odes and little Poems from the Arabic is expected soon to make its appearance. The Arabic is to be printed on one, and the English translation on the other side of the page. The Translator, a few years ago, published a small historical work, with the Arabic on one side, and a Latin translation on the other side of the page, which of course has met with very few readers. When he has finished his poetical amusements, we shall be glad to receive some solid information from the pen of this gentleman, on the learning of the Arabians in the middle ages, a branch of knowledge very defective in this country.

The Rev. Mr. BIDLAKE, of Plymouth, is about to publish, by subscription, a poem in blank-verse, to be entitled "THE SEA."

Sir BROOKS BOOTHBY has a volume

of Poetry in the press of Bulmer, under the title of "*The Sorrows of Penelope*."

Dr. ARNOLD, of Leicester, is preparing a new and elegant edition of his work "*On Infamy*." The former edition has long been out of print, and is now become very scarce.

The remaining volumes of Mr. HOLCROFT's HUGH TREVOR are, we understand, in a state of forwardness.

Sir F. M. EDEN has announced his work on the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Poor Laws, as speedily to be published in two vols. 4to.

Mr. BENNANT's History of the Parish of Whiteford, his residence in Flintshire, decorated with some beautiful plates, by Angus, is expected to appear in the course of the present month.

Dr. WATKINS will speedily publish a volume of Essays, Moral and Literary.

Mr. COXE, author of Travels in Switzerland, Russia, &c. is engaged in the arrangement of the Walpole and Townshend State Papers for publication.

It is the *Occasional Tracts*, and not the *Works*, of the Rev. Dr. TOWERS, which are speedily to be published in three volumes.

A copy of the MS. found in the ruins of Herculaneum, and published by order of his Sicilian Majesty, is now lodged, we understand, in the library of Christ Church, Oxford. We cannot doubt that some of the learned of that place will examine accurately the work, and if they do not favour the public with a translation of it, will at least shew, from his oldest specimen of writing, the difference, if any, between the written characters of this manuscript, and those we have of a much later date. Our readers will easily conceive the difficulty there must have been in reading this manuscript, by considering, that the finest instruments were necessary in gathering up every fragment, and placing it in its proper order on glued paper.

Messrs. BOYDELLS have given notice, that the splendid Print of the Death of Major Pierfon, engraved by Mr. Heath, from the capital picture of Mr. Copley, will be ready for delivery to the subscribers by the latter end of May. It is worthy of notice as a circumstance unparalleled in the history of the fine arts, that by the time this print is published, it will have cost Messrs. Boydells the enormous sum of five thousand pounds!

From Ireland, we learn, that the spirit of literary improvement is making a rapid progress there, notwithstanding the actual

tional habits of volatility and conviviality. The ROYAL ACADEMY is represented as having had a great share in promoting this desirable effect. Under its auspices, the Irish language has been diligently explored; and several works, supposed to contain valuable records of ancient literature, are now in the course of translation.

A work, by SIR LAWRENCE PARSONS, recommending the study of the Irish Language, is daily expected to make its appearance. The author endeavours to show, from the intercourse that subsisted between the literati of Ireland and of the rest of Europe at an early age, the great utility of an examination of the Irish Annals that are to be found scattered in the libraries of different monasteries of the continent.

Dr. YOUNG, the Professor of Natural Philosophy in Trinity College, Dublin, has just brought to a conclusion a work which has employed him for several years. The purport of it is to clear up the many and great difficulties to be found in the mathematical parts of Newton's Principia, and to free that inestimable performance from the learned lumber which the pedantic labours of the Jesuit commentators have heaped upon it. In the course of this valuable comment, some new and ingenious theories are introduced.

The Rev. Mr. MAGEE, Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, who has been appointed to deliver the public lectures on the Evidences of Christianity in that college, has chosen for his topic the Proof from Prophecy, and has made what he conceives an important discovery, which may tend to settle the controversy relative to the seventy weeks of Daniel. His discourses, which are to be published, will probably contain matter enough, with the necessary supplements and authorities, to fill two octavo volumes.

A splendid and correct edition of Seneca's Works is announced in Germany. It is to make its appearance at Easter, 1798. FESSLER and FISCHER have collated a variety of manuscripts and printed editions for this purpose. Of the manuscripts two are of the ninth century, one of the tenth, four of the eleventh, three of the twelfth, thirty of the thirteenth, twelve of the fourteenth, and four of the fifteenth. The editor KOHN, of Breslaw, makes the most splendid assurances, that the lovers of classical literature shall receive every gratification from this edition which fine paper, fine printing, and the best talents in Germany can procure.

NEW MUSIC.

THE Lock and Key, performed at Covent-Garden, composed and selected by Mr. Shield; the words by P. Hoare, Esq. 8s. Prestons.

The Music of this piece is in the usual excellent style of Mr. Shield. Had the Dramatic part been executed with equal merit, it would doubtless have been a much greater favourite with the public.

Six Select Pieces for the Piano Forte, from Giordani, with Six Preludes, by Haigh, 4s. Prestons.

Six Canzonets for the Voice and Piano Forte, by Sig. Giordani, 5s. Prestons.

The works of this master are so well known, that we need say little to the musical reader in regard to the present publication.

Nel lasciarti amato bene, the favourite Rondo, sung by Rosselli; the music by Sig. Andriozzi, 2s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

The repeated p'a'idits, when this song is performed at the Opera, are the best testimony we can give of its general merit.

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The foregoing are equal, if not superior, to most of the compositions of these masters, whose works are already well known to the public.

Hoberecht's Sonatas, Op. 8, 7s. 6d. with accompaniments for Violin and Violoncello, Longman and Broderip.

These Sonatas are written in a very familiar manner, very useful for scholars.

Masi's Sonatas, with an accompaniment for the Violin, 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Sig. Masi is lately arrived from Italy. These Sonatas, as a specimen of his abilities, warrant the expectation that he will rank among the first of our modern composers.

A Collection of Songs, from the Mysteries of Udolpho; the Music by Mr. Percy.

Mrs. Radcliff's excellent Novel, whence these songs are taken, has long been a favourite, and is well known to the public. We have only to add, that Mr. Percy has done her poetry great justice in the publication before us.

LAW

LAW REPORTS.

ROBBERY, UNDER PRETENCE OF A
MOCK AUCTION.

IN last January sessions, Nathaniel Wood and James Knowland were indicted for a capital offence, in assaulting Sarah Wilson, putting her in fear, and taking from her one shilling.

It appeared, that Knowland was the master of a shop, near Temple Bar, which was used as an auction-room, and that Wood was stationed at the door to invite passengers to go in and bid for the articles exposed to sale. The prosecutrix passing near the door of this shop was stopped by Wood, who insisted on her going in; on her refusal, he pushed her within the door, and forced her forward to a table where lay some knives and forks. There were about twenty persons in the shop, among whom was Knowland at a little distance on her left, but near enough to hear what passed; she was desired by a young man, to look at the knives and forks, and told, she must bid for them before she could be at liberty; she protested, in vain, that she wanted nothing, and attempting to go, was surrounded by the company, who told her, she should not obtain her liberty till she should bid something; under the impression of fear, and the desire of liberty, she bade sixpence.—She then turned about, and attempting to go to the door, was stopped by Knowland and another. The auctioneer immediately knocked down the knives and forks at 14s. 6d. Knowland told her they were her's, and he must have the money for them; that if she could not pay the whole, she must leave a bundle she had with her, or half a guinea, till she should send for them. On her refusing to comply, Knowland called for a constable, and said he would have her taken to Bow-street, and then sent to Newgate.—Wood came in with a pretended constable; and Knowland had then one hand on her shoulder, and the other on her bundle. On her appealing to the constable, the latter told her she must go with him, or pay a shilling; she paid the shilling, and was permitted to go.—“I gave the shilling,” said she, “from bodily fear of going to prison, and in the hope of obtaining my liberty.”

Two questions arose in this case; 1st, Whether there was a conspiracy between the prisoners and the pretended constable?

and 2dly, Whether the fear under which the prosecutrix parted with the shilling, was such, as to constitute an extortion of money under it, a Robbery?

The judge * said, it had never been decided that the fear produced by a threat of imprisonment, was sufficient to constitute the crime of robbery; and that if the jury were of opinion that there was a combination, they must find the prisoners guilty; and it would be for the consideration of the twelve judges, whether the case came under the law of robbery.—The jury found both prisoners guilty; and being asked their reasons by the judge, said, they thought there was a combination, and that Knowland's having one hand on the shoulder of the prosecutrix, and the other on her bundle, while he threatened to send her to Newgate, had put her in bodily fear, and she could not know to what extent the violence might have been carried.—The judge said he would take their verdict generally, with the reference to the twelve judges.

PLEA OF AUTREPOIS ACQUIT.

In last January sessions, James Abbot and James Vandercom were indicted, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling-house of Miss Maria, and Miss Ann Nevillis, and stealing thereout several articles of household furniture, on the 19th of November.—The prosecutrices had, in the course of the summer, locked up the house, on their going into the country, and left the keys with a Mr. Slack, their neighbour. There having been high winds on the 18th of November, Mr. Slack went, about three o'clock on the 19th, to examine the state of the house, supposing that some tiles might have been blown off; when he discovered appearances of its being broken open, and the articles mentioned in the indictment missing. It being suggested to him that the robbers might return, he watched the house, and about six o'clock, discovered a light in the parlour, on which he entered the house with his party, and found the prisoners there, whom he secured; he found the house exactly in the same condition in which he left it at three o'clock.—On this evidence Mr. Baron Thompson said, the charge, as laid in the indictment, could not be supported.—The prisoners were

* Heath.

charged

charged with burglariously entering and stealing; at three o'clock they were not in the house, at six they were taken, when, by the evidence, they could have stolen nothing. They were accordingly acquitted on this indictment, but detained to be indicted in another form. Being afterwards indicted on two other indictments, the one for burglary, and the other for a robbery in the house of the prosecutrix, they pleaded their former acquittal, to which plea a special replication was filed, and time allowed their council to advise the prisoners what conduct to pursue. The prisoners being afterwards brought up, put in a rejoinder to the replication. In this they persevered in averring, that they were the same persons tried on the former indictment, and that the offence was identically the same with which they were now charged; and accordingly prayed judgment, whether they ought not to be discharged on their former acquittal. The chief baron considered the case as new, and it being of great importance to the prisoners, he, with the concurrence of his brethren on the Bench, reserved it for the opinion of the twelve judges.

TRIAL FOR MURDER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NEW VAGRANT ACT FOR MANNING THE NAVY.

By 35 Geo. III. c. 34. s. 5, the magistrates of the several descriptions in Great Britain are authorized to levy for the service of his Majesty, in the navy, all able-bodied, *idle and disorderly* persons, who cannot, *upon examination*, prove themselves to exercise and industriously follow some lawful trade or employment, or to have some substance sufficient for their support and maintenance.—By s. 6, the same authority is given the magistrates with respect to all men who shall have *offended* against any law in force at the time of passing the act, by virtue of which they shall be, or be *liable* to be deemed or adjudged to be, idle or disorderly persons, or rogues and vagabonds, or incorrigible rogues, and punishable as such respectively; and also all men who shall be adjudged guilty of illegal landing, &c. prohibited goods, or of embezzling any naval stores, or of aiding and assisting in any of such offences; and it is declared that all persons convicted of such offences by virtue of any former law then in force, shall be deemed within the description of this act, and dealt with according to the directions given, with re-

spect to persons exercising and following no lawful trade or employment.

By s. 6, The magistrates assembled from time to time at a petty sessions, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, shall, as often as they see occasion, issue out their warrants, *under their hands and seals*, thereby requiring the constables and other officers of the districts, who shall be aided by sufficient men of the same places, to make, or cause to be made, a general search throughout their several and respective limits, for all such men as they can find, who are, or shall appear to them to be, within any of the descriptions of this act, and to convey all such persons before the magistrates acting for the division, at such time and place as shall have been prefixed for next and subsequent meetings, which shall be respectively expressed in the warrants: and every magistrate, on receiving information on oath, where any man or men within any of the descriptions of the act may be found within his jurisdiction, or on receiving information, on oath, of any of the offences described in the act being committed, may issue his warrant to the constables and other officers, to search for and apprehend such man or men.

In the beginning of February last, John O'Neil and Arthur his son, were tried before the court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, for murder. The indictment stated, that in consequence of the act of parliament for apprehending idle persons to serve in the navy, the magistrates of Dumfries had sent a party to apprehend the prisoners, who had refused to open their door; that the party then broke it open, when the prisoners fired, and wounded six, one of whom, John Grant, afterwards died of his wounds, and this was the foundation of the prosecution. It did not appear by the evidence, that the prisoners had been convicted of any of the offences mentioned in the act; it was not even alleged that they were liable to be so convicted; it did not appear, *that upon examination*, they could not prove themselves to exercise and industriously follow some lawful trade or employment; it was not alleged that they *had* been examined, or, that the warrant, under which the party went to apprehend them, was for the purpose of carrying them before a magistrate to be examined. The warrant indeed was so far from being in strict conformity with the act, that it appeared, a list of persons to be apprehended had been

been made out by name, either by the magistrates, or under their direction, to be consigned to the purposes of this act, without either previous examination or conviction; and that the old man had reason to suspect, from accidental information, that his three sons were comprehended in this list. He accordingly made preparation to resist any attempt that should be made against his house, in which they resided. When the party that was sent against him desired admission, it was refused, and they were cautioned against attempting to enter by force, as the persons in the house were prepared to receive them. The party said they had a warrant, but refused to produce it; and, on their assailing the door by force, three guns were discharged from the house, and several of the party fell, and one of them afterwards died of his wounds. It appeared, that this old man's sons were so far from being proper objects of this act, that they had a peart most of their own, by working in which they procured their living, and the young man in particular, who was indicted with his father, bore a very good character.—On the behalf of the prisoners, an objection was taken to the warrant as illegal. This illegality was even admitted by the Lord Advocate; but he said, the prisoners could not *know* of that illegality, and therefore, were not justified in resisting its execution. It would seem that the Chief Justice Clerk and the whole court approved of this doctrine, as it does not appear to have been contradicted in the charge to the jury; that the jury approved of it, is manifest, for they brought in an unanimous verdict against the father, but acquitted the son,

probably on the principle, that he was under the direction of the father.—The old man was sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of March, and his body to be given to the surgeons.

From this case, it may be fairly concluded, that the old English maxim, "that every man's house is his castle," has not yet made its way into Scotland.—We will venture to say, that had this transaction taken place in England, not only O'Neil would have been acquitted, but, that if any person in his house had been killed, the party at least who attacked him, if not the magistrate who granted the warrant, would have been fortunate if they had not been convicted of murder.—We are happy to hear, however, that the case has been represented to government, and that O'Neil had first a respite of a week, and has since had another of a month, in order that it may be properly investigated. We understand he is indebted, for these respites to the humane interference of Mr. Fox.

OUTLAWRY.

In our last number, we promised to give a more full account of the affirmance of the outlawry against Sampson Perry; but on considering that case, we think the subject in general to which it belongs, of too much importance, to be confined within the limits we have prescribed to ourselves in this place: we purpose, therefore, in our next Number, to present our readers with a complete essay on the subject of outlawry, in which proper notice will be taken both of the case of Mr. Perry, and that of Mr. England.

STATE OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the beginning of the present year *.*

DURING the last winter, the wind being mostly in the west and south-west quarters, no frost took place till near the latter end of February. But notwithstanding the mild, warm, and often damp weather, so favourable, in general, to the production of putrid diseases, the number of infectious fevers, throughout London, was remarkably small.

Intermittents, particularly quartans and quotidians, have, however, been more frequent than usual, and very obstinate. The paroxysms, after being stopped for two or three weeks, recurred, in many instances, from exposure to cold: and a perfect cure was not accomplished till the middle of March.

The scarlet-fever with an ulcerated sore throat, had prevailed every autumn from the year 1785 to 1794, and proved extremely fatal. This complaint began to decline in 1795; and seems at present nearly extinct. Since Christmas last, the measles and small-pox have been extensively

* These observations, which will be continued monthly, are the result of the practice of a dispensary in a central part of the town, as well as of the private practice of the remarker.

tensively diffused; the former disease being for the most part, mild in its symptoms, and favourable in its terminations; the latter often confluent and fatal, especially to children.

There was also, among infants and children, during the month of January, an epidemic catarrh, attended with a watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils, a frequent, though slight cough, a shortness of breath, or rather, panting, flushing of the cheeks, great languor, with disposition to sleep, and a quick, small, irregular pulse. These symptoms were alleviated by the use of emetics, blisters, and antimonials in small doses: and the complaint terminated in about eight days. It was succeeded, in February, by the whooping-cough, which commenced with a febrile stage, and proceeded with such severe paroxysms of the cough, that many delicate children sunk under them, being wholly exhausted by the violent and repeated exertions. In some cases, this disorder was instantly superseded by the appearance of the small-pox; but after their decline, the cough returned with the same violence as at first. Three patients who seemed nearly spent by the frequent repetition of the paroxysms, the eyes becoming dull and glossy, the cheeks livid and bloated, the breathing laborious, the pulse weak and fluttering, were, however, recovered by the application of leeches to the chest, blisters, pediluvium, and very small doses of Dover's powder given every four hours.

Adults were, about the same time, affected with inflammatory sore throats, coughs, and catarrhal fevers. In several patients, mostly females, a hard sounding cough was, after some days, followed by an expectoration of thick, fetid, greenish matter, intermixed with a large quantity of clear, viscid mucus. Along with this, other symptoms appeared, which seemed to indicate the approach of phthisis pulmonalis, as diarrhæa, hectic fever, night sweats, and emaciation. The complaint was much aggravated during the frost, which began in the last week of February, and terminated on the 11th of March. It was not at all alleviated by bloodletting employed at an early period of the cough. The most effectual remedies appeared to be, cupping between the shoulders, blisters applied to the sternum and scrobiculus cordis, pediluvium, antimonials occasionally, nitre, and demulcent drinks.

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Under this treatment, added to a light cooling diet, all the above patients were restored to health before the 20th of March. The disorder had therefore, in no case, produced ulcerations in the lungs; and the expectorated fluid, so alarming in its appearance, was perhaps only composed of a puriform exudation, and an increased discharge of mucus, circumstances usual in other inflammations of secreting membranes. It is worthy of remark, that, by such a state of the inner surface of the lungs, the constitution is affected nearly in the same manner, as when they were ulcerated; on which account, the diagnosis of pulmonary consumption must often be rendered obscure and difficult.

The treatment employed in the above cases, proved likewise successful in two cases of peripneumony, where bleeding from the arm had been disadvantageous.

Between the 1st of January, and the 20th of March, many cases occurred of the synochus lentus, described by Dr. Huxham under the title of "low nervous fever." This acute disease does not arise from contagion; nor seems to be infectious to others. The exciting causes of it are fatigue, watching, anxiety, and poor diet. Its progress is slow and insidious; so that the first accession can seldom be marked: neither has it any certain termination or crisis, but assumes, at its conclusion, a hectic form, which continues some weeks, before the patient's strength and health can be fully reinstated. In these respects, it differs from fevers produced by contagion; and also in another particular, that the tongue usually remains moist, through its whole course. Aphthous ulcerations in the fauces are common to both diseases.

One case of the low fever terminated about the 20th day by a profuse hæmorrhage from the bowels, which proved fatal within twelve hours. The patient was an unmarried lady, 35 years of age.

The other acute complaints that remain to be noticed, took place chiefly during the frost in February and March; and consisted of a few cases of rheumatism, sore throats of the species termed by medical writers erysipelalous, phlegmonic erysipelas of the face, febrile nettle rash, inflammation of the bowels, and peritoneal inflammation.

Respecting chronic diseases, some observations will be made in future Numbers; the only ones unconnected with

the present season of the year, are eruptions on the skin. These have principally been the itch; the prurigo, or an universal itching of the skin without pustules; the papulous eruptions termed by the ancients, lichen; the dry tettar; the impetigo, or humid tettar; and Herpes labialis. The last is an eruption of inflamed, watery pultules about the mouth; which is sometimes produced by cold, and seems idiopathic; but more often it occurs as a secondary complaint, affording a sudden crisis of pneumonic inflammation, and other internal disorders.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW

OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

MARCH 5, *A Trip to Scarborough*, with *The Doctor and Apothecary*.

March 10, *My Grandmother*, and *The Child of Nature*.

March 12, *The Iron Chest*, a new opera, the plot of which is taken from the novel of CALEB WILLIAMS, was performed, for the first time, before a crowded and elegant audience. In attempting to dramatize the incidents created by the pen of the author of *Political Justice*, Mr. COLMAN had great difficulties to encounter, for the spectators seem to have been acquainted with the original, and therefore were but too well qualified to compare it with the copy here presented to their criticism. The length of the piece, alone, had there been no other fault, was calculated to disgust any audience, and it is not a little surprising that the author, who, in addition to his own experience, might have added some hereditary knowledge, should have fallen into so obvious an error.

Mr. KEMBLE generously interceded with the audience for a respite, and ingenuously attributed their disapprobation to his own indisposition, although it proceeded, in reality, from the drama itself.

The music is the production of the late Mr. STORACE; the language in imitation of SHAKESPEARE. The scenery, in general, is good, and the inside view of a library, excellent indeed.

This opera is withdrawn for the present. A judicious curtailment, and a few alterations, may render it tolerable, but it is not likely to prove a favourite. The grand mistake, seems to have been

in selecting a popular plot, and building up a superstructure, from incidents which every body anticipated.

March 17, 19, and 21, *The Iron Chest*, with alterations, has been again brought forward, but with indifferent success; and it is reported, that it will be repeated after the holidays.

In this theatre at the present moment, the public attention is strongly directed towards the expected performance of Vortigern, one of the MS. plays in the possession of Mr. Ireland, and ascribed to the pen of SHAKESPEARE.

COVENT GARDEN.

March 11, The new comedy of *The Way to get Married*, 24th time; after which, the new musical farce, called *The Lock and Key*, 18th time.

March 12, A grand selection of sacred music, from the works of HANDEL. Principal Vocal Performers,

Madame Mara, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Nield, Miss Leak, Miss Parke, Mr. Burdon, Master Elliot, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Bartleman.

OPERA.

March 1, A new comic opera, called *I Traci amanti*, and a new *divertissement*, with intent to display the talents of the two recently imported performers, ROSE, and DIDELOT. The *pas de trois* introduced in it, had a wonderful effect on the house. The archness of Hilligsburg the elegant postures and apposite gesticulations of ROSE, were much admired. This fashionable place of entertainment still continues to experience public approbation; and, luckily for the manager, the dispute between him and a respectable lady of the subscribers has been at length amicably terminated.

March 3, *La Bella Arsene*, with a grand pantomime ballet, called *Soliman II. e. Les Trois Sultanes*. The music, partly new, and partly compiled by Mazzinghi, gave great satisfaction.

March 15, A new comic opera, called *I Due Gobbi*, the music by Portogallo. This opera, although performed here for the first time, has been long known on the Italian stage. Vigagnoni made his debut, and was well received; his voice, a sweet, although not powerful, tenor; his chief excellence consists in modulation and flexibility. The theatre was crowded with fashion, and the dances rapturously applauded. Those who are jealous of the good taste of the nation, must lament to see mere mechanical exertion, so much patronized.

A BRIEF

A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
IN
EUROPE.

WAR still appears to be the great object of some of the principal powers of Europe; nor are there, at present, any appearances of an accommodation. We shall make some general remarks relative to the political situation of the several contending nations.

FRANCE.

The Executive Directory have issued orders for shutting up several political clubs and associations, founding their right to do so upon an article of the New Constitution, which decrees some restrictions oppressive on the freedom of the press, not very consistent with republican principles. It is, however, an evidence of increasing moderation in the French administration, that the Executive Directory has pronounced a very mild sentence on the Duke de Choiseul, the Baron de Montmorenci, and other emigrants, who were, some time since, wrecked on the French coast. They were only sentenced to be sent out of the territories of the republic.

Vigorous measures have been adopted to compel the payment of the forced loan; and a decree has been passed by the National Convention, forbidding all public officers from entering upon the exercise of their functions, till they have taken the oath of hatred to royalty. The plan of a national bank is given up.

It is an event favourable to the French republic, that Stofflet, a very formidable chief of the Vendéans, has been seized, and was shot on the 25th of February last. But the war in Vendée is said to be yet far from being extinguished; though the Executive Directory are taking the most active measures for that purpose*.

* Names of the chiefs of the rebels known to have been killed, taken, or laid down their arms, within the last two months, published by the Directory.

Vendéans.

Gueron, the elder, killed	Guillard, killed
Robrie, the elder, ditto	Dunbe, shot
Cocuz, shot	Stofflet, ditto
Dubois, ditto	Gakhard, ditto
Charette, the elder, killed	Nudus, ditto

GERMANY.

Austria. The accounts from Germany, in general, announce the speedy recommencement of hostilities. General Jourdan has returned to the army; and the archduke Charles, who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army on the Lower Rhine, has set out from Vienna, in order to take upon him that command. It seems to be supposed, on both sides, that the ensuing campaign will be the last of the war; and, therefore, the preparations are the more vigorous; and, in order to carry on the war the more effectually against France, a new plan of recruiting has been adopted in the Austrian dominions. It is supposed, that nearly one hundred thousand recruits are sent to the Austrian army;

Chouans.

Sol de Griflot, killed	Dauphenet, shot
Denis, ditto	Momille Muce, do
Dumoustier, 3 brothers, do.	Lacrochais, ditto
Menard, ditto	Appleynac, ditto
Nantais, ditto	Rallai, to 25 years
Oarnier, ditto	imprisonment
Estevon, ditto	Lermel, killed

Several emigrants killed, names unknown.

Vendéans submitted.

Savin, Robrie, Guerin, Lecouvreur, Bessary, Uffault, Bounet, Concise.

From the sentence of Stofflet, it appears that he was in his 44th year, that he was born at Luneville, in the department of La Marthe. —Stofflet was the hope of his party---the man on whom foreigners, as well as the Vendéans placed the greatest confidence. He, with the Sexton Cartherineau, gave the first signal for that war. The following portrait (*says the Paris Paper*) is drawn by a man, who, from a concurrence of dreadful circumstances, was a long time near his person:---In stature, he was about 5 feet 4 inch. (French); strongly built; his shape vulgar and brutal; his mind had never received any species of cultivation. He imbibed the education, and retained the temper and manners of a German game-keeper. He led his men to battle, as his dogs to the chase of the boar. He was rather brutal than ferocious. He always preserved his ancient habits, his old connections; he did not love, he despised the nobility. He was looked up to with the utmost reverence by the peasants.

and it is added, that compulsory measures have been adopted by the court of Vienna, for the purpose of invigorating their warlike operations; and that large sums have been demanded, even of the monks and nuns of Lombardy, on the non-payment of which they are threatened with the seizure of their whole property.

Prussia. The politics of the court of Berlin appear, at present, to be somewhat mysterious. A report has prevailed of some misunderstanding between the courts of St. James's and Berlin, relative to the affairs of Holland, and the terms concerning it, which it would be proper to accede to in the case of a treaty with France.

HOLLAND.

The National Convention, the establishment of which was the most important business which has lately been transacted in this republic, has, at length, commenced its sittings. The States-General previously ordered it to be proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, that the National Convention was to meet on the first of March, and that, on the same day, the provincial administration of Holland should hold its sittings. The States-General, in their proclamation, enjoined all the other provinces to acknowledge and obey the convention: and gave notice to all officers, military and civil, that, from the moment the National convention should be constituted, all their authority would cease, and be vested in the convention. The ceremony of the opening of the Convention, on the first of March, was splendid. The deputies were escorted, by the national guards, to the hall of the Convention, where the commission was opened. The assembly of the States-General then declared, that its functions were at an end, and dissolved itself. The ships displayed the national flag. Citizen Paulus was elected the first president of the Convention.

All the Swiss troops, many of whom had been long in the Dutch service, were formerly dismissed on the 18th of February; and the following day, the Swiss guards marched from the Hague to Breda, where the different regiments were to rendezvous, and to begin their march home through France.

ITALY.

The French appear to be making great preparations for invading Italy with a very formidable army; but it is supposed, that the prudence of the Sardinian government will not permit them

to risk the event. It is reported, that negotiations for peace are going on under the mediation of Spain; and it is even said, that the signing of a treaty of peace, between the republic of France and the king of Sardinia, is deferred by the latter, only to give his Imperial majesty the necessary time to put Lombardy in a state of defence. Other accounts, however, differ so materially from these, that it is said his Sardinian Majesty is ready to act in conformity to the views of the British court, provided his subsidy be doubled. The republic of Genoa have peremptorily refused to comply with a demand made by the French, that they should give up the fortresses of Savona and Gavi.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The distresses of the lower orders of the people, in consequence of the high price of provisions, continues to be great; and the majority of all ranks are certainly tired of the war, and are pleased and amused with rumours of negotiation and of peace. But so much alarm has not been excited, as might have been expected, from the statement which has lately been made, in parliament, of the enormous unprecedented expence of the present war.

Considerable apprehensions have been entertained, respecting the state of the West-India islands; but information has been received of the arrival of so many British troops there, that they are now supposed to be in a state of security, though the late news from thence has not been favourable.

The friends of humanity have been much disappointed by the rejection of the bill, in the house of commons, for the abolition of the slave trade; and the rather, because this rejection took place in the very same parliament, which had voted, that the slave trade should expire on the first of January, 1796.

IRELAND.

Notwithstanding the vigorous measures of government, the depredations of the defenders have not entirely ceased. A number of these deluded people have been tried for High Treason at Dublin, and other parts of the country, during this month. Of those who were convicted, some have been executed, and some reprieved.

In a political point of view, there is nothing more important than the bill for SUPPRESSING INSURRECTIONS, as it is called, which has lately passed the legislature of this country.

Some

Some of the provisions of this bill are of a very extraordinary nature. The examination of a witness, who may be afterwards murdered, maimed, or secreted, is made evidence to convict before a jury. Magistrates may stop strangers, and examine them, and if their answers are not *satisfactory*, commit them to gaol.—A justice may enter any house during the night, and such of the inhabitants as are from home, unless they can prove that they were absent on their lawful occasions, are to be deemed disorderly, and sent on board the fleet.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ON the 19th of February, Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the vote of credit bill, for granting 2,500,000*l.* for the exigencies of the present year. Upon which Mr. Grey rose, and observed, that though he had uniformly opposed the present war, he had never opposed the supplies to carry it on. According to his ideas of the subject, the constitutional view, on which the vote of credit was considered, was, that after the estimates of the year were provided, a sum of money was entrusted to the discretion of the ministers, to answer any extraordinary services that might occur during the recess of parliament, and for which no precise provision could be made. For this reason, it has been the invariable practice to propose such a vote near the conclusion of the session. On this occasion, he was surprised that the opposite course had been taken, and that, at so early a period, this provision should be settled. This circumstance convinced him that the public expences were not fairly stated, and that the sums voted for the estimates of this year, were to be applied to the deficiencies of the last; and that this vote of credit was therefore called for, at an unusual period, to be diverted to purposes, totally different from its proper destination. He wished that some regulation should be adopted, which would extend to the application of prospective expences; for if ministers applied the sums raised by the vote of credit, to deficiencies with which the public were unacquainted, the most valuable prerogative of that house, as stewards of the public, would be violated. He, therefore, moved, that the report of the vote of credit should be taken into consideration, that day three weeks. The motion was opposed by Mr. Rose; and

after a short debate, was negatived without a division.

On the 22d of the month, a motion being made for the vote of credit bill to be read a third time, Mr. Grey renewed his opposition to it, and moved, that the third reading of the bill should be deferred till that day three weeks. Mr. Grey's motion was opposed by Mr. Pitt, who observed that it had been usual to postpone a vote of credit till the latter end of the session, but it had been, and might be, brought forward with the other supplies. He had adopted the method of bringing it forward, as part of the budget; and he believed that to be as constitutional as if he had reserved it to a day or two previous to the conclusion of the session. Mr. Grey had expressed a suspicion that the sum might be applied to the payment of charges already incurred. It was possible part of the sum might be applied in that way; but he maintained, that a convenience to the nation would be the result. If any of the estimated services were paid out of this purse, and the extraordinary exigencies, when they should happen, supplied out of the purse belonging to the estimated services, there would always be left of a dead capital necessary for the services taken all together; so that it was convenient to Government, and beneficial to the nation, to have these two purses in common.

Mr. Grey's motion was supported by Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan; and it was observed by the latter, that Mr. Pitt's plan destroyed the power of the purse, of which the house was so jealous. To vote a sum for the services of Government that should be necessary, and to grant no more, was the object of the House in this department. In times of emergency, votes of credit were added, but with caution. The largest sum of last war was a million. The present vote was for two millions and a half. The magnitude of the sum giving by the vote was alarming. If the house were to proceed in this manner, appropriation of particular sums would be ridiculous, and the whole might be thrown into a vote of credit, without enquiry. The house then divided; for Mr. Grey's motion 25, against it 102. The bill was afterwards read a third time, and passed.

On the 26th, a long debate took place in the House of Commons, relative to fifteen resolutions, brought up from a committee, by Mr. William Smith, censuring,

censuring the minister for his conduct respecting the late loan. The resolutions were very ably supported, but were rejected by a considerable majority.

On the 29th, another debate took place, in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Jekeyl, censuring the minister for his conduct respecting some Hamburg bills employed in the late loan; but the motion was negatived.

The same day, Sir John Shuckburgh Evelyn presented a petition from the executors of the late Mr. John Hunter, who, in his will, had directed the trustees therein appointed to offer to the British Government that invaluable museum and collection of subjects in natural history, which he had made with such vast scientific knowledge, unceasing perseverance, and an expenditure of at least 20,000l.—If this government rejected it, it was then to be offered to any foreign government, and afterwards to private individuals. The petition was referred to a select committee.

On the first of March, the house resolved itself into a committee on the high price of corn; when Mr. Lechmere gave notice that he intended to submit to the house a motion for more effectually preventing the exportation of corn. The distresses of the poor, he said, occasioned by the enormous price of corn and flour, demanded an immediate remedy. The consolidation of small farms into large ones he considered as at the root of the mischief. It facilitated monopoly, and it tended to make the large farmer careless, or at least obliged him to depend too much on the fidelity of hired labourers. Mr. Lechmere having stated, that it appeared, that large quantities of grain were cleared out for Jersey and Guernsey, and which were afterwards conveyed to France, Mr. Pitt observed, that he was not aware of any exportation to Jersey and Guernsey having taken place to a greater amount than the 9,500 quarters limited by law. No more could be publicly exported, except for the use of his Majesty's army or navy; and he was convinced there was not much on that account. As to clandestine exportations, he could say nothing; but there had certainly been no want of vigilance on the part of government to prevent them. Every exertion had been made by government to ascertain the truth with respect to the nature of the scarcity, by making inquiries of the Lords Lieutenants of the different coun-

ties. To have adopted any other mode of making inquiries, would have occasioned an alarm, which might have been dangerous; while at the same time there could be no certainty of coming nearer the truth. If the real quantity of wheat in this country were known, he was far from thinking that the price would be what it now is. He was, however, far from stating, that he believed the scarcity to be artificial. It appeared, from the returns which had been made, that though the crops of wheat had been deficient, yet those crops capable of affording a wholesome and nutritious substitute had been very abundant. He lamented as much as any one, that the poor should be abridged of any part of their comforts or subsistence; but he also much lamented that prejudice which prevented the introduction of mixed bread among them.—Though averse to any compulsory means, he was sorry to hear gentlemen holding out that species of bread as improper food for the poor. It had already been proved in different parts of the country to be a very wholesome substitute for wheaten bread, and the use of it caused no discontent whatever.

It did not appear to him, that there was any such deficiency of grain, as to render our stock in hand unlikely to hold out until next harvest.—Those who kept up their grain in the expectation of high prices, he had reason to think, would be disappointed. He was, however, far from saying, that those persons acted wilfully for the injury of the country. He believed that they only meant to benefit themselves by making that use of their capital which appeared the most advantageous manner of disposing of it, and which it is, perhaps, for the general interest of society they should be at liberty to do. An alarm had been produced; by increasing that alarm, the evil would be increased. Whenever alarm took place in any mercantile transaction, the general effect was to produce that stagnation which resembled scarcity. By dwelling continually on this subject, the prospect of famine was held out to the country. The consequence was, that every place was inclined to lock up corn, and became jealous of every other. This, in the nature of things, was to be expected, whenever there was alarm. Gentlemen should take care that they did not do more harm than all the measures they proposed could do good. If they would be at the trouble to look to the remedies

within their reach, they would find them such as would go a great way to prevent the threatened evil.

On the 4th, Mr. Curwen moved, in the House of Commons, that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the game laws, on the 11th of March. He observed, that the injustice of the game laws could only be equalled by their impolicy; and that it was somewhat singular, that England, which boasted of its freedom, was, in respect of its game laws, in a more despotic condition, than the most despotic state in Europe; and that it required fifty times as much money to kill a partridge, legally, as to vote for a representative in parliament. After some debate, his motion was carried without a division.

On the 8th of March, Mr. Ryder brought up a report from the select corn committee, which was read at the table, and is to the following purpose: Resolved,

- I. That it is the opinion of this committee, that every miller shall keep a pair of scales, and weights, in his mill.
- II. That inspectors be appointed to examine these weights, seize them if defective, as in other cases of false scales and defective weights, and that millers shall be liable to the usual penalties on conviction.
- III. That persons bringing grain to the mill shall be entitled to have it weighed in their presence when brought.
- IV. That millers shall be obliged to make out returns of the produce, with deduction of what is lost in the operation of grinding.
- V. That millers shall be obliged to return the meal thus ascertained, with deduction of the toll, where toll is taken in kind.
- VI. That no toll shall be taken in kind, and that it shall be received in money, except where mills have rights established, or to be established, by Acts of Parliament, so to levy it.
- VII. That millers shall put up in a conspicuous part of their mill, a correct table of the different rates and prices.
- VIII. That where persons are unable to pay money, the miller may, with the consent of such persons, take a quantity of the produce adequate to the price established.
- Lastly, That Justices of the Peace shall be empowered summarily, to enforce these regulations.

The resolutions were then severally read and agreed to, and leave granted to bring in a bill in pursuance thereof, and Mr. Ryder and Sir Francis Basset ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

On the 10th of March, a motion was made by Mr. Grey, which was seconded by Mr. Fox, "That a committee should be appointed to enquire into the

expenditure and general state of the nation." In support of this motion, Mr. Grey urged, that although different opinions prevailed, with respect to the present situation of the country, and the minds of men were much divided as to the expediency of the war, and the means by which it had been carried on, he was certain, that there could be but one opinion as to the necessity of its being conducted with propriety, and with a due regard to the expenditure of the public money. Whether, from the present complexion of affairs, we were to expect peace, or to look forward to a prosecution of the war; in either case, it was highly necessary that our attention should be directed to the state of our finances. If we were unfortunately doomed to continue the present ruinous contest, we ought not, he said, to suffer the ministers to proceed in a system of such extraordinary and extravagant expenditure, as had hitherto characterised their conduct, without insisting on an investigation of the mode of disposing of the public money. We were now, he remarked, in the fourth year of a war, the expences of three of which were fully ascertained. By the public accounts, it appeared, that at the end of the third year, we had added the sum of 77,900,000l. sterling to the capital of our national debt, exclusively of the unfunded debt, the interest of which amounted to 2,600,000l. A sum so enormously extravagant, expended in the short space of three years, was of so unprecedented a nature, as, he hoped, would be considered as affording sufficient grounds for him to call upon the house, to examine in what manner it had been disposed, and to what services it had been applied.

Mr. Grey farther observed, that of the sums voted for the present war, almost as much had been spent without estimate, and consequently without the authority of parliament, as with it; and he remarked, that barracks had been built for an army of forty thousand men, to be kept up in time of peace; and that since the year 1790, eleven hundred thousand pounds had been expended in the erection of barracks. He added, that, by the new system, the peace establishment could not be less than twenty-two millions per annum; and that the permanent revenue was not likely to be more than 19,500,000l. Consequently, if peace were made to-morrow, independently of the winding-up of the war expences, additional burthens must be laid

laid upon the people, to the amount of 2,500,000*l*. For these, and other reasons which he stated, he thought that it must be the general opinion, that a committee ought to be appointed, to inquire into the expenditure and general state of the nation.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Jenkinson, who admitted the peculiar privilege of the House of Commons, to exercise inquisitorial powers over the purse of the nation, and to look with jealousy upon the public expenditure; but he observed, that the house was, at the same time, equally called upon for confidence in those, who were responsible for the exactness of that expenditure. It was bound, in the one instance, to use the caution, without which, its constituents would be its dupes; and in the other not to withhold a constitutional confidence, beyond which, he said, the present administration never carried its demands. Without such confidence, the measures of any minister must be inefficacious. He denied that the present war was more expensive than others. It was not so, he said, if the same allowance for the decreased value of money was made in affairs of state, which every man made in his own family. One reason for this decrease, was the flourishing state of commerce; and for this reason, and not for the extravagance of ministers, every war was necessarily, in appearance, more expensive than the preceding ones. Nor was it only the decrease of the value of money that constituted this difference. The resources and expenditure of the enemy, determined the amount of the resources to be applied to, and the expenditure to be used in opposition to them. In the present war, which he would still affirm to be just and necessary, we were contending with an enemy, whose resources were no more to be estimated than their mode of attack. The present application of the public money, he said, was unprecedentedly judicious and economical; and the revenue was even more productive, under the present administration, in time of war, than it had been formerly in time of peace. He afterwards made some observations on the conquests which had been made during the course of the present war, and laid particular stress on the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch settlements in the East-Indies, and the acquisition of the kingdom of Corsica.

The motion was also opposed by Mr.

William Pakeney, Mr. M. Montagu, Sir Gregory Page Turner, and Mr. Steele; and was supported by Mr. Curwen and Mr. Martin. The chancellor of the exchequer did not speak upon the occasion. On a division, the numbers for Mr. Grey's motion were 45, and against it 207.

On the 15th of the month, a long debate took place, on a motion of Mr. Wilberforce, for taking into consideration the report on the bill for abolishing the African slave trade. An amendment was proposed by Gen. Tarleton, that the report should be deferred till that day four months; and this motion was carried by a majority; so that the bill for the abolition of this INFAMOUS TRADE, is lost for the present. The numbers were, for General Tarleton's amendment, 74, against it 70.

On the 16th, a debate took place in the house of commons, upon the bill for establishing new wet docks upon the river Thames; and a motion was made by Mr. Pitt, and carried, that the bill should be read a second time on the 18th of April. A motion was also made by Alderman Lushington, and carried, that a committee should be appointed to consider the best mode of rendering the port of London more commodious for the reception of shipping, and the purposes of trade; and the city members were appointed to the same committee.

On the 23d, Lord Meira presented a bill on the subject of debtors and creditors; which, he said, was founded upon the principle of the bill of 1794. He had listened to, and weighed with the utmost attention, all the arguments used on that measure, and the result was, that he found that conviction, which had long possessed his breast, was still unshaken. He had laid aside in this bill the consideration of imprisonment on *mesne process*, as he found it so intricate, that he could not reduce it to any rule; but he had extended it in another instance. By the former bill, creditors could not compel the *cessio bonorum*, but in this they might force their debtors to give up their property, and by that means defeat the intentions of those debtors, who, having property, chose rather to set their creditors at defiance, and squander it away in prison. But in these circumstances, much must depend upon the peculiarity of each case, and large discretionary power must be vested in the justices, who must apply them as their judgment directed. By the former bill, the benefits only attached

tached to persons in custody at a certain time, and was restricted to a certain sum. It was not his intention to follow the mode in this instance. He meant it merely as a bill of experiment, for one or two years, as their lordships in a committee should determine, to be applied to all persons hereafter to be in custody for debt. He now should move that the bill be read a first time, which was accordingly done.

On the 24th, the royal assent was given to acts of parliament, for paving, lighting, &c. the streets of Ramsgate, Beccles, Deal, Wakefield and Folkestone. Also for a canal from the Exe to the Tone; and for another to join the Kennet and Avon Canal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Married.—Mar. 1. *James Crolder*, Esq. City Road, to Miss *Mettleship*, of Boston.

Dr. *J. E. Sedth*, of Hammermith, president of the Linnæan Society, to Miss *Reeve*, of Loweroffice.

5. Mr. *C. Foss*, jun. to Miss *Hammal*, both of Portman-street.

March 10. *Wallop Brabamon*, Esq. of Rath, Ireland, to Miss *Dupre*, daughter of the late D. Esq. of Wilton Park, Bucks.

Same day, Mr. *Griffin*, of Ludgate-street, to Miss *Charnock*.

12. Mr. *Thomas Woodfall*, to Miss *Collins*, formerly of Drury-lane theatre.

14. *Robert Tubs*, jun. Esq. to Miss *Stephenson*, of Bedford-square.

15. *David Windson*, Esq. of the Minorities, to Miss *Louden*, of Houndsditch.

Died.—Mar. 1. In Size-lane, *Wentworth Ogil*, Esq.

In Great Russell-street, Major *James Campbell*, Chatham division.

In Coleman-street, Mr. *John Jacob*.

In Cornhill, aged 64, Mr. *John Maintree*.

At Clapton, *John Withers*, Esq. chief clerk to the commissioners of land-tax.

At Fulham, *Stephen Jermyn*, Esq. aged 83.

In Chapel-court, Oxford-street, Mr. *John Godwin*.

On the 1st instant, aged 54, at the house of her son, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where she had lately arrived from Bath, Mrs. *Jane Curteis*, wife of *Jeremiah Curteis*, Esq. of Rye, in Sussex. She was the second daughter and co-heiress of *Searles Giles*, Esq. late of Biddenden in Kent. An only son and four daughters have survived this excellent woman. She was buried in the family vault at Tentarden, in Kent. In the same vault, aged almost 5 years, was lately interred *Edward Jeremiah Curteis*, eldest son of *Edward Jeremiah Curteis*, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields: he died the 7th of August, 1795.—And also Mrs. *Elizabeth Curteis*, wife of *William Curteis*, Esq. merchant, in Friday-street. She died suddenly, at Cam-

berwell, on the 29th of December, 1795, to the great grief of her husband and family. She was the only surviving daughter and heiress of *Francis Whitfield*, Esq. late of Betherdsden, in Kent. She left three sons and two daughters.

2. In Villiers-street, Mr. *Norris*.

3. Mrs. *Sonsfreet*, of St. Olaves.

Mr. *W. Stephens*, of Old Round-court.

4. In Chancery-lane, *Robert Fry*, Esq.

Mr. *J. F. Page*, jun. of Great Smyth-st.

6. In Kensington-square, Mr. *W. Wood*.

At Hammermith, M. T. *Smith*.

7. At Finchley, *S. Andrews*, Esq. of

Queen's-square, Westminster.

9. Mrs. *Bicknel*, of Mile-end.

Aged 69, in Thieves Inn, *W. Webster*, Esq.

Mr. *Torr*, of the Bank of England.

March 13, at his lodgings, London-Road,

John Bessell, Esq. late assistant-commissary to

the British army on the continent.

At Roehampton, *W. Galley*, Esq.

On the 10th, deservingly regretted, *Thomas*

Atkinson, Esq. of Lothbury.

At Edmonton, Mr. *P. Dacie*, Stock-broker,

of Walbrook.

Mrs. *Clarke*, of Queen Ann-street-east.

On the 5th of March, Sir *William Chambers*,

surveyor-general of the board of works, fellow-

of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

treasurer of the Royal Academy, and knight

of the Polar Star, Sweden. He was descended

of the ancient family of Chalmers, in

Scotland, barons of Tartas, in France. His

grandfather suffered considerably in his

fortune by supplying Charles XII, of Sweden,

with money, &c. which that monarch repaid

in base coin.—Sir William's father resided

several years in Sweden, to recover his claims;

and there Sir William was born, and, at eight-

teen years of age, appointed supercargo to the

Swedish East-India-Company.—From this

voyage to China, he brought home the Asiatic

style of ornament, in tents, temples, mosques,

and pagodas.—These ornaments (through the

interest of Lord Bute) he was enabled to apply

in the gardens at Kew.—Pawsonified by the

princely dowager and the king, Mr. Cham-

bers had much of the fashionable business of

the day. Under Burke's reform, he was ap-

pointed surveyor-general. Somerset House

was worth to him at least 2000l. a year. His

chef d'œuvres are his stair-cases, particularly

those at Lord Belborough's, Lord Gower's, and

the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The

terrace behind Somerset House is a bold effort

of conception. His designs for interior ar-

rangements were excellent. His Treatise on

Civil Architecture alone will immortalize his

name. In private life, Sir William was hos-

pitable, kind, and amiable. His son mar-

ried Miss Rodney. Mr. Cotton, Mr. Innis,

and Mr. Harward, married his beautiful

daughters. Having been abstemious in his

youth, Sir William's constitution did not

begin to break till he was seventy years of

age;—for the last three years, he has been

kept alive by wine and oxygenated air. His

celebrity will be lasting in the works he has left, and, as he was equally skilled in the practical and theoretical parts of the art, he possessed, his *papers* are as valuable as his works.

At her house, in Great Comberland-street, on the fourteenth instant, Lady *Bridget Telle-mache*, many years distinguished in the *haut ton*. Her ladyship was the daughter of the chancellor Earl Northampton, and sister of the late Earl; Lady Wentworth, Lady Jane Aston, Mrs. Austrell, and the first Lady Denbigh. The death of Lady Bridget will be long lamented by her numerous and noble relatives. She was once the most reigning beauty and most celebrated wit in the court circle. Her husband fell some years since in a duel in America; but though the surmounted that calamity, she had not fortitude to bear the loss of her only son, Lionel Robert, who was killed at the siege of Valenciennes.—She struggled under this severe stroke nearly two years, with all the courage that a great mind could call forth, and then expired a martyr to her parental affections.—The character of this accomplished woman naturally took its various colourings from the strange vicissitudes of her fortunes; her mind, however, was always elevating and commanding, and she ever kept aloof from the vices which disgrace fashionable life. She had a natural propensity to make others happy, to alleviate distress, and her hand never failed to accompany her heart in all its charitable intentions.

At his house in Saville-row, on Thursday, March 30, the Hon. Admiral *John Forbes*, aged 82, remarkable above all other men, for his extensive and universal knowledge of naval affairs, having studied them, in all their branches, with a perseverance, and obeyed upon them with an acuteness and judgment altogether unparalleled.

In the earlier part of his life, he was peculiarly noticed as an able, enterprising, and intrepid officer. He served with much reputation under Sir John Norris; and was no less distinguished as Captain of the Norfolk, of 80 guns, in the action of Matthews and Lestock with the combined fleets of France and Spain, when his gallantry contributed in a high degree to save his brave friend, Admiral Matthews, whose second he was in that engagement. So bright was his honour, and so clear his reputation in those turbulent days, that though his evidence on the trial of the Admirals went wholly against Admiral Lestock, yet that officer was often heard to declare, "that Mr. Forbes's testimony was given like an Officer and a Gentleman."

When the warrant for executing Admiral Byng was offered for signature at the Admiralty Board, Admiral Forbes refused to sign it, at the same time humbly laying at his late Majesty's feet his objections. A copy of the paper given by the Admiral to his Majesty on that occasion, may be seen in Smollet's History of England, and it is well worthy the attention

of all men of honour, as it contains, perhaps, the best specimen of an upright and independent mind, an honest and benevolent heart, that is to be found in any language.

During a late Administration, it was thought expedient to offer a noble Lord, very high in the naval profession, and very deservedly a favourite of his Sovereign and his country, the office of General of the Marines, held by Admiral Forbes, and spontaneously conferred upon him by his Majesty, as a reward for his many and long services. A message was sent by the Ministers, to say, it would forward the King's service if he would resign; and that he should be no loser by his accommodating the Government, as they proposed recommending it to the King to give him a pension in Ireland of 3000l. per annum, and a peerage to descend to his daughter. To this, Admiral Forbes sent an immediate answer; he told the Ministers, the Generalship of the Marines was a military employment, given him by his Majesty, as a reward for his services—that, he thanked God, he had never been a burthen to his country, which he had served during a long life to the best of his ability—and that he would not condescend to accept of a pension or bargain for a peerage. He concluded, by laying his Generalship of the Marines, together with his rank in the navy, at the King's feet, entreating him to take both away, if they could forward his service; and, at the same time, assuring his Majesty, he would never prove himself unworthy of the former honours he had received, by ending the remnant of a long life on a pension, or accepting of a peerage, obtained by political arrangement. His gracious master applauded his spirit, ever after continued him in his high military honours, and to the day of his death condescended to shew him strong marks of his regard.

On the 28th, his remains were removed from his house in Saville-row, to Watford Church in Hertfordshire, where his lady is interred in the family vault of the Earl of Essex, to whom she was half-sister. The funeral was very private, only one coach following the corpse, with the servants of the deceased, consisting of a footman, valet, cook, and house-keeper. He has left behind him a fortune of near 200,000l. which devolves to two daughters, co-heiresses. To his house-keeper, and two other domestics, he has bequeathed annuities of 30l. each, and to his butler a year's wages. The inscription on his coffin-plate and monument contains not only his titles and honourable descent, but also the pedigree of his line.

13. *John Harrison*, Esq. of the Millers-bank.

At his father's, Pall-mall, *John Harrison*, Esq. son of Dr. H.

14. At Vauxhall, *Ed. Smith*, Esq. banker. Mrs. *Byron* of Rottenham-street, Gloucester square.

At Clapham, Rev. *James*, *Gooden*, scholar of St. John's, Oxford.

In New-street, Hanover-square, aged 80, Mr. Adam Smith.

15 Mrs. Prince, of Conduit-street.

March 15. At his house, in Percy-street, Rathbone-place, Mr. Stephen Straker, the Composer, a man of considerable genius and great skill; and better acquainted with the *jeu de chambre* than any living musician. Mr. Straker, born in 1763, was the son of Mr. S. S. a native of Italy, who married the daughter of Trufler, the proprietor of Marybone-gardens, so much famed for making "rich Seed Cakes and Epping Butter." In the early part of his life he discovered a strong propensity for music, which his father took such pains to cultivate, that at the age of ten or eleven, he was able to perform the most difficult Solo of *Tartini* and *Gladini* on the violin, with the greatest precision. According to the fashion of the times, he was placed in a *conservatoire*, or musical college, in Italy; and thinking the study of composition more respectable than *siapling cat-gut*, he turned his whole attention to the theory of composition. The proficiency he made, we are enabled to judge of by his early productions: he wrote his best composition, the *finale* to the first act of the *Pinces*, while at Vienna; and most of the pieces, for which he has since been so greatly admired, during his residence upon the Continent. Returning to England, he resided some time at Bath; but finding no opening there, or in London, at that time, he was induced to give up his musical pursuits, and turn his attention to *Drawing*, an art for which he always had a predilection. His introduction to Drury-lane Theatre was occasioned by the friendship of Mr. Kelly, who had known him in Italy. In this situation, he found ample scope for his abilities: and the public thought so favourably of his taste, that he is said to have received greater prices for some of his operas from the music dealers than was ever given before, al-

though they chiefly consisted of Complaisons. His operas of the greatest popularity are—*The Elanited Queen*, *The Slave of Padrigado*, and *No Song no Supper*. As a composer, he had much fire and spirit, though little originality. His chief merit lay in his Quarettos and Finales. The melody of his airs were generally pleasant, though not always consonant with the sentiments of the poet. An attack of the gout in his head snatched our young composer from the world, at the early age of THIRTY-TWO. He married the daughter of Mr. Hall, the engraver, by whom he has left several children.

16. At Brompton; Robert Mansdrell, Esq., captain of the Wilts militia.

17. In Manchester-square, the most noble the Marchioness of Winchester.

Miss Francis Whitfield, of St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

18. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. H. Bellingson.

At Lambeth, Mr. J. P. Lepard, Rationer, of Newgate-street.

19. In Little St. Martin's-lane, Mr. H. Vlary, attorney.

Mar. 19. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, George Bond, Esq. one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law. He had lately been married to an accomplished lady with a large fortune. He possessed many of those inestimable qualities which endear man to society; and is now universally regretted. About the commencement of the French revolution, he accompanied his learned friend, Mr. Easwicks, to Paris. They were present at the debates in the Convention, and were assigned distinguished seats by the President.

21. In Upper Gower-street, Mrs. Wilson. In London, R. W. South, Esq. of Latham, co. Lancaster, many years representative for the city of Chester.

Mrs. Ramsdell, Berwick-street.

R E G I S T E R

or

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Northumberland and Durham.—The corporation of Hartlepool have ordered the haven to be surveyed, for the purpose of improving it. Hartlepool is susceptible of great improvements; any depth of water may be obtained, and ships pass into the open sea, with the delay of only a few minutes. The situation is eligible for a harbour, either of ships of war, or of merchantmen. It may be safely entered, by night or day, and in all circumstances of wind or weather. The estimated

expenses are £1,537*l.* allowing ample room for 250 vessels.

Durham, March 5.—Last week a numerous meeting of gentlemen was held at Mount's Assembly-room, to procure the repeal of the treason and sedition bills.

The skulls of several country butchers at Durham, were lately seized by the magistrates, and shown, by various experiments, to be extremely desecrated;—it is to be wished, that this species of weighing were abolished, and

and nothing allowed for this purpose, but scales and weights.

Newcastle, March 12.—A young woman, subject to fits, was lately treated with such brutality by some officers quartered here, as brought on a return of her disorder; she was carried home, and expired soon afterwards in great agony.

A correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle, who has made particular enquiries on the subject, asserts, that the *villages and hamlets* of Northumberland, have now fewer inhabitants by two thirds, than at the beginning of the present century.

There is an oak tree in Sandbeck Park, which measures round the bole twenty-two feet, and the circumference, at the extremity of the boughs, 360-feet.

The foundation of a spinning manufactory, on a capital and extensive scale, has been lately laid in the vicinity of Durham.

The inhabitants of Durham, in a late meeting, the mayor in the chair, in sundry resolutions, impute the exorbitant price of bread (which they assert to be not justified by any real scarcity) to a monopoly by the millers; and accordingly they determine, in future, to confine the millers to their proper employments, that of grinders only.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. William Chambers, of South Shields, to Miss Elizabeth Plounders. Mr. Joseph Croser, to Miss Oliver. Mr. Thomas Watson to Miss Oliver. Mr. Catts to Miss Bruce. Mr. Morrison, to Miss Ransom.

At Sunderland, Walter Scott, surgeon, to Miss Walker. Mr. Holmes, to Miss Paterson. Mr. Dods to Miss Hodgson. Mr. Dunning to Miss Stamp.

At Gosforth, Mr. Cran to Miss Coulson.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. William Wardell. In Gateshead, Miss E. Bulman, second daughter of the late Mr. G. B. Upwards of 70, Mrs. Robinson. Nearly 70, Mr. John Dowell, formerly of the Crown and Thistle Inn. At the Trinity-House, Mrs. Hanley. Aged 65, Mr. John Stephenson. Aged 32, Capt. James Saif. Mr. Gattis, latter; he dropped down at supper, and expired almost instantaneously, on the day after his marriage. Mr. Richard Rogerson, Master Moorhouse, son of the late Dr. M. Mr. Joseph King, partner in the Glass-house, and one of the people called Quakers. Aged 83, Percival Glennel, Esq. of Harbottle-castle.

At Sunnyside, aged 101, Mr. J. Durham; the faculties of this venerable man were perfect to the last. He had been formerly in the army, and mounted guard at Whitehall 82 years ago.

At Crawcrook, aged 69, Mr. Cuthbert Jolly, At Bookhouse, near Stockton, Mr. Thomas Wain. At Saham, Mrs. Susannah Vassa, wife of, Gubavus Vassa, the well-known African.

At Morpeth, Mr. Jackson, Collector of Excise.—At Seaton Delaval, Miss Elizabeth Light.—At Alnwick, Robert Olders, Esq.—At Whitehouse, Mrs. Henry.—At Hexham, Mrs.

Mary Shanks.—At Middleton, in Teesdale, Mr. Thomas Marsh.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. Smith.—At North Shields, Capt. William Carr.—Aged 77, Mr. Joseph Rosh.

Cumberland and Westmorland.

Married.] At Plumlands, Mr. Jordif, to Miss Wilkinson.—At Harington, Mr. J. Machel, to Miss Jerkin.—Mr. J. Douglas to Miss Hutchinson.—At Broughton, Capt. Jonathan Taylor, to Miss Elwood.—At Kewick, Gulian Dair, Esq. to Miss Culling.—At Whitehaven, Mr. John Green, to Miss Hough.—At Peerick, Mr. James Wright, to Miss Cumfison.—At Norton, Thomas Grey, Esq. to Miss Higg.—At Askham, Mr. Windsor, to Miss Mansley.—Mr. Scholte, to Miss Walker.—At Barton, Mr. Todd, to Miss Winter.—At Carlisle, Major Ounsley, of the Ayrshire Cavalry, to Miss Julia Irvine.

Died.] In Whitehaven, Mr. John Bradley, surgeon and apothecary.—Mrs. Bandman, of Appleby.—At Workington, Mrs. M. Son, aged 84; her funeral was attended by upwards of fifty of her nephews and nieces, and a great number of her grand-children.—In Carlisle, Mrs. M. Hodgson, aged 80.—At Seaton Iron-works, Mr. John Richardson.—At Ulverston, aged 82, Mr. John Seale.—At Workington, aged 71, Mrs. R. Smith.—Same place, aged 74, Mrs. Jane Goldy.—At Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah Wood.—Same place, Mr. Joseph Stoddart.—In Whitehaven, Mr. Hugh Wood.—At Mount Pleasant, near Whitehaven, aged 71, James Hogarth, Esq. remarkable for his boundless charity to the poor, who always found in him a father and a friend.

Yorkshire.]—Hull, March 2. On Friday night last, a fire broke out in Wreble Castle, which entirely consumed the habitable part of the building, before the engines could be procured from Howden.

In consequence of the principal inhabitants of Sheffield refraining to purchase butter at an exorbitant price, that article fell in the market there, from fourteen-pence halfpenny to ten-pence the pound.

Leeds, Feb. 29.—Certain pawnbrokers were lately fined here, in sundry penalties, for having exacted more interest than what was allowed by Parliament.

At York assizes, Mary Todd was sentenced to be transported for seven years; and William Stanley and Elizabeth Smith, to be imprisoned twelve months.

There will be a curious trial at the next summer assizes for York, on a writ of right, concerning estates in Cleveland. The special jury must consist of four knights and their twelve squires, who, according to ancient custom, will be summoned to come girt with swords.

Married.] At Leeds, Capt. Stappleton, of the 2d regiment of Foot, to Miss L. M. Threlk, second daughter of Samuel Threlk, Esq. of Harrington Hall, Lincoln.—Mr. R. Bond, to Miss Wales.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Taddon, to Miss Evans.

Essex.—Mr. Thomas Ledger, to Miss Goddard, of Attercliffe, near Sheffield.

At Hull, Mr. John Pearson, to Miss Cullen.—Mr. Marmaduke Hare, to Miss E. Clarke.

At York, Mr. Varvil, to Miss Frazer.

At Thirsk, John Lief, Esq. of London, to Miss Walker.

At Keigley, Mr. David Illingworth, to Miss Smith.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Carr, to Miss Braut.

At Hatfield, Mr. James Savage, of Howden, bookseller, to Miss Swainston.—At Wath, Mr. Walford, surgeon, to Mrs. Rolling.—At Fishlake, Mr. W. H. Hunt, to Miss Higham.

Diad. At Leeds, Mr. R. Oostler.—Mrs. Cartwright.—Mrs. Douplex.—Mrs. Lister, wife of A. Lister, Esq. of Craven.—Aged 80, Mrs. Kershaw, widow of the late Rev. S. K. Vicar of Leeds.—Mrs. Croven, of Horsforth, near Leeds.—Mrs. Green.

Aged 64, Mr. E. Elam, an American Merchant, but retired from business. He bequeathed 500l. to the Quakers' Seminary, York; 100l. to Leeds Infirmary; 100l. to a school at Gilskefome; 50l. to the Sunday-school at Hunstret, besides other sums to charitable purposes. The bulk of his immense fortune he has left to the Messrs. Elams (his nephews), two of whom reside in Leeds, and the other two in America.

Also, Miss Mary Storr, of Hunstret, niece to Mr. Elam, with whom she had lived several years, and who had left her a large legacy.—She regularly expended nearly the whole of a handsome income in acts of charity.

At York, aged 77, the Rev. Mr. Gage, Minister of the Catholic Chapel, and highly respected for his charity and philanthropy.—Mr. T. Perival.—Mrs. Colbord.—Aged 90, at Othelwick, near York, Mrs. Myers.—Mrs. Toplady.—Aged 15, Miss Ann Hartley.

At Hull, aged 68, Mrs. Sykes, wife of Joseph Sykes, of West Ella, Esq.—Aged 77, Mr. T. Browne, a respectable Ship-owner, and twice Warden of the Trinity-house.—Aged 59, Mr. J. Firbank, Liquor-merchant.—Mrs. Margaret Fox.—Mrs. E. Broadley, daughter of the late T. Broadley, Esq.—Mr. Francis Dring, many years a Tide-waiter in the Customs.—Mrs. Moxon.—Mrs. Broderick.—Miss Charlotte Briggs.—Mrs. Wood.

At Knaresboro', Mr. Timothy Kinkap.

At Scarborough, Mr. P. Word.—At Conisbrough Park, Miss Spencer.—At Barnaby Hall, Mr. M. H. Walford.—At Brownhill, Mr. A. Waller.

At Collyhurst, Mr. Crampton, Paper-maker.

At Thorne, Mr. W. Browne.—Mr. W. Mil-

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At Sheffield, Mr. Pollettwite, aged 73.

At Wakefield, aged 69, Mrs. Zouch.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Heppell.—In the Poor-house, aged 81, James Montgomery, one of the survivors of the gallant crew of the memorable Capt. Death, commander of a privateer, in the war of 1756.

At Halifax, Mrs. Norris.—Mr. Richard Priestley, son of Mr. J. Priestley, Merchant.

At Doncaster, Mr. Dale.—Aged 24, Mr. John Dunhill.—Mr. B. France.—Suddenly, near Ripley, Mr. John Wooley.

At Richmond, aged 73, Mr. Alex. Campbell.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Pickering.—At Burntwood Lodge, near Barnsley, the Rev. J. Marsden, D. D. Rector of Bolton and Percy, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

At Rippon, aged 96, Mrs. Bluns; she lived in five reigns, and could read the smallest print without spectacles.

At Market-Weighton, aged 72, Mr. John Leaming.

At Pontefract, after a painful illness of 15 years, Miss A. Walker, a daughter of the late — Walker, of Fairburn, near Ferry-bridge. Miss Cath. M. de Strom, of Cliff.

Mr. Sigson, of Oulton.—Miss Darley, daughter of H. B. Darley, Esq. of Aldby Park.

At Aldboro', Mrs. Ann Abbot.—At Shipton, aged 63, Mr. John Crosby.

Lancashire. Great improvements are making on Trafford Moss, near Manchester, the property of Mr. Wakefield, by covering the bog, recently drained, with marle. This sort of bog has been hitherto deemed unreclaimable, and of no value. Great advantages would probably arise from draining it, in situations unexplored.

Manchester, March 2.—So numerous and alarming has been the depredations committed here of late, that a meeting of the borough-breeves and inhabitants of the town, was held on the 3d inst. to determine on some mode for preventing a repetition of the same. The common beggars also (whose disgusting appearance, often the effect of art, is as offensive as their bold importunity) are become so numerous, as to call for the attention of our police.

Manchester theatre as often been a scene of contention, on the subject of singing the air of "God save the king!" One night, lately, a respectable and numerous party prepared to oppose this practice, and especially the farcical mode of *taking off of hats!*—On the Monday following, both sides collected their strength, and when the order was given, "*off with your hats!*" a general confusion prevailed. Certain officers of the military profession, drew their swords, and falling upon the unarmed company, wounded several persons in a dreadful manner. A respectable merchant, Mr. Johnson Edensson, had his arm laid open from the shoulder to the elbow!—A stripling officer, active with his broad sword, was thrown out of the boxes into the pit, by some spirited persons.

An institution has been established at Manchester, styled the Board of Health, which is about to erect a building for the reception of fever patients, to be called the House of Recovery.

At a coal-mine, near Preston, five persons were

were lately killed, by a sulphureous camp arising, while they were at work.

The idea of taxing dogs (now generally adroit) is not novel, as, in the Isle of Man, every greyhound is taxed six shillings annually, and other dogs proportionately.

It is in contemplation to apply to parliament for leave to cut a canal, that shall join the Calder, and the Peak Forest canals.

A respectable house-keeper, lately in Rochdale, in the act of interfering between his two sons, while quarrelling, was killed by a desperate blow, received from one of the latter.

The cotton-workers, &c. at the Union Mill, Liverpool, are regularly served weekly at the mill, with good salt herrings at five for 3d. good barley-flour at ten pounds for 1s. good oatmeal seven pounds for 1s. and potatoes, five pounds for 1d.

At Lancaster, on the 19th inst there was a grand festival and procession, on the roofing-in of the new county hall.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Fogg, to Miss Hannah Mearns—Mr. Kettles, of New York, to Miss Williams.—Mr. J. Partridge, to Miss Kitchum.—Mr. Noble, to Miss Naval.—Mr. Dawson, of Baltimore, to Miss Lowes.—Mr. James White, to Miss Priscilla Abbot.—At Manchester, Mr. T. Worthington, to Miss Lighthorn.—Mr. B. Wright, to Miss Duckworth.—Mr. George Barwise, to Miss Sarah Bower.—At Dean Church, near Boulton, Mr. G. Lyon, to Miss Cowley.—At Rainford, Mr. Pryor, to Miss Cowley.—At Gretna Hall, Mr. James Campbell, to Miss Ann McMin.—At Oldhalw, Mr. John Leigh Brint, to Miss Lydia Molyneux.—At Hindley, Mr. J. Walley, to Miss P. Platt.—At Rochdale, Mr. Wm. Kenyon, to Miss Peggy Howorth.—At Kirkham, Mr. Lawrence Hull, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Swindell, printer and book-seller.—Aged 76, James Longworth, Esq.—Mrs. Sedgwick.—T. Cuse, Esq. of Red-Hedges; and Miss Esther Genge.

At Liverpool, Miss Young.—Miss Hunter.—Aged 75, Mr. James Burton.—Mr. Cooke.—Mrs. Colley.—Mrs. Houston.—Mr. Wm. Austin.—Mrs. Ann Colman.—Mrs. Able.—Mr. John Syers, of Liverpool.—Mr. John Bailey.—Mr. Ledward.—Mr. John Kirtlington.—Aged 50, Catharine Gatterrail, estimable and esteemed servant of Mrs. Walker, with whom she had lived upwards of 35 years.—Mrs. Lyon, wife of Mr. L. Setj. at Mace, and Keeper of the jail, Liverpool; and on the following day, Mr. T. Lyon, her husband.—Mr. L. being incapable of attending to his business, Mrs. L. executed his office in the jail, with a gentleness and humanity (alas! too uncommon in those who have rule in this department), which must reflect the highest credit on her memory.

At Par-Stocks, aged 64, Mr. J. Greenough, At Omskirk, aged 80, Mrs. Anderton, a maiden lady.—At Rochdale, Mr. Wardsworth.—At Leyland, near Blackburn, John Finch, Esq.—James Rawbourn, Esq. of Wigan.

Cheshire.

Married.] At Winton, Mr. Sam. Wynn, of Northwich, to Miss Stubbs.

At Chester, Mr. W. Cole, to Miss William.—Mr. T. Walker, of East Ardley, York, to Miss Thomas, of Chester.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Abraham Eay, Professor of Chester.—Mr. Chres.—Mr. Fedra.—Mr. Capper.—Miss M. Townsend.—Mr. Hodge, Professor.—Aged 61, Mr. David Jean, Merchant.—Capt. Pemberton, Regulating Officer of Chester.—Mrs. Orms, of Eccleston.—At Over Peover, Mrs. Barnes.—At Churth-leath, Mrs. Coley, aged 84.—At Chester, Mrs. Criss.—In Paradise-row, Mrs. Edwards.

Shropshire.]—A new fair, toll free, is to be kept annually at Bridgnorth, on the first Thursday after March 15.

In addition to the flats and barges constructed for the Ellesmere canal, packet boats, with elegant accommodations for 200 passengers, have been made. The fare is also considerably lower, than what is paid to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal boats, that ply between Preston and Manchester.

The tolls of Shrewsbury, which have been collected of late years, by the subscribers to the new Welsh Bridge, are totally abolished; a matter of great congratulation to that neighbourhood.

At Shrewsbury assizes, John Hill, Edward Quill, Edward Moreton, Joseph Prigg, and Margaret Palmer, were capitally convicted. The three last were reprieved.

Shrewsbury, March 8.—During the last four weeks, Sir Richard Hill has vended 12,300 pounds of flour, weekly, for three half-pence the pound. Six thousand individuals have shared this supply.

Married.] Mr. Jamison, of O'werry, to Miss E. Thomas.—At Ludlow, the Hon. Col. Parker, to Miss Edwards, of Meronethshire. At Tettenhall, Thomas Taylor, jun. Esq. of Buntindale Hall, to Miss P. Pearson.

Died.] Mr. T. Bailey, of Preston Hall.—Aged 80, the Rev. Mr. H. Law, perpetual Curate of Bentham, &c.—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Thompson.—J. S. Birch, Esq.—At Tettenhall, near Ellesmere.—Mrs. Shaw.—In Shrewsbury, Lady Knowles, eldest of Admiral Sir Charles Knowles.—Mrs. Bryne, Matron of the House of Industry.—Aged 90, Mrs. Alice Vaughan, a maiden lady.—Miss Ann Horton.—At Cleobury Mortimer, Mrs. John Patehall.—At Frankwell, Mr. Lloyd.—At Roles, Mrs. Hoggins.

Joseph Boulton, Esq. Banker, of Bridgnorth, and in the commission of the peace there.

Mr. Horrie, of Billingby, near Bridgnorth. *Staffordshire.]*—It is in contemplation to erect two new bridges over the river Trent, at Wichnor.

At the Stafford Assizes, Michael Dainton, John Horton, James Nightingale, Thomas Haywood, Michael Farlow, John Owen, and Thomas Brown, were capitally convicted. Haywood and Farlow were reprieved.

At Stafford Assizes, a cause was tried, relative to a property nearly 30,000*l.* lately belonging to Peter Garrick, Esq. of Litchfield, brother to the celebrated English Roscius, claimed by Mrs. Docksey, a sister of Mr. Garrick, as heir at law and devisee under the will made in 1791, against Mr. Stephen Panting, an apothecary of Litchfield, who claimed, under a deed of gift, a codicil, and subsequent will, obtained in the year 1795, and in the 86th year of the deceased's age. Mr. Erskine, on the part of the plaintiff, pleaded with his usual eloquence, ability, and animation. After the examination of eleven witnesses (whose concurrent testimony proved the decay of Mr. Garrick's intellects some time before the date of the deed), Mr. Plumer, Mr. Panting's leading counsel, withdrew the claim of his client.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Tim. Birch, to Miss Morris.---At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. T. Cooper, to Miss A. Lea.---At Newcastle, Mr. Lewis, to Miss Bourne.---At Draycot, Mr. George Bates, to Miss M. Godwin.---At Stafford, Mr. P. Seymour, to Miss R. Kytte, of Walsal.---At Ecclestone, Mr. B. Walter, to Miss A. Thomas.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 63, Charles Sampson, Esq. formerly Town Clerk of that city.---At Yoxhall, William Jolland, Gent.---Aged 40, the Rev. Michael Baxter, Vicar of Taworth.---At Wolverhampton, suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth Barney.---Mrs. Bickley, of Stafford.---At Streetbay, Mr. W. Wilson.---In Stafford, Thomas Ferryhough, Esq.---At Litchfield, Mrs. Haywood.---Miss Sarah Fern.---At Newcastle, Mr. R. Parrott, Attorney, and formerly Town Clerk.

In London, R. Aston, Esq. of Bescot Hall, is the commissioner of the Peace, and one of the firm of the Dudley and Tipton Bank. He had acquired a large fortune in the coal trade.

Derbyshire.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. R. Simpson, to Miss Ford.---At Doveridge, Mr. T. Coleclough, to Miss Wood.---At Duffield, Mr. W. Smedley, to Miss Wilson.---At Alfreton, Mr. J. Amos, to Miss Walling.---At Clayton, Mr. T. Eyre, to Miss Wood.---At Bath, S. Powell, Esq. to Miss Richmond, daughter of Dr. Richmond.

Died.] At Dronfield, Mrs. Brijou, wife of J. Brijou, Esq. At Derby, Mr. Druke. Mr. Sirelly, of Oakthorpe. W. Redgate, of Smalley, as he was leaning over a loaded gun, the piece went off, and the contents passing through one of his arms, shattered it so much, that he died a few days after wards.

At Derby, Miss M. Reading. Mr. Drake. Mr. Joseph J. Anson. Miss Wilmer, eldest sister of Sir R. W. aged 25. At Oakthorpe, advanced 25 years. Mr. Sirelly. At Bristol, W. Evans, Esq. of Darley. At Melbourne, the Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of a large and very respectable congregation of general Baptists.

We acknowledge our obligations to a Correspondent at Litchfield, for the following authentic particulars of the late Dr. PEGGE.---The Rev.

Dr. Samuel Pegge, F. S. A. was born at Chesterfield the 9th of November, 1704, N. S. being descended from a branch of the family which formerly resided at Osmaston, near Ashborne, in Derbyshire, where he was possessed of a patrimonial estate. He was educated in the Free School at Chesterfield, whence he removed to St. John's College in Cambridge. Here he took the degree of A. M. in 1729. He had the honorary degree of L. L. D. conferred upon him at Oxford in 1792. His first preferment was the living of Godmerham in Kent, where he resided twenty years. In 1751 he became Rector of Wittington, and afterwards Vicar of Heath, both in Derbyshire. He held a Prebend in the Church of Lichfield, and another in the church of Lincoln. Dr. Pegge died at Wittington, on the 14th of February, 1796, after a residence of forty-four years, and in the ninety-second year of his age.

His writings are numerous, and chiefly to be found in the *Archæologia*, published by the Society of Antiquaries in London; his attention having been principally directed to researches into antiquity. In this literary pursuit, the Doctor acquired considerable eminence; and the various Tracts which he has given to the public will hand down his name with great reputation.

Dr. Pegge was possessed of a happy equanimity and natural cheerfulness of temper, which neither his sequestered situation nor the gradual approach of age could greatly diminish. He could mix in society with the utmost ease, and enjoy both the private conversation of his friends and larger circles with great vivacity, almost as long as he was able to attend them. Ever accessible, he received his visitors with all the easy manners of one who has passed his life in a much more public situation. His domestics found him a kind master, and he was held in much respect by all his parishioners. Sincerity of profession and the best intentions procured Dr. Pegge a large degree of esteem from many whose sentiments differed from his on the subjects both of religion and government. His happy cheerfulness of temper he retained to the last, which rendered the concluding scene of his life very easy to himself; and after enjoying a long series of health, and an almost uninterrupted flow of spirits, and suffering only a gradual decay of nature, he had a happy dissolution out of life at the venerable age of ninety two.

Nottinghamshire.---At Nottingham assizes, John Tison and Elizabeth Smith, were sentenced to be transported.

Married.] At Retford, the Rev. W. Pearson, to Miss F. Low.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Davison, relict of the late John Davison, M. D. At the house of the Hon. Mrs. Byron, the Hon. Mr. Byron, nephew to Lord Byron. Aged 23, Miss M. Morris. Aged 81, Mrs. Rada.---Mrs. Kirkland, wife of Mr. Kirkland, an eminent surgeon. At Mansfield, aged 19, Mr. Thos. Whitman.

Whirman. Mr. R. *Preben*; entering a neighbour's house, he suddenly dropped down and expired. At Newark, Mr. J. *Heppesball*, an eminent Cordwainer. Mr. Robert *Tagby*. At Thurgarton, Capt. H. *Cotton*, of the 47th regiment of foot. At Bunney, Lady *Partyns*. Mr. Robert *Tagby*, of St. Peter's Church-yard, Nottingham.

[*Lincolnshire.*]—A society has been lately formed at Sleaford, consisting of *Farmers* and *Graziers* only, whose object is to improve the cultivation of different soils, and the breed of stock in general. An inclosure of the waste grounds, &c. at Caister, is in contemplation.

At Lincoln assizes, John Miles was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

Married.] At Bennington, Mr. W. Overton, to Miss E. Proctor.—At Boston, Mr. R. Manton, of London, to Miss Bycroft.—At Maplebeck, Mr. J. Key, to Miss Elvidge.—Mr. Pears, to Miss Taylor, of Peterboro'.—Mr. Hant, of Bourn, to Miss Worrall.—At Mortun, Mr. Huiband, 18 days a widower to Miss Gawthorp.—At Norwell, Mr. R. Esam, to Miss Pinder.—At Gainsbro', Mr. Joseph Clarke, to Miss Hotching.—At Hyckham, Mr. Bailey, to Miss Oxy.

Died.] At Grantham, Mrs. *Fallings*. Mr. Richard *Mate*. Mrs. *White*, wife of Mr. W. Attorney. Mrs. *Lidiard*.

At Sudbrook, John *Roe*, Esq. At Southwell, Mrs. *Lamb*. At Glasmere, Mr. *Speckley*, jun. by a fall from his horse. At Bourn, Mr. *Watson*.

At Stamford, Dr. James *Oldershaw*, formerly of Emanuel College. He had practised as a physician in Stamford 23 years with eminent distinction. Also, Mr. *Sutton*.

At Lincoln, aged 51, Mrs. *Gray*. At Mafham, Mrs. *Langson*; she was walking in a field near her own house, when she was furiously attacked by a ram, and killed on the spot! At Yarm, Mrs D. *Stonehouse*, aged 89; it is remarkable that she never took physic, or was let blood in the course of her life, though she had had ten children.

Rutland.

Married.] At Langham, Mr. *Hubbard*, aged 73, to Miss *Elliot*, aged 25.

Died.] Mr. *Merryman*, of Pickwill. At Langham, John *Hawwood*, a Carpenter, by part of the collar of a tree falling on his head, while in the act of blowing it to pieces with gunpowder.

[*Leicestershire.*]—The county of Leicester has lately presented a petition to the House of Commons, for a tax to be levied upon dogs.

At Leicester assizes, was tried an action for *vi et cum* in which the Rev. John Thoroton was plaintiff, and John Whitchurch, an apothecary and man-midwife, of Melton, defendant. The verdict for the plaintiff, 2000*l.* damages.

At the same assizes, eleven persons were capitally convicted, and ten received sentence of death; four for murder, viz. Edward Jones, Matthew Riley, and Dennis Conroy, for the

wilful murder of Henry Hutchinson, at Loughborough; the prisoners were soldiers in an *Irish* regiment; and Timothy Dann, another *Irish* soldier, for the wilful murder of Mary Lakin, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. These were executed on Monday. John Lee and Charles Cooper, for horse-stealing; J. Smith Bennet, Henry Johnston, Jesse Hudson, Thomas Heron, alias Crowder, and William Gude, capitally convicted. Lee and Cooper were left for execution.

Married.] At Hathers, Mr. *Hall*, of Leicester, to Miss *Middleton*. The Rev. Thomas *Wartnaby*, of Gumley, to Miss *West*, of Brampton, Northampton. At Braunton, Mr. John *Tilley*, to Miss E. *Wilkinson*. Mr. *Douglas*, of Loughboro', to Miss *Middleton*. At Market Harboro', Mr. T. *Coward*, to Miss S. *Hurlbutt*.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 62, Mr. W. *Bailey*. At Lutterworth, aged 85, Mr. Wm. *Cripp*. Mr. Thomas *Percival*, one of the chief Constables. Mrs. *Wallis*.

[*Warwickshire.*]—The benefit societies of Coventry, have resolved to erect a water-mill, to grind grain for their own consumption.

Birmingham.—Besides heavy articles, a great quantity of grain has been brought lately to our market, by means of the canal;—in the last three weeks arrived as follows:

Wheat 433, Barley 23, Flour 11, tons.—An additional proof of the utility of inland navigation.

Messrs. Jones and Binns, well-known in London as lecturers on political subjects, were lately taken up at Birmingham, on a charge of sedition. After being detained several days in custody, they were liberated on bail. The nature of their offence is not yet sufficiently ascertained to become matter of record in this place.

Married.] At Tanworth, Mr. T. *Burman*, to Mrs. *Green*. At Coventry, Mr. James *Park*, to Mrs. *Soden*. At Keinton, Mr. John *Warren*, to Miss Mary *Abbott*.

In Birmingham, the Rev. Charles *Blackman*, to Miss *Walford*. Mr. John *Whitely*, to Miss *Glover*.

At Aston, Mr. J. *Baker*, to Miss M. *Watts*. *Died.*] At Warwick, Mrs. *Collins*, wife of Mr. *Collins*, junior.

At Atherstone, Mr. Joseph *Fraser*. At Hillmorton, Mr. *Bliss*.

At Sutton Coldfield, after an illness of eight years, Mrs. *Scott*. Aged 80, Mr. Thomas *Milner*.

At Hanborne, Mrs. *Pegner*.

At Coventry, Mr. John *Dancey*. Mr. W. *Johnson*, New-street. Mr. John *Whitwell*, son of the late alderman *Whitwell*. Mr. John *Bowe*. Mr. *Barnewell*, of Thurlston, occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Birmingham, Mr. George *Batt*. Mrs. *Baker*, of Suffolk-street. Aged 49, D. *Rufus*, esq. formerly Captain of 2nd regiment. Mrs. *Mason*, of Steelhouse-lane, much lamented. Mrs. *Baker*, of Bristol-street. Mr. W. *Selme*,

of legal-aid. *Miss. Wilkin.* In the Crescent, Mr. W. Lloyd.

Worcestershire.—At the Worcester assizes, John Owen, Samuel Martin, William Barker, and Richard Tovey, were capitally convicted, but reprieved. Martha Evans, Thomas Jones, Nathaniel Eades, John Haycock, Benjamin Edward, William Chamberlain, John Jethkin, Sarah Cox, and Elizabeth Luckett, were sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and be imprisoned twelve months. Several rioters were fined, and obliged to enter into recognizances of good conduct, to keep the peace for three years. John Thomas and Samuel Adams, were publicly whipped.

The grand jury, at the assizes, agreed to petition the legislature for a tax upon dogs!—(Oh, sapientia!)

Married.] At Chaceley, Mr. B. Avening, of Newent, to Miss Terrett. In Worcester, Mr. Henry Smith, to Miss Nelson. At Moccas Court, S. P. Esq. of Garnetstone, to Miss Cornwell, daughter of Sir G. C. Barr.

Died.] Miss Richards, of Broughton, near Perth. At Perth, of an inflammation in his lungs, and much labour, the Rev. John M. Esq. vicar of Perth and Avonbury. Miss Timbrell, only daughter of John Timbrell, Esq.

At Buxton, near Evesham, Mrs. Atwin. At Bellbroughton, Mr. Samuel White, who has left behind him the character of an honest man.

At Redditch, Mr. Richard Moore.

At Hukins, the Rev. John Parker, A. B. master of the Free Grammar School of that place, and minister of Oldbury; he was beloved for his liberality and philanthropy.

At St. John's, near Worcester, aged 23, Mr. Lingham, one of the people called Quakers.

At Clent, near Stourbridge, T. Little, Esq. of the Royal Navy, and late Commander of the Stafford Indianan.

At Great-Wadey, aged 54, Geo. Maul, Esq. several years Bailiff and Magistrate of Droitwich.

At Feckenham, Thomas Smith, Esq. of the Lane House.

In Worcester, Mr. Thomas Millicamp, of the Parade.

In Worcester, of a decline, Mr. W. Brandish, one of the Printers of that respectable paper the *Worcester Herald*, which is now continued by his partner, Mr. Hoar.

R. Bradley, Esq. an eminent Glass Manufacturer, near Stourbridge.

Herefordshire.—Hereford, March 8. On Sunday last, at some barges laden with corn, were proceeding down the Wye, for Bristol, they were stopped near Ross, by a number of persons from the forest of Dean. On the following day, the magistrates of the division, with a party of soldiers, attending, and the proprietors consenting that a quantity of the wheat should be sold at a reduced price, the barges were suffered to proceed.

MONTHLY MAG. No. II.

A benefit Society, for females only, of which the humane and liberal Lady Maldon is the patroness, has been instituted lately at Leominster.

The magistrates of Hereford have offered a reward of Five Guineas for the detection of forgers.

On Feb. 19, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Powell, of the Welsh Court, near Ross, which in a short time consumed the premises, with the furniture, and other articles, to a considerable amount.

On Feb. 20, a fire broke out in the house of Robert Barrol, of Woolhope, which totally consumed the same, together with an adjoining tenement.

Married.] Mr. John Smith, of Clifford, to Miss Pritchard.

Died.] The Rev. H. Tadwall, B. A. Sub-treasurer, and Senior Vicar-choral of Hereford cathedral; and Vicar of Mardon.

At Leominster, suddenly, Mr. Butcher. At Leominster, Mr. Brown. Mr. W. Baldwin. Mr. Samuel Hughes, formerly an eminent auctioneer, and author of several pieces in verse and prose. Aged 83, Mr. James Morris. The Rev. Rich. Vaughan, M. A. vicar of Leominster, and minister of the united parishes of Kington and Thropton. He had resided nearly half a century on the latter preferment, and displayed such professional zeal, and vigour of constitution, that he never intermitted his public labours from any cause more than five Sundays during the whole period.

Near Ross, Mr. John Merrick. At Peterchurch, Mr. Stephen Endall, jun. At New-ton, advanced in years, Thomas Phillips, Esq. he had before his death handsomely endowed a school for the poor of his parish. At Moreton, Mr. Fleet. He was murdered by a Mr. Sibbering, his quantum friend; when Sibbering was secured, he cut his own throat with a penknife and expired in three quarters of an hour afterwards.

Monmouthshire.—Monmouth, March 2. Five boats, laden with coals and pig-iron, &c. entered lately that branch of the Monmouthshire canal, which extends from Pontypool to Newport; being the first vessels which ever navigated that canal. The river at Newport will admit ships of any burthen. The Ebber Vale branch of the canal will be completed in the course of a few months.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Mr. Hughes. *Gloucestershire.*] At Gloucester assizes, William Ward was sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and to one year's imprisonment.

The duke of Beaufort has introduced among his tenants, the use of oxen in the cultivation of land, in lieu of horses. His grace's example has been imitated in the neighbouring country.

Mr. Farmer Williams, of Pike Corner, from motives of benevolence, sold lately to the poor in his neighbourhood, thirty sacks of wheat, at eight shillings per bushel.

The impolicy of putting thresholds to work.

by the task, is strikingly manifested in an instance, which has just occurred to Mr. Weeks, of the Bell inn, at Newport, who having purchased forty-two dozen of straw, and observing, after twelve dozen of it had been used, a considerable quantity of wheat lying about the stables, had the remaining thirty dozen rethreshed, which produced two bushels of clean wheat.

Married.] The Rev. Wm. Walley to Mrs. Buxton, of Upper Slaughter. Mr. Jones to Miss Sherman. At Cloddock, Mr. J. Smith to Miss Pritchard. At Frampton, Mr. John King to Miss Collins. In Gloucester, Mr. T. Jones to Miss Sherman. At Newnham, Mr. John Hartland to Miss Hill. Mr. Tho. Hatheway, of Cheltenham, to Miss Hannah Rogers.

Died.] At Highnam Court, Miss Gaise, eldest daughter of Sir John G. Bart. The most engaging disposition, united with cultivated talents, add to the affliction which the loss of this amiable lady has occasioned to her family.

At Mitton, near Tewkesbury, Mrs. Coker. Suddenly, Mr W. Hemming, of Lensfield Farm. Aged 84, Mr. S. Manning, who had acquired a plentiful fortune in the business of a carrier. At Stroud, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. H. dissenting minister. Mr. Shall, an officer in the customs. At Cheltenham, Mr. Hind, surgeon, a man universally regretted.

Oxfordshire.]—At Oxford assizes, Thomas Midham, and W. Hiam Crozier, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to find sureties for their good behaviour, for two years.

The small-pox having lately made its appearance at Wardington, the whole of the inhabitants agreed to undergo inoculation, and were perfectly recovered.

Married.] At Wallingford, Mr. William Golding, to Mrs. Henderson. Mr. Cowdrie, of Burford, to Miss Frith, of Worcester.

Died.] Aged 84, Mrs. Lyddal, widow of the late John Lyddal, Esq. of Uxmore. Mr. James Clarke, a Mercer at Oxford. Miss Elizabeth Blunham, of Banbury. Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Sackville Parker, formerly a Bookseller in Oxford. Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Mr. Robert Turner, Oxford. Same place, aged 73, Mr. John Dewe. (In London) Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. James Williams, M. A. formerly reader of Mathematical Lectures in the University.

Northamptonshire.]—At Northampton assizes, Thomas Day was capitally convicted, but reprieved. Richard White was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Thomas Latimer was fined 10s. and sentenced to three years' hard labour, and afterwards to find security for his good behaviour for five years.

At the sale of the stock of the late Mr. Judson, of Weedonbeck, a sow and her ten pigs were sold for 36l. 2s. 6d.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Collins, of Great Belling, to Miss Pell. At Oundle, Mr. Reddyer, Attorney, to Mrs. Biddlecomb. Mr. T. Linnell, of Glasthorpe Hills, to Miss Fox, of Northampton.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss Susan Filkes. Mrs. Leaver, wife of Mr. Leaver, of the Fleece Inn. Mr. Silvester Apr. Mr. James Linnell. Mr. John Cooke, in London, son of Mr. Cooke, surgeon.

At Mears-Ambry, John Timm. His external appearance was truly wretched and miserable, and his parsimony so great, that he denied himself the common necessities of life, when not to be obtained by any other means than that of purchasing them. On examining his cloaths, a short time after his decease, sixty-nine guineas, nine shillings, and one halfpenny, were found sewed up in the waistband of his breeches!

Buckinghamshire.]—At Aylbury assizes, James Jofferies, John Davey, alias Newman, John Bowie, and William Webb, were capitally convicted. Webb was reprieved.

On the 19th instant died, in the 75th year of his age, at his seat in Buckinghamshire, after a severe illness of five months, occasioned by a fall, Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. Admiral of the White, Master and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Governor of Portsmouth Castle, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

He had early distinguished himself in the naval service, and, about forty years since, in a desperate action in the Mediterranean, with a frigate of superior force, received a severe wound in the leg, which, baffling all the skill of the faculty, subjected him ever after to ceaseless torture, and eventually occasioned his death. Notwithstanding this wound he proceeded in the high career of nautical fame till the lamentable 27th of July 1788, when Admiral Keppel and Vice Admirable Sir Hugh Palliser preferred counter-charges of accusation against each other, for their conduct on that day: the intrepidity of the latter on this occasion was allowed even by his enemies; but the merits were soon converted into a question of party violence, in which the professional reputation of those officers (though both were acquitted) was indiscriminately wrecked! Soon after this, his Majesty, on the death of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, appointed Sir Hugh to the government of Greenwich Hospital, when, resigning his seat in Parliament, he retired from all public concerns, except the duties of his Government, which were always ably and unobtrusively discharged.

Sir Hugh was a steady friend to the King and Constitution—was a man of undaunted courage, and possessed a great share of nautical knowledge—and the wife and salutary laws which he caused to be enacted for the benefit of his country, and the comfort and happiness of the poor fishermen in Newfoundland during his government of that province, are proofs of a sound mind, and a humane and benevolent disposition.

Sir Hugh entered into the service very early in life. He was made a Captain in 1746, and in 1762 Governor of Newfoundland—in 1765, he concluded a peace with the Indians,

upon

upon the back settlements of Canada.—In 1770 he was made a Rear Admiral, and in the same year one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity.—In 1772 he was appointed a Comptroller of the Navy.—In 1773 created a Baronet; and in 1775 he was chosen a Member of Parliament for Scarborough.—In 1776 he was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—and in 1778 a Vice Admiral, Lieutenant General of Marines, and Governor of Scarborough Castle.—In 1780 he was appointed Master and Governor of Greenwich Hospital.—In 1781 he was chosen to represent the borough of Huntingdon in Parliament; and in 1787 he attained the rank of Admiral of the White.

Bedfordshire.—At Bedford assizes, a person who refused to disclose his name, Thomas White, Abraham Woodcraft, and Susannah Cooke, received sentence of death.—White, Woodcraft, and Cooke, were reprieved.

A few, the property of William Tutton, at Gifford, has, at eleven different litters, farrowed 253 pigs.

Huntingdonshire.

Married.—At St. Ives, Mr. Thos. Hutchinson, to Miss Barnes, daughter of Jo. Barnes, Esq.

Cambridge.—The Cambridge assizes proved maiden.

Married.—At Ely, the Rev. James Saunders, B. D. fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and rector of Sawtry Moigne, Huntingdon, to Miss Attenborough, of Ely.

Mr. Richard Baker, to Miss Martin. Mr. Dumack, to Miss Hart. The Rev. W. Baycan, to Miss Smith. Mr. Willis, to Miss Brooke. At Retford, the Rev. W. Pearson, to Miss Francis Law.

Died.—At Sutton (isle of Ely) of a putrid disorder, Mr. Edward Haddock, his wife, and a child, and, a day or two afterwards, the brother of Mr. Haddock. At Cambridge, Mr. T. Riddell. Mrs. Browne. Mr. James Oldershaw. Mr. Tilbrook. Mrs. White.

Norfolk.—The Lynn ferry-boat, containing thirty persons on board, was lately overtaken, by running athwart the cable of a barge, when twenty persons were drowned. Four passengers were saved, by the gallant exertions of John Price, a Sailor. For such accidents, which, alas, too frequently happen, can no humane preventative be devised?

Norwich, March 1. Last week, as some labourers were digging in a field at Lakenham, they uncovered about a hundred human skulls and bones, from a spot of sixty square yards in surface, and eighteen inches in depth. Some pieces of iron were also found, and a small copper coin, with an impression on each side, "Norwich," and around it, "Charles Reeve, 1664."

The inhabitants of Yarmouth are about to improve the harbour there considerably, by deepening its bed, and removing the bar.

A new fair for horses is to be held annually at Dunham, on every second day of March.

A Bill, for the drainage and inclosure of Marshland Smeeth and Fen, has passed the House of Commons.

In our last, we mentioned a man having had his arm bitten off close to his elbow, by a lion at Lynn Mart.—this statement is not strictly true, it appearing that the man inconsiderately thrust his arm into the den, but that he was extricated, with great difficulty, by the keepers. The arm, however, was dreadfully lacerated, and the man now lies in a dangerous state.

An act has passed, for inclosing the waste grounds, &c. at Northwold, and at Little Durham.

On March 11, Sir Thomas Durant, bart. on attaining his majority, gave a large entertainment to all the poor of the parish of Scotowe.

At the assizes for Norfolk, ten persons received sentence of death.

Married.—R. Grimmer, Esq. of Seathen, to Miss Honor Crabbe. Mr. James, of Tostock, to Miss Susan Andrews. Mr. Earrington, of Tollethunt Darcy, to Miss A. Grove. John Ruffe, Esq. to Mrs. Tylon.

Died.—At Norwich, the widow of the late James Deacon; sunk into dispondency by the loss of her husband, the hand of public liberality was kindly extended to assist her, but relief, alas came too late. She has left behind her six helpless orphans.

Mr. Gage. Aged 36, Mrs. Ann Smith, wife of the Rev. W. P. S. an excellent wife, and a valuable woman. At Lynn, the Rev. J. Jeff. Watson, son of C. W. Esq. collector of the excise, Lynn. Mrs. Wapman, relict of the late Mr. W. merchant. At Yarmouth, aged 59, Mr. Jos. Hew. At Swaffham, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. C. Roberts, surgeon. At Long Stratton, Mr. G. Wallis, one of the people called Quakers, liberal in his sentiments, and benevolent in his disposition. Aged 77, Sir Tho. Gage, Bart. of Coldham Hall.

Erratum in our last.

In the article, "Feb. 4, at Norwich, aged 22, Mr. E. Sackville," read "S. ckville Turner."

Suffolk.

Married.—At Lowestoffe. Dr. Smith, of Hammersmith, president of the Linnean Society, to Miss Reeve, only daughter of R. Reeve, of Lowestoffe, Esq.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Rogers, to Miss Muddcock. At Ixworth, Benjamin Cobb, Esq. to Miss Cartwright. At Ipswich, Mr. Ramsay, to Miss Chaplin. At Yarmouth, Mr. Dawson Turner, to Miss Palgrave.

Died.—Of a putrid fever in one day, Mr. Shaw, a considerable farmer at Thornham, and his two sons. Mrs. Morey, of Eriswell. At Houlmarket, aged 88, Mr. John Wainforth.

Hertfordshire.—At Hertford assizes. Richard Warts, William Harris, Isaac Paking, Philip Gregory, and Thomas Witney, were capitally convicted.

A fire broke out lately at Hemel Hempstead, on the premises of Mr. Collet, a farmer, which consumed of wheat, peas, hay, &c. to the value of 600*l*.

Essex.

Married.—At Shephard, near Rochford, Mr. R. Harrison, to Miss Knapping. W. Rollet,

Polter, Esq. to Miss Leader. Mr. Thomas *Sons*, of Bulpban, to Miss Mary Draper. Mr. George *Haber*, of Little Waltham, to Miss Montford. At Colchester, Mr. *Soy*, to Miss Minka.

Died.—Mr. *Crozier*, late of Berleigh Mills, near Maldon. Mr. *Smith*, of Billericias. The Rev. William Salsbury, rector of Moreton and Little Hallingbury. Mrs. *Baker*, wife of Mr. R. Baker, keeper of Newport prison, near Saffron Walden. Mrs. *Smitherman* of Brain-tree. Mr. J. C. *Rowett*. At Colchester, Mrs. *Cooper*. Mr. John *Bueret*.

Kent. At the assizes Maidstone, fifty-one persons were tried, six of whom were capitally convicted, and eight ordered to be transported. Five of the former were reprieved.

Married. Mr. C. *Beasley*, New Cross, to Miss Sarah *Tape*, Bromley. At Greenwich, Major *Hanilton* to Miss C. *Hardy*. At Canterbury, H. *Bowley*, Esq. to Miss Springer. T. S. *Horne*, Esq. to Miss *Whitlock*.

Died. Mr. Fry, of Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells. At Dover, Mrs. *Smith*, relict of Mr. *Smith*, surgeon. At Woolwich, Lieut. F. V. *Verma*. At Rainham, aged 24, Miss *Richards*. Same place, aged 59, Mrs. Mary *Lake*. At Hythe, aged 78, Mrs. *Rick*. At Ashford—*Parsons*, Esq. more than ten years a martyr to the gout. At Hightead, Mrs. *Carey*. In Canterbury, Mr. *Heard*, sen. Aged 80, Mr. Robt. *Quested*. Suddenly. Mr. *Fleet*, of St. Dunstan's. In Maidstone, Mrs. *Turner*, Stone-street. In Chatham, Mr. *Town*, Star Inn. At Margate, Mrs. E. Sackett, aged 84. Same place, Mrs. *Napier*. At Wellsborough, Mr. E. *Boys*. At Gillingham, Mr. N. *Quarrington*. At Eltham, Mr. James *White*. At Wye, Mrs. *Kennett*.

Sussex.—Lewes, March 7. This county has been long haunted by vagrants of all descriptions, and particularly gypsies;—the enormous depredations committed of late, however, has induced our county magistrates to issue strict orders for the punishment of all vagrants.

A two-year-old hog, which weighed near 200 lb. was killed lately in the parish of Rye.

All the poor persons in the seven parishes adjoining to Godwood, were lately entertained by order of the duke of Richmond, at that mansion, for several days successively.

The smuggling trade has revived of late, in these parts, in consequence of the great prices offered for contraband articles.

Married. Mr. *Stileman*, of Winchelsea, to Miss *Dawson*, of Angel-court Throgmorton-street, London. At Chichester, Thomas *Clepham*, esq. Captain in the West Essex militia, to Miss Caroline *Langley*, only daughter of John Langley, esq. of Langley Hall; Hants.

Died. At Chichester, Master Cobden *Newland*.

Hampshire. Southampton, March 5. On Tuesday last, a fire broke out at Half Way Pam. buildings fitted up for the reception of the French emigrant artillery. The whole buildings, containing large stores, were destroyed.

At Winchester assizes, twenty-two prisoners

were capitally convicted; seven were ordered for execution, and the rest reprieved.

Winchester, March 5.—Last week, a fire broke out here at the Upper Barracks, in which part of the Staffordshire militia was quartered. The whole building was consumed, including a considerable quantity of barrack stores, clothing, &c.

The common fields belonging to the hamlets of Mitchelmewk, Finsbury, Braithfield, and Awbridge, will be shortly inclosed, an act having passed for that purpose.

The works on the Southampton and Salisbury canal, have commenced in a masterly manner.

An aqueduct is to be constructed over Shirley Brook.

A meeting has been lately held at Southampton, to consider of the propriety of forming a junction between the Stray Navigation, and the Basingstoke Canal; the line of junction to commence at Grewel Hill, and to extend twenty-two miles in length. This measure will be beneficial to government, as well as individuals, saving a considerable expence in the land carriage of naval and victualing stores; and the more so, as vessels to and from London, &c. are often detained at Southampton, months together, by contrary winds. This canal will form an inland communication BETWEEN THE PORTS OF LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The South Hants Agricultural Society, have offered a number of premiums (for 1796) of twenty guineas and under, for the encouragement of ox teams, improved construction of ploughs, producing the finest cattle, &c. the longest servitude in husbandry, and bringing up the greatest number of children, &c.

Married. At Portsmouth, Mr. *Collins* to Miss H. *Davies*, both of the Theatre. Mr. *Barton*, of Southampton, to Miss *Sharr*, of Salisbury.

At Great Bedwin, Steph. *Freeman*, esq. to Miss Ann *Mosca*.

Died. At Southampton, aged 18, Miss *Shadgate*. Mrs. *Marsh*. At Winchester, the Rev. Mr. *Brereton*, rector of St. Michael's. Mr. *Noyes*. Mr. *Hawkes* and, aged 66, the Rev. P. *Smith*, rector of Abaston, and senior burgess of Winchester. At Portsmouth, Mr. *Hawes*, master gunner of the garrison. At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Lieut. *Phillips*, of the Marines. Aged 83, Mrs. *Marshall*, of Havant. At Portsmouth, Mr. W. *Tafuall*. At Southampton, Mrs. *Murray*. Mrs. *Dodge*.

At Andover, Mr. *John Dalby*, gaoler of that place; he was the person who apprehended the celebrated John the Painter.

Berkshire.—March 5. At Reading assizes, Michael Murray, William Friday, Robert Cooper, William Morgan, Joseph Francis, William Spung, and John Mayo, received sentence of death, Francis, Spunge, and Mayo, were reprieved.—Martha Wallis was sentenced to fourteen years, and Lewis Peppen, and John Davis, to seven years, transportation.

Reading, March 9.—On Saturday last, a numerous mob assembled at Clewer, near Reading, insisting that the corn should be vended at a fair price. Their remonstrances proving

proving of its effect, they proceeded to the flower-mills, with a view to empty the same, but were prevented from so doing by the military.

Thirty-six years ago, a gentleman of Little London, for the purpose of experiment, concealed three half-pence in the bark of a tree, on his grounds:--lately, on cutting the same tree, the proprietor discovered the half-pence, which, however, when exposed to the air, immediately turned into dust.

The inhabitants of the hundreds of Farringdon, Ousefield, and Shrivensham, have petitioned parliament for power to erect buildings for the reception of all their poor, and for employing and regulating them, &c.

Married. At Speen, the Earl of Guildford, to Miss *Cooks*, eldest daughter of Thomas Courts, Esq. Banker, London.--At Reading, Mr. *Halbur*, to Miss *Port*.--At East Hendred, aged 69, Mr. *Bault*, to Miss *Bosley*, aged 21.--At Andover, Mr. *W. Ludlow*, to Miss *Stone*, sister of Rich. Stone, Esq. Sonning.--At Farnham, Mr. *Reynolds*, to Miss *Bradley*.

Died. At Reading, Mrs. *French*.--At Windsor, Mr. *Temple*, of the King's Silver Scullery.--Aged 81, Mrs. *Mary Cliffe*, granddaughter of the late Sir Rich. Rooth.--At Henley, Mr. *John Saundys*, an eminent mason.--At Wantage, Mrs. *Stirling*, relict of the late Mr. Stirling.--Aged 74, the Rev. *Joseph Bannet*, rector of Sunningwell.

Wiltshire. The Magistrates of Salisbury, have published severe resolutions against foreclosures.

Salisbury, March 5.---On Tuesday last, a fire broke out at Little Bedwin Mill, which consumed the same in the space of an hour---a large quantity of wheat and barley were, however, saved.

At Salisbury assizes, Isaac Phillips, William Wild, John Lewis, and James Courts, were capitally convicted. The three latter were reprieved.

Died. Robert Maudrells, Esq. Capt. in the Wiltshire Militia.--Mr. *Thos. Felham*, of the Glove inn, Lower Donhead.--The Rev. *N. Bliss*, Rector of Colerne.--Miss *Taylor*, near Colham.--At Chilmark, aged 80, Mr. *Augustine King*.--In the Close, Salisbury, *W. B. Earle*, Esq. beloved for his many valuable qualities as a man and Christian.--At Devizes, *T. Bennett*, Esq. aged 70, late a respectable planter in the island of Grenada.--At Warminster, aged 74, Mrs. *Dorris*.

At Swindon, aged 80, Mrs. *Williams*.

Somersetshire. A poor debtor, aged sixty, was lately liberated from Bath goal, after suffering two years' imprisonment, for a debt of 10l. A year ago, the creditor was offered the whole amount of the debt, on condition of relinquishing the costs. The Thatched House Society, for the relief of small debtors, then interfered, by suing for the groats, which had been paid till within the month preceding, but being then neglected, the society applying to the justices, procured the prisoner's discharge.

The Bath and West of England Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, &c. at their late meeting, voted their thanks to Mr. Pryce, for his Essay on the Cult in Potatoes; to Richard Bright, Esq. for his experiments in producing Flour from Potatoes; and to other gentlemen, for valuable communications.

The bill for varying the line of the Kennet and Avon Canal, has passed the legislature, in lieu of the rejected bill, which went to extend the canal to Bristol.

Bristol, March 19.---On Wednesday morning, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Hill, umbrella-maker, in St. James's Church-yard, which was entirely burnt down, and the family narrowly escaped with their lives.

Married. At Bath, Mr. *T. Lewis*, to Mrs. *Biggs*.--At Montacute, Mr. *G. Hawkins*, to Miss *Prunella Gard*.--At Taunton, Captain *Monkton*, to Miss *C. Slade*.--At Bristol, Mr. *R. Wickes*, Attorney, to Miss *Walbrough*.--Mr. *W. Davies*, of Hereford, to Miss *E. Ockewill*.

Died. At Bath, Mr. *C. Abford*.--Mrs. *Gibson*, mother of *Edward Gibson*, Esq. the celebrated historian.--Mrs. *Bennet*.--*Wm. Greenwood*, Esq. Captain in the Navy.--The Hon. *Charles Fane*, of Mount Ida, Norfolk.--Dr. *Stewart*, of Southampton.--Miss *Rogers*, of Gloucester.--Mr. *Fernan*.--Mrs. *Dodson*, relict of Dr. Charles Dodson, Bishop of Elphin.--Mrs. *Garrard*, wife of Mr. Garrard, surgeon, of East Hayes, near Bath.--Mrs. *Atterbury*.--Miss *Crouch*.--Mr. *E. Morton*.--Mrs. *Merryweather*.--*Wm. Edwards*, Esq. Common-Councilman of Bath.--Mr. *J. S. Correll*, of Englishcombe; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. *A. Correll*, his widow.--At Bridgewater, aged 89, Mrs. *Coles*.--Mrs. *Bryant*.--Mrs. *Standfast*.--Mrs. *Hooper*.--Mrs. *Episcott*.--Mrs. *Hulham*.--Mr. *Pitman*.--At Minehead, Mr. *S. Richman*.

At Weston, aged 53, after an illness, the consequence of fatigues endured in a voyage round the world, John Francis de Herce, Knight of St. Louis. He had been an enterprising officer in the French navy, and an incorruptible representative in the Constituent Assembly.

At Lowton, Miss *Fanny Richards*.--At Lymington, Mrs. *Culliford*.--At West Camel, aged 69, Mrs. *Gibbs*.--At Taunton, Mrs. *Salter*.--At Crewkerne, Mr. *I. C. Taylor*, attorney.--At Upcott House, Mrs. *Fisher*, greatly lamented by her neighbourhood.--At Heathfield, Miss *Bury Bond*.--At King Weston, Mr. *John Reynolds*.--At Wedmore, Mr. *John Richards*, he was killed by one of the church bells falling upon him.--At Taunton, Mrs. *Townell*.--At Wellington, Mr. *N. Ware*, one of the people called Quakers.--At Teignmouth, *W. Pierse*, Esq.---At Bristol, Mrs. *Smith*, Castle-street.---Mr. *Isaac Woodland*, Back-street.---Mr. *J. Gorse*, Wine-street.---At Woolkey Hole, Mrs. *Rand*.---At Bath, Mrs. *Falconer*.

At Bristol, Mr. *T. Boston*, many years an Officer in the Customs.---Mr. *Latham*, of Strickland.---At the Hot Wells, aged 23, Maj.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Edw. Lee, Esq.--Mrs. Tylor.--Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Capt. Morgan.--Mr. Booth--Capt. Inglis, many years commander of a trading vessel to the West-Indies Mr W. Rogers, a musician of the Pump-room band.--Rob. Richards, Esq. formerly Attorney-General of Jamaica.

Dorsetshire.

Married.] At Gillingham, Mr. Bell, to Miss Judith Periph--Mr. Poole, surgeon, of Sherborne, to Miss Felt, of Dorchester.--Mr. T. Esfor, to Miss Holloway.--E. Williams, Esq. of Hettington Hall, to Miss Flynn.-- At Shaftsbury, Mr. J. Denuling, 65, to Miss L King, 23.

Died.] At Dorchester, Rev. T. Hughes, rector of Came.-- At Pindle Hinton, Mrs. Coley.--At Weymouth, Mrs. Andrews.

Devonshire. ---On Wednesday last, eighteen houses, and a Methodist's chapel, were nearly consumed by fire, at Axminster. During the fire, some persons incautiously took up some of the burning timber, to use it for fuel; by this means, four more houses were afterwards destroyed.

Exeter, March 14.---In consequence of a woman lately perishing with hunger in this city, it is in contemplation to establish a charitable institution, on a new plan, calculated to prevent effects of that nature.

In a late affray, at Torpoint, between the boat's crew of the Viper cutter, and a large party of armed smugglers, one midshipman and two sailors were dangerously wounded, and one smuggler killed, and two others wounded. The sailors carried away twenty casks of spirits; the horses, however, so laden with them, were rescued by the smugglers.

An interesting society, meeting weekly, has been lately instituted at Honiton, for promoting useful information on chemical, and other philosophical subjects. The utility of such institutions (furnishing a virtuous employment of time and intellect) particularly in small towns, where the resources of entertainment and information are small, is too obvious to require pointing out by us.

Mr. Justice Boller is making great improvements on Dartmore forest, by inclosing the same, and building on it a new town, called Two Bridges, &c.

A man, named Nathaniel Saunders, died lately in Camelford goal, where he had been imprisoned six years in consequence of having killed a hare.

At the assizes for Devonshire, George Morgan, William Willis, Thomas Tout, Ann Zeaman, and Thomas Wilson, were capitally convicted.

Married.] At Plymouth, Capt. Pell, of the M. Devon Militia, to Miss Nichols.--At Exeter, Mr. G March, to Miss Small, of Crediton.--Mr. Biffeld, to Miss Sanders.--At Silvertown, Mr. R. Clerve, to Miss Penfold.

Died.] Aged 77, the Rev. John Yago, M. A. 38 years vicar of Tavistock, and 48 rector of Peterbury. As a minister, he was true and faithful, never desisting from his pastoral employment, till compelled to it by the decay

of nature. As a magistrate, he was alike free from partiality and corruption. In private conversation, his facetiousness ever compared with dignity. In brief, he was the polite gentleman, and the grave, sensible, and orthodox divine.

At Modbury, Admiral Gidcom, a brave officer, possessed of singular benevolence and philanthropy.

At Bowthill House, near Exeter, Mrs. Gadsen---At Exeter, Mrs. Storey, of Cavan, in Ireland.--Mrs. Worthy.--Mr. Voysey.--At Barnstaple, Mr. Hugh Adams, Attorney.--Near Barnstaple, Gilbert Necholls, Esq.--At Moolkdown, Mrs. Bellamy.

Cornwall.

Married] At Fowey, Mr. R. Duggen, to Miss A. Long.--At Falmouth, Capt. J. Harvey, to Miss M. P. Hawking.

Died.] At St. Germans, Capt. G. F. Bruce, 37th.--At Falmouth, Mr. Robt. Blandford, master of the hotel.

Wales.] The magistrates of Denbighshire, have resolved to furnish employment for the prisoners in the county goal, at Ruthin.

Immense quantities of excellent iron-ore have been lately discovered in Wales, which, if properly attended to, will decrease the importation of that article.

Married.] Mr. Janssen, Bookseller of Oswestry, to Miss E. Thomas, of Llangymaen.

E. N. Griffiths, Esq. of Uik Castle, to Miss Phebe Probert. At Berriew, Mr. R. Edwards, to Mrs. Barkby.

At Holywell, Mr. E. Carnes, Bookseller, to Miss H Jones.

Died.] Suddenly, John Davies, Esq. near Bala, late of Henfryn. At Wrexham, Mr. John Evans, many years a much respected Draper, and in very extensive business. Mr. Owen Owens, of Llangydweddydd. At Carnarvon, --- Jones, Esq. late High Sheriff.

At his seat in Glamorganshire, aged 82, George Williams, Esq.

At Bridgend, Glamorgan, aged 25, the Rev. Thomas Phelps, of Jesus College, Oxford. Aged 73, John Edwards, Esq. of Mawood. Aged 76, John Davies, Esq. of Lloyd Jack, in the commission of the Peace for the county of Cardigan. Near Llantrisant, the Rev. Mr. Lewis.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers, Vicar of Carmarthen. *Scotland.*] The Highland Society have offered a gold medal, or a piece of plate worth ten guineas, for the best essay on the reasons which have rendered the use of horses so universal in agricultural operations, and with what effects oxen might be substituted for them; also another, for an essay on the best methods of improving the breed of Highland horses; and another, for the best account of the construction, &c. of farm-houses and offices, adapted to the Highlands. Also a medal, or equivalent, for the best essay on the properest method of CUTTING HEATH; and another, for a communication on the most effectual methods of PRESERVING POTATOES, throughout the winter, free from frost, &c. Also a number of larger and smaller prizes, for the CULTIVATION

VATION of Madder, improvement of barren land, by potatoe crops, spaying of sheep, meliorating the breed of black cattle, and improving pasture ground.

The justices of peace, in several counties, have lately punished a number of persons, for practising private distilling.

The merchants and other inhabitants of the towns north of Edinburgh, have lately applied to the postmaster-general, to obtain a speedier conveyance of the mail from the Edinburgh post-office. The English mail arrives at Edinburgh, between five and six in the morning, and the letters directed northwards, are detained there till two in the afternoon.

March 12.—David Downie was liberated from confinement, on condition of departing from Great Britain and Ireland, and not being found therein during his natural life.

A public dispensary has been lately established at Aberdeen.

The brigantine *Experiment*, of Air, sailed, upon a single bottom, eight times across the Atlantic, besides several additional voyages to Memel, Dublin, &c. and lay 248 days in harbours, greatly infested by the sea-worm; yet, on being examined, was found entirely free from the destructive vermin. This effect is attributed to the ship's having been payed with coal tar upon the single bottom.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. G. Dunlop, Dumfries, to Miss Currie, of Middlebie. F. Grant, Esq. to Miss A. Oliphant, of Rosbie. John M'Kenzie, Esq. to Miss J. M. Stirling.

At Aberdeen, Capt. Livingstone, 30th reg. to Miss Martin, of Wellfield.

At Glasgow, Mr. Robt. Orr, of Paisley, to Miss Mary Paterson. Mr. M'Nair, to Miss Edington.

At Greenock, Mr. John Ewart, of the customs, to Miss Portland.

At Donaghton, near Inverness, Mr. Wm. McIntosh, to Miss Jessie McIntosh.

At Hantley, Mr. Joseph Forsyth, to Miss Ann Bell.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Robt. Dick, Esq. professor of civil law. Mrs. Lee Lewis. Alexander McCrae, Esq. Mr. Seton. The Rev. Mr. James Johnson. Alex. McCulloch, Esq. one of the commissioners of the customs. Arch. Christie, Esq. Aged 77. Wm. Denholm, Esq. of Bithwood. Mrs. Davidson, of Halkrde. Mr. W. Augustus Wynd.

At Aberdeen, aged 18, Mr. Montague Beattie, son of Dr. Beattie, professor of moral philosophy. Mr. Alex. Abernethy, merchant. Alex. Robertson, Esq. Miss Abernethy, of Mayne.

At Glasgow, James Dennistoun, of Colgrain, Esq. Mrs. Somerville, of Park. Mr. David Edmond, merchant.

At Dumfries, Mr. Charles Blackstock. Aged 101, Leidsair Road.

At Kilmarnock, aged 98, Miss Barbara Morris.

At Milltown, of Urr, the Rev. Mr. Andrew Boyd.

At Dalnotter Hill, Miss Jean Hamilton, of Burns.

At Balville House, Badenock, Invernesshire, on the 17th of February, James Macpherson, Esq. M. P. for Camelford. Mr. Macpherson was in his 59th year. His remains were brought from his seat in Scotland to Highgate, where the hearse was met by eight gentlemen's coaches, and six mourning coaches. With this attendance, the corpse was brought to Westminster-Abbey, and interred in Poets' Corner, not far from the bust and tablet of the late Dr. Goldsmith, of which Mr. Macpherson wrote the epitaph.

This gentleman was celebrated in the literary as well as political world. His first publication, he called a translation of the Poems of Ossian, the son of Fingall, which appeared in the year 1762. This performance excited a long and acrimonious controversy, in which Dr. Hugh Blair distinguished himself. It produced also some animadversions from doctor Johnson, which the author resented, adding to his resentment menacing expressions. This produced from the doctor that spirited and intrepid letter, which Boswell has published in his Memoirs.

In 1770, he published a translation of the Iliad of Homer, in the same Heroic prose which he had dignified the son of Fingall; to this work the late Sir John Elliot was so partial, that he preferred it to Pope, carried copies of the book to his patients, and talked it into a temporary sale; but could not into a lasting reputation. Mr. Macpherson afterwards, in 1771, published an Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland; and in 1773, a History of Great Britain, from the Restoration in 1660, to the accession of the House of Hanover. The chief merit of this collection lies in original extracts from the private Memoirs of King James the Second, and its leading error, party prejudice. In 1775, he published a pamphlet, entitled, The Rights of Great Britain over her Colonies asserted, which divided the approbation of the Royalists with Dr. Johnson's Taxation no Tyranny. It has been said (with what truth we know not) that he obtained a pension of 700l. per ann. from Lord North. He was first elected to parliament in 1780, and appointed to the lucrative office of agent to the nabob of Arcot, which he held to the day of his death.

Ireland—A singular case in surgery occurred lately at the county of Meath hospital. A woman, who had been pregnant two years and two months, had a full-grown infant extracted from her, by the Cæsarian operation; the woman was discharged perfectly well.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of corn, flour, or potatoes.

The defenders grow daily more numerous, and the northern and western parts of this kingdom are become another *La Vendée*. In Connought, large bodies have patrolled the country, offered battle to the military, attacked the towns of Drumree and Athleague, and stripped them of arms, &c. One body storm the iron-works at Arigna, and compelled the workmen

workmen to manufacture pikes and other arms, &c. In the counties of Kildare, Leicestrin, and Sligo, they proceeded to try several peaceable persons, whom they sentenced to receive 500 lashes, actually inflicting the same. Earl Carhampton and his officers, were obliged to dispense with the ordinary forms of law, and the legislature have since indemnified them.

Drogheda, March 4.—The post-boy, conveying the mail from Collon to this place, was stopped lately by seven men, armed with guns, who disarmed the guard, ill-treated the post-boy, and carried away the mail. The robbers have not yet been discovered.

At Dublin, lord Westmeath has obtained a verdict for 10,000*l.* against Mr. Bradshaw, for crim. con. with lady Westmeath.

Cork, March 2.—Last week at a farm house, near Mallow, the lightning struck the chimney (which in its fall killed a youth, aged nineteen) tore up a heavy flag, and smashed it in pieces; killed an old woman, and a girl twelve years of age, and severely wounded the father, though no mark of violence appeared on his body—a child, in the man's arms, received no injury. All the dogs, cats, and fowls were killed.

On March 3.—James Weldon, for high treason, was executed in Dublin. The body, having been suspended ten minutes, was taken down, and the executioner proceeded to decapitate the same, which, from terror, he did not perform till after several ineffectual strokes.

The works of the redoubt, or powder magazine, in the Phoenix Park, at Dublin, have been lately strengthened; cannon is now mounted on the semi-batteries, and a strong additional guard does duty without and within the fort.

Dr. Maunfell, of Limerick, by a recent improvement in the culture of potatoes, obtained an increased produce at a reduced expence. In a damp situation, without being injured, they yield successive fibrous shoots, which are dibbled or drilled.—The doctor contends, that the general adoption of his plan, would save the nation the sum of 580*l.* per annum.

At Trim assizes, 140 persons were tried, sixteen of whom received sentence of death.

Suffering as this part of the empire is, from its share in the war, it cannot be expected that we can state its manufactures and commerce, as wearing a prosperous aspect. Some of the Dublin papers, however, boast of the increased exportations to America, of articles manufactured in Ireland, particularly linen and cotton stuffs.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. J. Ford to Miss Eliza McDonald. Mr. G. Armstrong to Miss Armstrong. Mr. Parks to Miss Caldwell. The Rev. J. Briggs to Miss Barry. Amias Davis, esq. to Miss Lowe. Mr. Stephen Parker to Miss Hovson. Robt. Drought, esq. to Miss Briffow. Capt. John Hunt to Miss Jones. J. D. Sterrett, esq. to Miss Lacks. Jas. Douchier, esq. to Miss Cadmore. The Rev. Mr. Jones to Miss Letitia Roche. Mr. A. Palmer to Mrs. Smith. Mr. Tho. McGuire to Miss Lucinda Kenny. William Low, esq. to Miss Hamilton.

At Limerick, Mr. A. Fitzgerald, of the 7th

foot, to Miss Barton. Mr. Dudley to Miss L. Evans.

At Kilkenny, Mr. J. Murphy to Miss Kelly.

At Antrim, Mr. J. Kellard to Miss Hamilton.

At Mullisalla, in the county of Armagh, Mr. Pottinger to Miss McConnell.

At Cork, R. K. McMin, esq. to Miss E. Dowyer.

Did.] At Dublin, Mr. R.D. Smith, Mr. Jas. M'Creevy. Aged 80, Mr. Geo. Gregg. Rich. Swift, esq. Mr. Tho. Palmer. Skeffington Hamilton, esq. Captain Farrington, 33d reg. Aged 89, the Rt. Hon. Manly, Counsellor Dowager of Aldborough. Mrs. Blake, of Rohara. Mrs. Barbara Cooke. Mrs. Wakely. Lady Eliza Southwell. Mr. O'Flanagan, an eminent florist. Miss Barbara Rogers. Mr. Mich. Royce. Mr. Boyde.

At Proudfon, county of Meath, aged 105, Mrs. Kelly.

At Tombraine, county of Wicklow, Mr. Swan.

At Shauccum, A. Hutchinson, esq.

At Tuam, Martin Kirman, of Blendwell, esq.

At Cork, Mrs. Parks. Mr. R. Sharps. Miss M'Cape. Lieut. Dickson of the navy. Mrs. Skelton. Mr. Henry Cuthbert.

At Kilkenny, the Lady of Richard Galway, esq. Mr. Sylvester Comerford. Ensign Mahony.

At Tipperary, Miss Mary Keating, of Kildare.

At Clonmel, Mr. Theophilus Harrop.

At Athlone, Cha. Idal, esq. Mrs. Lyons.

At Dungarvon, Thomas Barber, esq.

At Waterford, Mr. Henry Hayden. Mr. Kaurman.

At Carrickmines, Mr. Henry Greenville.

At Dunafrogue Castle, county of Clare, aged 78, Richard Mufel, c.q.

At Limerick, on the 27th of January last, in the 30th year of his age, Samuel Crampe, M.D. M.R.I.A. author of the well-known work on the Employment of the Poor. To those who knew Dr. Crampe, it would be unnecessary to recite his merits; they need no incentive to feel the most poignant concern for his early loss. To others, it may be asserted, that he was a man whose rare virtues and accomplishments recommended him to the respect and esteem of a widely extended and diversified acquaintance, whilst they endeared him, in a peculiar manner, to his family and friends. He was gifted with talents, and possessed of information, that promised to raise him to the highest eminence in his profession, and in the literary world. His capacity of intellect, his discriminating judgment, his habits of observation, and variety of knowledge, gave promising proofs of great future utility to the public. Short, however, as his life was, and devoted as his time was to the active duties of his profession, he had acquired an extensive celebrity by the publication of "*An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Opium*," and lately of "*An Essay on the best Means of providing Employment for the People*." The last work was honoured with a prize-medal by the Royal Irish Academy, and procured him admission as a member of that body. It is a work which cannot fail to establish his posthumous reputation, as a sensible and humane man, and a true and enlight-

ed PATRIOT.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

OR

BRITISH REGISTER.

No. III.—FOR APRIL, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine, a correspondent, who signs *Scrutator*, proposes a difficulty for solution, which has occurred to him, concerning the place in which the human voice is formed. Having, as he says, the highest deference to *written authorities*, he has proposed the story of the pippin-woman, of Orpheus, of Philomela, and of a Brabanton gentleman, all of whose heads spoke after they were cut off, as phenomena which some of your readers may possibly explain, and upon which they may form a new doctrine concerning the formation of the voice.

Although, sir, it will not be in my power to give *Scrutator* all the satisfaction he is entitled to expect from him who presumes to answer his letter, yet as I also pay a great deference to *written authorities*, I will not cut the argument shortly off, by enquiring into the truth of these marvellous relations. I am too fond of a new theory, to give it up merely because it may chance to depend more upon fancy than fact. Besides, sir, for the pippin-woman's *posthumous* exclamation we have the authority (and the *only authority* I know) of our ingenious countryman Gay, who, in his very excellent and useful poem, entitled *Trivia*, hath thus recorded that memorable event :

"Doll every day had walk'd these treacherous roads*,
H : neck grew warpt beneath autumnal loads

Of various fruit : she now a basket bore :
That head, alas ! shall basket bear no more.
Each booth the frequent past in quest of gain,
And boys with pleasure heard her shrilling strain.

Ah ! Doll ! all mortals must resign their breath,
And industry itself submit to death.

The cracking crystal yields ; she sinks, she dies ;

Her head, chopt off, from her lost shoulders flies :

Pippins she cry'd, but death her voice confounds,
And pip, pip, pip, along the ice resounds."

If such authority as this is to be regarded, and the other stories are founded upon what may be reckoned as good, I shall, with *Scrutator*, take for granted, that we have fallen into an error respecting the place where the voice is formed, although we may not, perhaps, be able to fix upon the right place after all. We have heard—perhaps we have heard with our ears, the *ventriloquists*. It is impossible that such men can lose their voices by simply losing their heads, *their* organs of speech being placed at so great a distance from that part of the body, that I cannot conceive any other method of effectually silencing them, than by embowelling them, after the manner of great men. Again, sir, we have not only instances of men speaking with their breasts (I do not mean speaking from the heart, for that is a metaphorical expression, and not much understood) but we have a very ingenious solution given of this phenomenon by *Rolandus*, in that elaborate work, entitled, *Aglossotomographia*. He there

A a

says,

* The Thames, when frozen over.
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says, that if the *mediastinum*, which, is naturally a single membrane, be divided into two parts, the speech will seem to come out of the breast. These, sir, are great difficulties in our way, when we attempt to fix the place where the voice is formed. Here you have the *abdomen*, and the *pectus*, and I have no doubt that most parts of the body will, at times, appear to be parts of speech; that men may often argue with their elbows and fists, or, in a very warm debate, take to their heels, a mode of reasoning which I have always found to be conclusive. Another difficulty arises from comparing the cases quoted by *Scrutator* with those I have just now advanced. In the latter, the body spoke independently of the head; in the former, the case was exactly the reverse.

I have premised that *Scrutator* is not to expect full satisfaction from me on this important question. All I pretend to do, is, to offer some remarks which may be serviceable to those who purpose to consider this question as philosophers or anatomists. Could it be determined, could we exactly say where the voice is formed, it might lead to another discovery, which is a great *desideratum*, I mean, the seat of the soul or mind. Philosophers have debated this point with great warmth, at great length, and with abundance of learning; but, as far as I know, the question is yet undetermined. Some have argued against the brain, because they have known instances of men living in good health after losing some of their brains. But the force of this argument I never could discover, nay, if pushed as far as it can go, what will it prove, but that man may live in good health, and rise to great preferment and riches, without brains? This, you perceive, Mr. Editor, is nothing to the present purpose; at best, it is only an *historical* fact, and not an anatomical discovery.

In perusing the labours of those philosophers who have attempted to trace the formation of the voice, and to discover the seat of the soul, we are much interested; light is thrown casually upon subjects which were before obscure; our curiosity is excited, and in some points gratified; we are alternately struck by one or other theory, as it seems most plausible, but *cui bono*? When we leave the stillness of our libraries for the bustle of active life, how easily are all our theories overturned! Alas! sir, in the visible world, we find as many *seats* for the soul as for the body. This man talks

loudly in praise of public virtue, and people think he talks from the heart. No, sir, he talks from 5000l. a year. Another pleads like an angel "trumpet-tongued" for the protection of our religion and property. You think you see his very soul; and so you might, sir, if you saw the *grant* which is just about to be sealed in his favour. A third is so vociferous in the favour of the justice and necessity of a war, that I should suppose he spoke from the vigour of a gallant spirit, if I did not see the *commission* peeping out of his pocket.

If *Scrutator* can derive any hints from what I have taken the liberty to advance in this letter, he is heartily welcome to them. They are thrown out in a loose manner, for the subject is too grave and important for any thing short of a volume. One thing, however, I must not omit to mention; it appears, from the instances of the pippin-woman, &c. that the head spoke a something, which the person would probably have spoken, if he had not so soon been bereaved of that part of the body. This is the only circumstance which prevents my giving all the credit to these stories which some may think they deserve; and my reason is, if you will allow it to be any reason at all, that the language and sentiments of people before and after the loss of their heads must be essentially different. This is not a notion of mine only. Several very well-informed persons have been of the same opinion. I am a little staggered, therefore, to find that Orpheus called on Eurydice, or that the pippin-woman should think of her commodities when she had them no longer to sell. The Brabançon gentleman, who invoked a sacred name, was much more in character, and therefore I throw the full weight of my belief into his scale. In a word, sir, I am of opinion that the last words of people in this world will not be the first they use in the next.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.
DEMOCRITULUS.

APHORISMS ON MIND AND MANNERS.

HE, who after a loss, immediately, without staying to lament it, sets about repairing it, has that within himself which can control fortune.

The youth who can sneer at exalted virtue, needs not wait for age and experience to commence a consummate knave.

He whose first emotion on the view of an excellent production, is to undervalue it, will never have one of his own to show.

The

The conscious merit of true ability, never goes farther than "I too am a painter."

The hardest trial of the heart, is whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph.

Him whom desecrating at a distance, you turn out of the way to avoid, you may call your friend or benefactor, but you do not love.

He, who begins life with "*Nil admirari*," will end it "*Epicuri de grege porcus*."

The man who, improving in skill or knowledge, improves in modesty, has an undeniable claim to greatness of mind.

Bravely to contend for a good cause is noble—silently to suffer for it, is heroic.

Would a man of rank estimate his real dignity, let him conceive himself in a state in which all rank is abolished.

All professions, it is said, have their mysteries—these are precisely the points in which consists their weakness or knavery.

To choose a good book, look in an inquisitor's prohibited list—to choose a good cause, see which interested men dislike.

There are three sights most detestable:—a proud priest giving his blessing, —a knavish hypocrite saying his prayers, —and a false patriot making an harangue.

Who says *hypocritical*, says all that is despicable in morals—who says *affected*, says all that is odious in manners.

Columbus steering readily westward for a land seen only by the eye of his reason, was one of the greatest of human characters—a projector obstinately ruining himself in pursuit of a visionary scheme, may be one of the foolishest, but certainly not of the lowest.

Thoroughly to try a man's patience, he must have the labour of years consumed before his eyes in a moment:—thoroughly to prove it, he must instantly begin to renew his labour.

The woman of sensibility, who preserves serenity and good temper, amid the insults of a faithless brutal husband, wants nothing of an angel but immortality.

The woman who rises above sickness and poverty combined, may look down upon the noisy heroism of kings and generals.

Better to be moved by false glory, than not moved at all.

Nothing is such an obstacle to the production of *excellence*, as the power of

producing what is *pretty good* with ease and rapidity.

As reasonably expect oaks from a mushroom bed, as great and durable products from small and hasty efforts.

Every work of great genius, and every work of great care and industry, will have its value; but mediocrity, with negligence, gives products of no value at all.

March, 1796.

N. N.

ON THE WORDS REPUBLIC AND COMMONWEALTH.

WHEN a word has, by small gradations, deviated from its original and etymological meaning, nothing is more difficult than to bring it back to its true signification, or precisely to fix its present import. This is especially the case, when the deviation has arisen from certain associations, which differently affect different minds, and which refer to facts and principles which some admit and others reject. Such are many terms made use of in party disputes; and I know not more striking examples than the words *Commonwealth* and *Republic*. The idea commonly in this country annexed them, is a form of constitution capable indeed of many varieties, but uniform in its rejection of a king; and the appellation *republican*, as applied to a party, conveys the notion of abhorrence and enmity to kingly government. It is easy to see from what events in our history this association is derived; but as a temporary and local circumstance ought not to fix a perpetual stamp upon words, common in their use to various ages and countries, it would be advantageous, in this case, to recur to the genuine and primitive signification of these terms, and also to the more extensive application of them at the present day.

The Greeks made use of the expression *To koinon*, or *ta koina*, to denote the *common* or *public* concerns of every body of men associated into a community; and they applied the term *Politeia*, to the administration or form of government of the *Polis* or state. In Latin, the *to koinon* is very exactly rendered by *republica*; the *politeia* is *administratio reipublicæ* or *civitatis*, and the *polis* is *civitas*. As all these appellations were founded on the idea of a community of right and interest among the members of a state, they were not compatible with *monarchy* properly so called, or *tyranny*, because in that,

that, every thing which is common or public in other constitutions, is appropriated by one person, who is conceived to possess the property of it, and to administer it at his own pleasure. Yet the office of *king*, as meaning only the visible head of a state, and administrator of its executive power, was not at all incompatible with the *republica*; and therefore the term *republic* is, without scruple, applied to Sparta and other Grecian states, which admitted kings into their form of government.

Our English word *commonwealth*, or *commonweal*, is precisely analogous to *republica*, and has been used in a signification at least as extensive, by accurate writers. Thus, Locke, in his Treatise on Civil Government, says, "By *commonwealth*, I must be understood, all along, to mean, not a democracy, or any form of government, but any independent community, which the Latins signified by the word *civitas*." And this is the sense in which, he says, King James (surely no enemy to kingly authority) uses it. Nay, amidst the different *forms of a commonwealth*, Locke mentions that in which the power of making laws is lodged in *one man*, and his heirs after him; but this is on the supposition that it is a trust committed by the people; a case, I believe, which scarcely ever happened. Almost all absolute monarchies have been founded in conquest or usurpation, and therefore, from the first, abolishing the idea of a commonwealth. No people in their senses could ever say to a man, you, and your heirs for ever, shall have the uncontrolled disposal of the lives and properties of us and our heirs for ever. And, indeed, the language of all absolute monarchs is contradictory to every idea of a *to koinon*; for when they say, *my glory*, *my dominions*, *my fleets and armies*, they assume to themselves all that in a commonwealth belongs to the state at large, and speak as proprietors, not agents or trustees. The proper use, then, of the word *commonwealth*, is relative to the origin and authority, not the form, of government; and every constitution which preserves the principle of a community of right and interest, as the basis whereon all civil authority is founded, may, under a variety of changes as to *form*, still retain the denomination of a commonwealth.

The term *republic*, as adopted in our language, has, by use, acquired a more

limited signification than *commonwealth*; being generally applied to denote the *rule of many*, in opposition to *monarchy*. Thus Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, defines a republic to be a "State in which the power is lodged in more than one." It is manifest that this definition includes all those constitutions which (by a kind of solecism in language) are called *mixed monarchies*; and we may wonder that Dr. Johnson should so decidedly arrange the English constitution among those which his principles must lead him to regard with aversion. But that he has defined it justly, according to the modern use of the word, I have no doubt; for it is solely the circumstance of *division* of the supreme power, which seems to determine our application of the word republic. Thus, the hereditary aristocracies of Italy, and the partially-elected ones of Holland and Switzerland, have that title, as well as the Swiss democracies, and the American representative-government. Nay, the existence of a *king* in Poland, does not prevent that government from calling itself a republic at this day*; any more than it formerly did those of Hungary and Bohemia. These were properly *republics*, *with kings at their head*; and I remember a letter in a printed collection, in which a prelate (I think Dr. Rundle) gives the same name to the English government. The first constitution given to France after the Revolution, certainly came under the same description.

Since, then, in the strictest language, every state which recognizes a community of interest in its members, is a *commonwealth*; and every form of government which has secured these interests, by "lodging power in more than one," is *republican*; why should these terms bear a reproachful signification, in a country too, where all parties profess to act upon these common interests, and where a division of power has been the great object of the constitution? Ought they not rather to be employed to mark out those principles in which all friends of civil liberty, in its most tempered form, agree; and to stand in opposition to nothing but *tyranny* and *despotism*? The ridiculous cant words of *Whig* and *Tory* carry with them no proper meaning, but that of a *faction*, and may easily be brought to fit any set of principles, however in-

* This was written while Poland still existed.
 ult

tile to the public good, or contradictory to former declarations. But the term *republican* or *commonwealth's-man*, has a fixed and determinate meaning; and may, without hesitation, be avowed by all who hold that government was instituted for the good of the whole; and that this good is best consulted by placing the supreme power in more hands than one.

J. A.

THE ENQUIRER. No. III.

QUESTION: *Are Literary and Scientific Pursuits suited to the Female Character?*

Ἐπεὶ δὲ τῇ πόλει πολλά φίλτρα δίχα τῆς ἀφ' ἑαυτῆς ἔχει γὰρ πλεονεξία καὶ ἡσυχία, καὶ εὐχρηστία, καὶ γοιμησίαν, καὶ λόγων φιλοσόφων ἰδίῳ χρησίμῳ ἀκροῖται. PLUTARCH.

THERE WERE IN THIS LADY [CORNELIA] MANY CHARMS BESIDES HER BEAUTY; FOR SHE WAS FINELY ACCOMPLISHED IN LITERATURE, IN MUSIC, AND IN GEOMETRY, AND SHE USED TO ATTEND TO PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOURSES WITH GREAT ADVANTAGE.

See Knox on Education, Sect. 27.

THE Enquirer, who, if not a philosopher in the arrogant meaning annexed to the appellation in modern times, ventures to assume the title in the modest sense, in which it was understood by the ancients, as denoting a lover of wisdom, has observed, with much satisfaction, the firm and dignified tone, with which the female sex, in the person of its able and eloquent advocate, Mrs. Wollstonecraft, has asserted its intellectual rights. Although he is too jealous of the rights of man, to concede to woman so unjust a monopoly, as that of being at once the most lovely and the wisest part of the human species, he has no wish to share in the barbarism of excluding her from a free participation of the pleasures and honours of science. The tree of knowledge, planted by the hand of nature, in an open plain, invites every passer by to partake of its bounty; and man, instead of rudely hedging it round with thorns, to deter the approach of woman, ought to assist her in plucking the fruit from those branches which may happen to hang above her reach.

Strongly impressed with these sentiments concerning the right of women to knowledge, and to all the means of attaining it; but at the same time perceiving some obstacles in the way of their intellectual progress, arising from cir-

cumstances peculiar to the female character; it has appeared to the Enquirer, a question, highly interesting to one half of the human species directly, and indirectly to the other, how far it is of advantage to females to assert their claim, and engage in literary and scientific pursuits? In attempting to settle this point, he has, however, met with difficulties, which had almost disheartened him, when a fortunate incident relieved him from his embarrassment. Conversing on this subject with an elderly lady of his acquaintance, who not having been encumbered with domestic cares, has had much leisure for improving her understanding, and who has been an attentive and judicious observer of the female world; this lady, who shall be known to the reader by the name of Margaretta, communicated to him the particulars of a conversation on female accomplishments, which had, a few days before, passed with her and two of her nieces, of different families; Sophia, a young lady educated in the fashionable style, and fond of dissipation; and Eliza, a studious lady, habituated to domestic retirement, and more sollicitous to cultivate her mind, than to display the charms of her person. The conversation was, in substance, as follows:

Sophia. So, my grave *cox*, they tell me, you are a serious admirer of this rhodomontade work, that has of late turned the heads of so many females, Mrs. Wollstonecraft's Rights of Women?

Eliza. Why, yes, my lively *cox*, if I am to understand this smart attack seriously, I plead guilty to the charge. I own I do admire the rational sentiments and liberal spirit of the work; and, at the hazard, perhaps, of being thought a little deranged in my intellects, I will confess to you, that I should myself think it no discredit to be called one of Mrs. Wollstonecraft's female philosophers. Indeed, I think it scarcely possible for any woman of sense to resist the united force of her reasoning and eloquence; and I wonder how it has happened, that you, Sophia, in reading the work, escaped having had your head turned too?

Sophia. O, that matter is very easily explained. I have never given myself a chance of becoming one of Mrs. Wollstonecraft's disciples. Curiosity, 'tis true, enticed me to take up a book that every body was talking about; but, carelessly dipping into it, before I sat down to the serious business of reading a large

octavo

octavo volume, I happened to fall upon a passage, which taught me, that philosophy is of no sex; and hinted that the creatures, hitherto called men and women, ought to wear a common dress. I was soon sick of such absurdities—threw aside the book, perhaps a little peevishly, and made a solemn vow, from that moment, that I would never be a philosopher.

Eliza. In good truth, piously vowed! but pardon me, my dear Sophia, if I conjecture, that it may have happened in this case, as it has in many others, that ignorance has been the mother of devotion. As, by your own confession, you have not read the work; and as you have done me the honour to class me among the female philosophers; will you have patience with me, if I give you my ideas on the subject, under the correction of our good aunt, who, I know, though she has not joined in the conversation, has not been inattentive to what has passed.

Sophia. As to patience, my dear, I cannot promise you so much in that way; but as I suppose you do not mean to preach a sermon, I am all attention.

Margaretta. The subject, niece, deserves attention: I believe few people have very accurate notions upon it: I shall be glad to hear my niece Eliza's opinion.

Eliza. My opinion, if I am to give it in form, is, that women, in common with the men, are rational beings, and have an equal right with them to all the pleasures of intellect; and that it should be a woman's first object, as a human being, to cultivate her understanding. I never could read, with patience, the insolent observation of the Spectator, that "all that a woman has to do in this world, is contained within the duties of a daughter, a sister, a wife, and a mother." If these Lords of the creation would give us fair play, we would soon convince them, that we are capable of rivalling them in any thing, except bodily strength; and I know no better object of ambition, than to rival them in knowledge.

Sophia. What! not that of subduing the tyrants, and bringing them as slaves to your feet? Your's, my dear Eliza, must be a strange unnatural system, that would teach you to find more pleasure in refusing an argument, than in conquering a heart.

Margaretta. A truce, Sophia, with your raillery! and for once, if you can, be serious.

Sophia. I protest, my dear aunt, I never was more serious in all my life. I

know not what should make one serious, if not an attempt to rob us young women of the pleasure of *firtation*. Now do, my beloved coz, tell me honestly—none of the male creatures are by—does it not go a little against the grain, even with your wife gravity, to shut yourself up with your Lockes and your Newtons, and to be "commencing with the skies," when you might be footing it on the floor of a public room, among a crowd of admirers? Or can you in your conscience say, that you had rather hold a learned conversation with philosophers of no sex, on liberty and necessity, or on the origin of evil, than enjoy the delight of a little rattle about nothing with the fellows in a side-box?

Eliza. As to the dear delight you talk of, Sophia, I must tell you honestly, that philosophy has already made me too wise, or if you like it better, too stupid, to relish it. I could never persuade myself that nonsense, in falling from the lips of a pretty fellow, was converted into sense. Nor have I ever felt what, I own, my reason instructs me to call the culpable vanity of making numerous conquests. Of the conquest of one worthy heart, no woman needs be ashamed: but a coquet, with a train of dangles, has always appeared to me a despicable feeble character.

Sophia. Your wisdom, my dear, makes you, methinks, a little too severe. If I am to speak plainly in my turn, I must say, I have no patience with that freezing philosophy, which would nip every pleasure in the bud, and convert every melting heart into stone. I am afraid, Eliza, your system, in banishing that lively nonsense, that drops from the lips without the trouble of thinking, would convert our gay circles into silent meetings. If I were to grow so very wise, as I am sure your philosophy would make me, I am persuaded, I should lose more than half my charms.

Eliza. Still, Sophia, harping upon the same string! How happy should I think myself, my dear girl, could I teach you at least so much philosophy, as to convince you, that a woman has higher objects to pursue, than to gratify her own vanity, or to please the men. By devoting themselves to these objects, and by entertaining the silly notion that their weaknesses and defects render them amiable, women have hitherto kept themselves in a state of inferiority, for which nature never designed them. It has never yet been proved, that woman's understanding,

derstanding, like her stature, is lower than that of the men. I do not know whether it might not be proved, that woman has *more mind* than man. If mind be an effect of organization, as the system at present adopted by our most enlightened philosophers, leads them to conclude, it seems probable; that the female, whose organic structure is certainly more delicate than that of the male, is capable of higher refinement of intellect.

Sophia. Eliza, I don't perfectly comprehend you.

Eliza. Very likely, Sophia; these speculations are at first a little abstruse: but I beg pardon for troubling you with a theory, which was not necessary to my argument. Without any metaphysical investigation, we have a right to conclude, from the brilliant examples of women eminent for genius, learning, and philosophy, which the history of our sex affords, that if we enjoyed equal advantages with the men, we should be at least capable of equal attainments. If, in the depressed state in which female intellect has hitherto been kept, the ancient world had its Aspasiæ, Cornelias, and Hypatias; and modern times can boast of their Carters and Macaulays, their Barbauds and Wollstoncrafts, what may not be expected in a new order of things, in which rational beings, of both sexes, shall meet together, to prosecute, without any frivolous interruptions, or childish restraints, the noble object of intellectual improvement? Your good sense, Sophia, must, I am sure, convince you, that conversation, conducted upon this rational plan, would be far preferable to the idle chat you every day hear, upon fashionable dress, public amusements, and domestic anecdotes.

Sophia. Conversation goes on very pleasantly, as it is managed at present.

Eliza. Would it not be as well, if it were also a little improving? Besides, Sophia, how can a young woman better employ her leisure hours, of which she commonly has, or may have, abundance, than in calling forth the energies of her mind, and exercising her reason on subjects interesting to every human being? Is the study of natural history, and natural philosophy, of civil history, or of the principles of policy, morals, and religion, an employment at all inconsistent with the female character? Would a woman be the less qualified for discharging the duties of a wife, or mother, because she understands the nature and ra-

tional grounds of these duties? Would she be the less capable of educating her children properly, because she is acquainted with many of the subjects in which they are to be instructed? Or would she be the less agreeable companion, either in domestic retirement, or in the larger circles of friendly society, for possessing a stock of well arranged ideas, and knowing how to communicate them with advantage? If personal charms are to be brought into the question, is the woman the less lovely for having her countenance animated with intelligence? Believe me, Sophia, philosophy is no enemy to the graces; and a cultivated mind may dwell in a charming form.

Sophia. Well now, Eliza, if I could be quite assured of that, I almost think your fine speech would convert me to your system. But—no—it cannot be; at least, at present. I am certain, I am not grave enough for a philosopher: so, my dear coz,

“Hail to pleasure's frolic train!
“Hail to fancy's golden reign;
“Festive mirth, and laughter wild,
“Free and sportive as the child;
“Hope, with eager sparkling eyes,
“And easy faith, and fond surprise!
“Let these, in fairy colours dress'd,
“For ever share my careless breast:
“Then, though wife I may not be,
“The wise themselves shall envy me*.”

Margaretta. Charming lines, Sophia! and smartly introduced. But if you meant them in refutation of Eliza's arguments in favour of female philosophy, you shot a little wide of the mark. The elegant writer, whose lines you have quoted, is herself a philosopher, and I am sure never meant to discourage, in either sex, the pursuit of wisdom. You, appear to me, my dear niece, through this whole conversation, to have treated the subject with too much levity. You, I am sure, wish to be an accomplished woman: and, allow me to say, no woman can be so without knowledge. Eliza's sentiments on the subject are, I am convinced, in the main, right. I have seen, in my time, a very happy change taking place in the female world, in consequence of the increasing attention which has been paid to interior, as well as exterior, accomplishments, in the education of young women. In this business, there yet remains, it is true, much room for correction and improvement. But know-

* Mrs. Barbauld's Poem: To Wisdom.

edge is certainly more valued, and more pains are taken to diffuse it, than formerly. Young women, in the present age, ought to know and value the peculiar advantage with which, in this respect, they enter into life. Instead of considering science, either with superstitious reverence, as above their reach, or with ignorant contempt, as beneath their notice, they should pursue it with ardour, as the foundation of the most useful and ornamental attainments. But, I ought to ask pardon for thus unnecessarily trying your patience.

Eliza. Your good lessons, kind aunt, are always welcome! It is, I am sure, our united request, that you would go on to explain to us how far you think scientific pursuits are suited to the female character?

Margaretta. I certainly would not advise a young woman to aim at universal knowledge: I should, perhaps, advise, ordinarily, a narrower field of learning, than would satisfy the inquisitive mind of Eliza. With suitable opportunities and advantages, I see no reason why minds of a particular cast, among women as well as men, may not contribute essentially to the advancement of knowledge. But it seems, in common, most eligible that the objects of study should be regulated by utility. Those studies which are adapted to fit a woman for acting her part well in her personal, domestic, and social capacity, and to qualify her for conversation in the circles in which she is likely to be thrown, appear to have the first claim to her attention. In a plan of female study, I should comprehend, what Eliza has entirely overlooked, pursuits properly literary. The formation of a taste for polite literature constitutes, in my judgment, an essential part of female education. When a peculiarly favourable opportunity offers for acquiring classical learning to such a degree of perfection, as to enable the scholar to read the writings of the ancients with facility, it should not be neglected. But, without a learned education, it is possible for young women to acquire a very correct taste in polite literature and the fine arts: and the elegant pursuits of taste, I own, I consider, as peculiarly suited to the female character. They furnish an endless variety of amusement; and they have a happy tendency to cherish that delicate sensibility, which, how fashionable so ever it may be to despise it, must always form an essential part of female excellence. Without intending the slightest insinuation

to the disadvantage of my scientific niece, I must remark to you the natural tendency which philosophical pursuit have to damp the ardour of affection. Women do not always become more amiable exactly in proportion as they improve in knowledge. This I do not impute to philosophy; for I conceive its genuine effect to be, to refine every power, and meliorate every passion of the human mind: I impute the defect, in part, to the almost exclusive attention which those who philosophize pay to subjects which solely occupy the understanding; and in part to a prejudice not unusually connected with a fondness for speculation, against sensibility, as at best only an amiable weakness. Though sensibility is sometimes affected, and is sometimes in reality indulged to such excess as to become a morbid habit of mind, it is as natural to man as intellect; and, while it is regulated by reason, is not to be despised as a weakness, but to be cherished as a source of the purest pleasures, and to be admired as the last finishing, and highest polish of the female character. Philosophers—especially female philosophers—if they wish to be loved, as well as respected, should cultivate the imagination and affections, together with the understanding; and should be careful that, in improving the head, they do not neglect the heart. But, it is high time, nieces, that I release you from this tedious lecture.

LETTER OF JOHN BULL.

[The following *jeu d'esprit* was written two or three years ago, at a time when every body thought it necessary to prove their loyalty, by associations, and the most extravagant declarations of attachment to the constitution.]

I HAVE long had the happiness of being married, as I have often said and sworn, to the best of all possible wives; but as this best of all possible wives has a few fancies, which I should be glad she were cured of, I have taken the liberty to lay my case before you.

My wife, sir, has been much admired in her time, and still is, in my eye, a very desirable woman; but you well know, sir, that let wives wear as well as you can suppose, they will be the worse for wear; and so it is with my dame; and if I were to say, that I can see in her neither spot, nor wrinkle, nor any such thing, I should belie my own eye-sight. I like her, however, altogether, better than any woman I know; and

and we should jog on quietly enough together, but that, of late, she has been pleased to insist upon my declaring, in all companies, that she is absolutely the handiomeſt woman under the ſun; and that none of my neighbours' wives are fit to hold the candle to her: and there is one 'Squire Edmund, a heſtoring bully-ing fellow, who, they ſay, is a little cracked (a great favourite with my wife, notwithstanding, ever ſince he has flattered and ſpoke her fair; for it is not long ago that he uſed to be drawing caricatures of her) he, I ſay, goes about every where, telling people that I ought to challenge any one who preſumes to aſſert to the contrary,—" *Cara Spoſa,*" have I often ſaid to her, "is it not ſufficient if I love thee beſt, and that for the beſt reaſon, becauſe thou art my wife? I choſe thee freely, and am content to be 'to thy faults a little blind,' but to be entirely ſo, is neither good for thee nor for me."—She lately made me ſign a paper, that ſhe was, in all parts, of the exact proportions of the Venus di Medicis; though, heaven knows! I never meaſured them together; and that not only there never was a more beautiful creature produced upon God's earth, but that it was utterly impoſſible for the imagination of man to conceive a more beautiful. I confeſs, I was a good deal aſhamed to make ſuch boaſts; nevertheless, I complied, for the ſake of peace. My wife, moreover, entertains an idea, that every man who ſees her, is in love with her: and like *Belſe* in the *Femmes Scavantes*, ſhe is reſolved not to give up the point, though the beſt compliments ſhe has met with of late from her neighbours have been, "that ſhe looks very well for a woman of her years; that ſhe wears well, conſidering; that ſhe has fine remains, and that one may eaſily ſee ſhe has been a handſome woman in her time." Theſe are ſpeeches, one would think, not very apt to feed her vanity; yet, whenever the hears of a match that is likely to take place, ſhe cannot help fancying the lover was attracted by ſome remote reſemblance to her admired perſon. "Yes," ſhe will cry on ſuch occaſions, "there was a tint of my complexion, which did the buſineſs; not ſo brilliant indeed—ſomething of my majeſtic look,—and an evident imitation of my walk."—With all this opinion of herſelf, my poor wife, eſpecially of late, has been diſtractedly jealous of me. She is continually teafing me with embarrassing queſtions; as, "whether

I love her as well as I did on my wedding-day; whether I will promiſe to love her if ſhe ſhould be blind, or decrepid, or out of her wits, &c."—A circumſtance has occurred lately, which has increaſed this jealousy tenfold. My next-door neighbour, you muſt know, is married again; and ever ſince that event, ſhe watches me as a cat watches a mouſe. I cannot look out of the window, or enquire which way the wind ſits, but it is in order to admire my neighbour's new wife. She pretends to have found love-letters which have paſſed between us; and is ſure, ſhe ſays, I deſign to part with her, "faſſe-hearted man as I am;" upon which, the other day, ſhe threw herſelf into violent hſterics, and alarmed the whole family and neighbourhood.

To be ſure, the bride did ſend me a favour, which I wore in my hat, openly; and I do not deny but I may have paid her a few compliments, and written ſome verſes upon her, for ſhe is a ſhowy, fine-spoken woman; but for all that, I would not marry her, if I were free to-morrow; for, to tell you the truth, I ſuſpect her to be too much of a termagant for me; and beſides, John Bull is not given to change.

My wife has another failing, ſir. She is fond of every thing that is old, becauſe it is old; and ſhe never will give any reaſon, except a woman's reaſon, which, you know, is no reaſon at all, for any one thing ſhe does. If I preſume to hint, things might be better after a different faſhion, I can get no other answer than "that it is her way"—that her grandmother and great-grandmother did ſo before her; and that it is her maxim never to alter the family management." I can ſcarcely ſtir about my houſe, it is ſo filled with heavy lumbering furniture, half of which is worm-eaten, and of no uſe but to harbour vermin; but my wife cannot perſuade herſelf to part with any of it, ſhe has ſuch a reſpect for a fine piece of antiquity; and then, ſays ſhe, "old furniture has ſuch a *creditable* look!" "So it might, my dear," ſay I, "if it were all of a piece; but, you know, we are continually buying new, and when one article does not ſuit with another, you muſt be ſenſible nothing can have a worſe effect. For inſtance, now; this diſmal old tapeſtry, how prepoſterous it looks along with the Indian matting and painted rout-chairs! I with you would let it come down, it is fit for nothing but for the rats to play at hide and ſeek behind it."—"I would not have it down, my dear," ſays ſhe, "for the world;

world; it is the story of the Spanish Armada, and was done in the glorious days of queen Bess."—"Then give it a thorough cleaning, at least," returned I. "If you offer to draw a nail," rejoined she, "there are so many private doors and secret passages made in the wall, you will be blinded with dust and mortar; and, for aught I know, pull an old house over your head." "Let me at least, give a brushing to the beards of the old dons," replied I. "A stroke of the brush would shake them to pieces," insisted my wife; "they are as tender as a cobweb, I tell you, and I positively will not have them meddled with. Nobody, who has any regard for his ancestors, would think of pulling down a venerable set of hangings, made in the glorious days of queen Elizabeth."—Now, I care little when a thing was made; the question is, what is it good for? and I know nothing so much useless lumber is good for, but to oblige us to keep a great many supernumerary servants, at high wages, to look after it.

I have still another grievance, sir. If you are a married man, you may chance to know, that it is often as much as a man can do to manage his wife; but to manage one's wife and mother too, is a task too hard for any mortal. Now, my mother, sir, lives with us, and I am sure I have always behaved myself as a dutiful and obedient son; her arm-chair is always set in the best place by the fire, the cats of the best, and drinks of the best, neither do I grudge it her, though the poor children's bellies are often pinched, while she is feasting upon nice bits. But with all this, I have much ado to keep her in good humour. If I stir about a little more briskly than ordinary, my mother has weak nerves, and the noise I make over her head, will throw her into fits. If I offer but to dust the books in my study, my mother is afraid some of them should fall upon her head. Indeed, the old lady did get an unlucky blow with one or two of them, which has shaken her not a little. Besides which, she insists, and my wife stands by her in it, that I should consult her in all matters of business; and if I do not, I am cried out against as a graceless atheistical wretch; and a thousand idle reports are raised, that I am going to strip and turn my poor old mother out of doors. Then, my mother is rather particular in her dress; and the children sometimes will be tittering and making game, when she is displaying some of her old fallals; upon which,

my wife always insists, I should whip them, which I used to do pretty severely, though, of late, I confess, I have only hung the rod up over the chimney, *in terrorem*—on such occasions, my wife never fails to observe, "how becoming it is in one of my mother's age to keep the same fashion in her dress."—This, by the way, is not true, for I remember my mother stuck all over with crosses and embroidery to her very shoes, with strings of beads and such trumpery; yet she says, as well as my wife, that she never changes any thing.

I am, myself, Mr. Editor, an easy, peaceable, plain-spoken man as any that exists; and am a man of little or no expence for my own gratification: yet so it is, that, what with the large establishment of servants, which we are obliged to have, and the continual drains upon my purse, to supply my extravagant neighbours, I run out every year, and cannot help having many serious thoughts and melancholy forebodings where all this may end. But I apprehend, the first step ought to be, for my wife and I to consult together, and make a reform in the family management wherever there may be occasion. If, therefore, you can persuade her to lay aside her groundless jealousies, and talk a little reason, I shall be highly obliged to you, and am your humble servant,

JOHN BULL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE USE OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

AS agriculture has been followed from the earliest period, and in almost every climate, we might expect that the principles of it would be well understood; and that an art so extensively practised, and so indispensably necessary to man, would have, long ago, arrived at a high degree of perfection: this however, is far from being the case. In most countries, it is followed only by the ignorant, the poor, and the oppressed, by persons little capable of profiting by observation, and unable to make those experiments which would lead to improvement.

But even in those places where it employs the attention of the rich and the intelligent, its progress to perfection must be slow. In order to ascertain a single fact, repeated experiments must be made, requiring a considerable length of time, and liable to be interrupted by the seasons, and a variety of accidents; and, when the fact is at length established, it cannot, perhaps,

perhaps, be extensively applied, from the difference of situation, of soil, of climate, &c.⁹

Besides, agriculture, as an art, can never be carried to perfection, until it be studied as a science. The farmer may collect a multitude of facts, which have been ascertained by others; some of these may, upon trial, be found to be applicable in his fields, while others are not. Philosophy must step forward to explain the reason, why the experience of others has failed, or been confirmed; the principles of the explanation can alone enable the farmer to adapt his measures to the change of situation.

The branches of philosophy which are related to agriculture, are not yet nearly perfected; the proper pabulum of vegetables is still unknown, the physiology of them is yet in its infancy, and even the attainments in universal chemistry, are not great. In such circumstances, the application of philosophy to this art, is in danger of creating hypotheses, which are always injurious to true knowledge.

But where the facts in philosophy are well ascertained, and are capable of being fairly applied to explain any branch of agriculture, we ought certainly to use them for promoting this valuable art: by this, we shall enlarge and establish the knowledge of the farmer, and teach him to employ the encreasing light of general science, for conducting him to higher attainments in his own particular branch.

In consequence of the assistance which has already been derived from other sciences, the intelligent farmer is now preserved, in some parts of his process, from acting so much at random, as in former times; the truth of this may be shown, from the manner in which lime has been used as a manure. It was long employed by the farmer, before philosophy could give any satisfactory account of its operation; it had often been observed to be useful, and frequently it was found to injure the land. The farmer endeavoured to acquire a knowledge of its utility, by repeated and extensive observations; but in attempting to enumerate the several kinds of soil for which it was serviceable, he was in danger of error and confusion, in specifying the almost endless variety. When Sir John Pringle,

by his experiments on septic substances, ascertained, that lime strongly promoted the putrefaction of those kinds of matter that were subject to this process, philosophy soon carried the fact to the farmer, and taught him to account for one of the effects of lime in his fields. Philosophy has not yet explained how the vegetables grow; but it points out to him the fact, that corrupting vegetable and animal substances are highly useful to vegetation, and informs him that the fields, whose soil contains many uncorrupted vegetable substances, will be profited by lime: that in those fields where, from the nature of the soil, or heat of the climate, the putrefaction goes on with sufficient rapidity of itself, lime, and other septic substances, are unnecessary; but, where this is not the case, they will be highly advantageous.

Though the physiology of vegetables has so lately begun to be studied by Girtanner and others, we already know so much of it, as will, perhaps, enable us now to proceed much farther, in explaining the action of lime as a manure. There is reason to believe, that a number of those stimuli which affect the living animal fibre, and excite it to action, produce a similar effect on the fibres of vegetables; as light, heat, electricity, &c. Now, as lime is a stimulus to the animal system, we may presume, that it also excites vegetables; and when this excitement is moderate, encreases the action of the fibres. The farmer already knows, from experience, that when lime is laid on some kinds of grass land, it increases vegetation: but when he is taught that it acts by stimulating the vegetables, he is disposed to consider what species of soil requires this stimulus to assist vegetation, and is guarded against the application of it, where the other stimuli already act with sufficient force. We may, perhaps, advance a step farther, and upon these principles, explain the effects of lime upon a species of soil, which contains only a small mixture of vegetable mould, or of undecayed fibres. The soil to which we refer, is a strong stiff clay, on which the effect of lime has always been more advantageous than could be accounted for by its septic power. This kind of soil is remarkably unfavourable to the speedy corruption of the dead vegetables which it contains, and, therefore, lime becomes pecuniary necessary to forward their putrefaction; but besides this, all clay contains a very considerable quantity of alum, which is known to act as an astringent

* On these accounts, we are happy to learn, that an experimental society of agriculture is about to be established in the county of Durham. The plan of this excellent institution, we hope shortly to lay before the public. *Editor.*

astringent and sedative on living animals. If it produce similar effects upon vegetables, it must be hurtful in this climate, where the stimuli to vegetation are, in general, lower than what is required to the perfection of growth: hence those soils are, in common language, called cold clays; even if the summer be clear and warm, vegetables do not thrive upon them, for while the drought hardens the clay, and prevents the roots from penetrating the soil, it concentrates any alum which the moisture had dissolved, and thereby encreases its action.

When lime is applied to this soil, it decomposes the aluminous mixture in the clay, as the vitriolic acid has a stronger attraction for the calcareous earth than for the earth of alum, and thus destroys a sedative and injurious substance. At the same time, as gypsum, which is the new compound that is formed, is very insoluble in water, it tends to increase the quantity of powdery matter which is so necessary in this species of soil.—Besides, though we do not yet possess any certain knowledge of the proper food of vegetables, it has long been observed, that fixed air promotes their growth; and, therefore, it will not be thought visionary, to suppose, that the liberation of this air, when the lime is uniting with the acid, will be favourable to vegetation†. But whatever we may attribute to this, the salt which is formed by the lime with the vitriolic acid, is itself a stimulus to vegetables, and by this property, becomes highly useful to this land. We have well-attested accounts of the advantage of gypsum upon grass land, which we have reason to consider as a proof of its being a stimulus to living vegetables.

In attending to the effects of lime upon strong clay-land, we may, therefore, presume that it is useful by destroying a sedative substance, by assisting in pulverizing the soil, by forming a new salt which stimulates the vegetable fibre, and, perhaps, by producing considerable quantities of fixed air, which favours vegetation.

† If this be the case, would it not be better, in this instance, at least, to apply the calcareous earth in its crude state? May it not, also, deserve the attention of the farmers in the neighbourhood of the Tyne, to try the effect of the vast quantities of chalky gravel, which, at present, lie useless upon the ballast hills, to correct the defects of the strong cold clays which cover so large a proportion of the surface of the land, especially on the north side of that river?—V. F

These views, if well founded, may lead us to suppose, that the scientific farmer will alter the account which he has hitherto given of the manure employed by him. He has usually divided them into two classes, from his idea of their operation; the first comprehending those which promote the putrefaction of the vegetable substances already in the soil; the other, those substances which themselves undergo putrefaction. But if vegetables be subject to similar laws of excitement as animal fibres are, a third class of manures may be formed, containing those which act as a stimulus to vegetation; a class, in all probability, of the highest importance in agriculture.

Newcastle, April 2.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following observations relative to large farms, worthy of a place in your excellent Magazine, they are much at your service.

Having, for many years, lived entirely in the country, during which time, I have paid no small attention to agriculture, I am not, perhaps, very incompetent to judge of the effects of large farms. When I say large farms, I do not mean a single one or two of that description, but the present too prevalent system of consolidating small farms into each other, till, at length, scarcely any are to be found of less than 200. and great numbers of 500. 900. or even 1000. per ann.

Few uninterested people, who are conversant in these matters, will, I think, contradict me, when I say that 1000 acres, divided among ten farmers, produce more than if occupied by a single person. A man who rents but from 50 to 100 or 150 acres, cannot afford to lose any crops from neglect. He must make every foot of land turn to account, and this, from the size of his farm, he is enabled to do; but when 1000 acres compose but one farm, the occupier is too opulent to care so much about this, even if he was able to do it, which is almost impossible. To every part of his extensive premises, he cannot pay a proper attention. The little farmer seizes many opportunities, which he must in part lose; and he certainly has not so much manure, in proportion, as the former has. When I say, that a farm of 1000 acres produces less grain by one sixth than if the same had been divided among nine or ten farmers, I think, I rate the loss at the lowest.

Nothing,

Nothing, perhaps, is less subject to monopoly, than corn; but that it can be monopolized and withheld from market, the preceding year has afforded too many examples. But by whom? chiefly by the rich and the overgrown farmer. The man who rents but a moderate farm, cannot do this: he sells his grain at the usual times, to pay his landlord, and his current expences; and of this very grain the other is too often the purchaser, which, in a few months, he sells again at a very advanced price.

Another great mischief, which results from large farms, is, that they employ so small a number of labourers in proportion. The consequence is, the increase of the poor; for the attachment which common people have, as I may call it, to the plough, is well known. That this is the case, is often proved by inclosures. Before this, a parish is, generally speaking, divided among many proprietors, and, consequently, into small farms; but at the inclosure, one proprietor buys of another, and one farm is added to another, till, at length, the whole parish is occupied by a few individuals, and the poor-rates then become almost double.

Formerly, an incitement was held out to industry. A poor man, if, by any fortunate event, or by his own labour and frugality, he could scrape together 40 or 50*l.* hired a little farm, which comfortably maintained him in his old age. But now, this is not the case, for such a bargain, as it may be called is scarcely to be found in a large district, and the money, which might have been saved for the purpose of stocking it, is too often spent in drunkenness and debauchery. Besides, the present system of letting estates, destroys that gradation of ranks, so justly the boast of our happy constitution. There is now a much greater difference between a farmer and his labourers, than there is between him and his landlord. He now never condescends to put his hand to the plough. No, he rides round his grounds, for they are too extensive to be walked over; and at home, his wife and daughters study fashions, and read novels!

Another consequence of large farms is, that the poor are unable to procure milk, and the extravagant price of poultry is very justly attributed to the same cause. I think, however, I have said enough to prove that large farms are highly injurious.

I am, &c.

A. Q. Q. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been observed by writers of no less celebrity than Dr. Johnson and Dr. Warton, that to construct a fable which shall at once surprize by novelty, and delight by probability, is the most difficult of literary labours. It must be confessed, that the practice of authors seems to verify the remark: for it will, I believe, be found, that the plots of modern dramatists are usually borrowed; and that of those which seem to be of original invention, the greater part offend against probability. One writer, whose powers are of no mean order, has borrowed, without hesitation, the fables of all his pieces. I mean the author of *Incle and Yarico*, the *Battle of Hexham*, *Mountaineers*, &c.

The source, however, of the fable of his best production, the *Surrender of Calais*, is not generally known, and it therefore may not be improper to point it out. To this I am particularly induced, as at its first representation, it was observed by the public papers of the day, that although the French stage had more than one drama founded upon the same story, Mr. Colman was not by any means indebted to them. This remark is not just; it is from a French novel, entitled "*Le Siège de Calais*," published at the Hague, 1739, that the most interesting incidents of Mr. C.'s play are taken. Julia and Ribeaumont are the *Madame de Granfon* and *Compte de Canaple* of the novel. The *Compte de Canaple* victuals the town during the siege, and visits *Madame de Granfon*; but displeased with his reception upon the surrender of the place, offers himself as one of the six victims demanded by Edward. *Madame de Granfon*, who, as in the drama, is the daughter of the governor, *John de Vienne*, struck by the love and patriotism of the count, dresses herself in the habit of a man, seeks the camp of Edward, and demands, as a citizen of Calais, the privilege of dying for her country. The denouement is the same as in the play. Mr. Colman, by selecting Ribeaumont, a real historical character, for the hero, has increased the interest of the tale.

Gray's-Inn.

W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the beginning of the present century, a French naturalist, distinguished by his botanical researches, endeavoured to explain, on the principle of organization, some curious phenomena in

in the fossil creation; and, pleased with the idea, proceeded to form a regular theory of mineral vegetation. A more extensive acquaintance with this branch of natural history, has, however, shown the theory, like too many others, to be unsupported by facts; and deprived it of the principal evidence in its favour, by discovering coral to be of animal origin; and that the various bodies, formerly called figured fossils, owe their form to the remains of animals and vegetables, buried in the earth in different circumstances, or to chemical principles. But though the configuration of extraneous and crystallized fossils may be thus accounted for, there are many others, of a different nature, which evidently bear a generally regular shape; and the idea of organization and growth being given up, their present figure must result from their original formation. Common pebbles, it is well known, are usually of a roundish shape, though in some parts of the country much more so than in others: in many places, it is difficult to find one which has not this form, and a tolerable smooth surface; yet many, even of those which have the smoothest surface, have evidently been formed from fragments of regular strata, and had they been of their present degree of hardness, when broken off, must have required a very long period, or a great degree of attrition, to wear away their alperities, and bring them to their present state. It is highly probable, therefore, that they were once sufficiently soft, to be easily brought, by the motion of water, into their present form; an operation, which fragments of different species of stone are constantly undergoing on all sea-coasts, and that, as the facility of removal increased, by their original ruggedness wearing down, they have been gradually carried away to deeper parts of the sea; till settling in some place, where the effect of the agitation of the surface was insufficient to carry them farther, they have accumulated, in time, to a bed of considerable extent. This account of the formation of pebbles, and perhaps of some other species of fossils, is confirmed by some of them containing impressions of shells, and by the structure of others, which are composed of concentric crusts, including a nucleus of a different colour, and frequently of much greater hardness, than the outer part; and by such as are of this structure being seldom found among those that are formed of a more homogenous substance. In the stile of Sheppey, near Minster, the

cliffs are about 100 feet in height, and are composed of clay and blue marl, pieces of which falling frequently on the shore, are worn smooth and rounded by the motion of the sea, and after lying there for some time, harden, and become the pyrites or copperas stones, which are gathered by the poor of the island, every spring, for the vitriol works. That this is the true origin of the pyrites, cannot be doubted; as pieces of marle may be observed on the shore, in all the different degrees of hardness, shape, &c. from the rough state in which they fall from the cliffs, till they become complete pyrites; and as there are trees and bushes growing above, it is not at all surprising that these fragments of marle, rolled into form on the shore, frequently inclose a piece of wood. I have even found some hazel nuts so thoroughly impregnated with vitriolic particles, that they appeared converted into perfect pyrites, but still retaining the exact form and lineaments of a nut. These instances show the effect of the motion of the sea, in a very short period, which, if long continued, is, doubtless, capable of producing similar effects on much harder substances; and when it is recollected, that this power has been constantly operating for so many ages, on the most extensive scale, it may not appear insufficient to account for the formation of the immense number of pebbles scattered over the earth.

April 4, 1796.

I. I. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time of so great scarcity, every hint which may have a tendency to encrease the food of the labouring poor, must be acceptable; and as several persons have, in the public papers, recommended the cultivation of Indian wheat, the following is a practical account of its cultivation in England: The land should be a loamy sand, very rich. In the beginning of April, the grains should be set like hops, at two feet distance, six or eight grains in a hill, each grain about an inch deep in the ground. The seed from New England is the best. In the beginning of May, the alleys should be hoed, and the hills weeded and earthen up higher. At the latter end of that month, all the superfluous stalks should be taken away, and only three stems of corn left in each hill. By the middle of June it will cover the alley. It grows much like bulrushes, the lower leaves being like broad flags, three or four inches wide and

many feet in length; the stems shooting upwards, from seven to ten feet in height, with many joints casting off flag leaves at every joint. Under these leaves, and close to the stem, grows the corn, covered over by many coats of sedgey leaves, and so closed in by them to the stem, that it does not show itself easily, till there burst out at the end of the ear a number of strings, that look like tufts of horse-hair, at first of a beautiful green, and afterwards red or yellow. The stem ends in a flower. The corn will ripen in September; but the sun at that season not having strength enough to dry it, it must be laid upon racks, or thin open floors, in dry rooms, and frequently turned, to avoid moulding. The grains are about as big as peas, and adhere in regular rows round a white pithy substance, which forms the ear. An ear contains from two to four hundred grains, and is from six to ten inches in length. They are of various colours, blue, red, white, and yellow. The manner of gathering them is by cutting down the stems and breaking off the ears. The stems are as big as a man's wrist, and look like Bamboo cane; and the pith is full of a juice that tastes as sweet as sugar. The joints are about a foot and a half distance. The increase is upwards of five hundred fold. Upon a large scale, to save the expence of hilling, the seed may be drilled in alleys like peas; and to save digging, the ground may be ploughed and harrowed, which will answer very well. It will grow upon all kinds of land. The ears which grow upon dry sandy land are less, but harder and riper. The grain is taken from the husk by hand, and when ground upon French stones, makes an excellent flour, of which it yields much more, with much less bran, than wheat does, and exceeds it in crust, pancakes, puddings, and all other uses except bread; but a sweetness peculiar to it, which in other cases makes it agreeable, is here nauseous. It is excellent for feeding poultry and hogs, and fattens both much better and sooner than peas or barley. The stems make better hedges for kitchen gardens than reeds do. It clears the ground from weeds, and makes a good season for any other kind of corn. Piso, and other Spanish physicians are full of the medicinal virtues of this grain. It was the only bread-corn known in America when first discovered by the Spaniards, and is there called Maize.

Leicester.

J. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF CORFE CASTLE.

THERE has lately been printed, an extremely minute and curious account of the state of population, in the parish of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, apparently intended as a model for similar registers, throughout the kingdom. Having been favoured with a copy of this piece (not printed for sale) I shall make such extracts, as I imagine will be acceptable to your readers.

Transcripts from the parish register are first given, for two periods; the first, of 50 years, from 1701 to 1750, inclusive; the second, of 20 years, from 1776 to 1795, inclusive. The averages are as follows:

First period—*Births*, m. $11\frac{1}{2}$ f. $9\frac{1}{2}$ tot. $20\frac{1}{2}$
Burials, m. $9\frac{1}{2}$ f. $10\frac{1}{2}$ tot. $19\frac{1}{2}$
Marriages, - - - - - $6\frac{1}{2}$

Second per.—*Births*, m. $16\frac{1}{2}$ f. $15\frac{1}{2}$ tot. $31\frac{1}{2}$
Burials, m. $10\frac{1}{2}$ f. $11\frac{1}{2}$ tot. $21\frac{1}{2}$
Marriages, - - - - - $8\frac{1}{2}$

The increase of inhabitants in the latter period, is chiefly attributed to the extension of the clay trade, this parish yielding a fine clay, much used in the Staffordshire potteries. From an actual enumeration of the inhabitants, taken in 1790, it appears, that the number of *houses* in the parish, was 261; of *resident inhabitants*, 1239, *males* 613, *females*, 626. Proportion of inhabitants to a house, a little more than 4½. The number of persons receiving *constant* parochial relief, was 72, viz. *males*, 16, *females*, 56, being about ½th of the whole. Many more received *occasional* relief.

The number of males, from 15 to 50 years of age, inclusive, was 264, more than ½th of the population. The parish does not seem remarkable for longevity, only 37 of both sexes being above 70 years of age. The proportion of annual births to people, is calculated at 1 to 39½; of *deaths*, 1 to 56½.

PEDESTRIAN TOUR IN NORTH WALES.

[Concluded from our last.]

LANBERRIS church is about a quarter of a mile distant from the first ascent of Snowdon; and the sky being perfectly clear, we resolved to scale the summit of the mountain. Upon enquiry, we found that the best time to make the attempt, was about four hours before dawn, so as to reach the top in time to see

see the sun rise. We accordingly hired a guide, and having made the other necessary preparations, sallied forth about half an hour before midnight. The moon was a little past the full, and shone with unusual splendour, silencing over the tops of the mountains, while their bases were in deep shadow, and the valley was occupied by the mist from the lake. As we passed through the village, and by a solitary farm house, we caused a general alarm among the dogs; and their barking set in motion the sheep in the neighbouring fields; so that, by the time we reached the foot of the mountain, every swell of the wind was loaded with the tinkling of sheep-bells and the barking of dogs: as we continued to mount, the voices became fainter and more confused, and when we had reached the height of, perhaps two thousand feet, were heard no more. Here we stopped a short time to rest, and, sitting down on a fragment of rock, enjoyed, at leisure, the scene before us. The tops of most of the near mountains were distinctly visible; but on some the clouds were resting, which, by the light of the moon, might easily be mistaken for snow. The vale of Llanberis, at our feet, was seemingly changed into a wide river, reflecting in one place the moon beams, through a break in the mountains; the sky was of a deep pure blue; and nothing disturbed the still repose of the scene, except a casual breeze, sweeping along the side of the hill, and gradually sinking into silence. We sat for some time speechless, each one absorbed in his own contemplations, till the voice of our guide admonished us to proceed: we obeyed the summons, and, after climbing three hours and a half, reached the summit. We had now nothing to do, but to wait near one hour for the sun: the moon grew paler and paler, and the prospect less interesting; our shoes were wet through, and we began to suffer much from the cold, a thermometer which we took with us being sunk to 34 degrees. The east became very much clouded, a haze having crept over the sea: the sun rose shrouded in impenetrable clouds; and the only part of the distant prospect which was visible, was the Isle of Anglesey, extended beneath us like a map, and the bay of Cardigan. Hunger and cold made us rather impatient; and a few minutes after sun-rise, we began to descend the opposite side of the mountain, towards Beddgelert. After a very fatiguing march, for we found it much worse to descend

than to mount, we arrived, about nine in the morning.

July 6, at Beddgelert, where, to our great joy, we found a very neat comfortable little inn, by the side of a beautiful mountain torrent, well stored with trout.

Snowden is unquestionably the most lofty mountain in Wales; its summit is reckoned about 3600 feet above the quay at Caernarvon. The ascent on the side of this last mentioned place is so gradual, that it is possible to ride almost to the top; but towards Llanberis it is very precipitous, so much so, that through the valley is scarcely half a mile wide, yet the lake is visible from the highest point. The mountain is composed of three stages: the first, about 2000 feet in height, is a rocky sheep-walk; the next 1200 feet is boggy and covered with moss: the third region is about 400 feet high, of a conical shape, composed of loose, bare masses of coarse *scists*. The area of the summit is not above five or six yards square, protected by a rude breast-work of loose stones, the crevices of which are adorned by the *Saxifraga stellaris*, which is the only vegetable that braves the rigours of so lofty an exposure. We were too much fatigued to botanize during our descent, yet we could not avoid remarking and admiring the beautiful *Pteris crispata*, which springs luxuriantly out of the rocks, about half way up the mountain.

In the afternoon, we proceeded towards Tan-y-bwlch, in the vale of Festiniog. The first two miles led us along the course of a torrent, through some beautiful rich meadows, after which the vale suddenly contracts to a deep glen just wide enough to admit the river and a narrow road; the rocks on each side are perpendicular, and were into several caverns, one of which is now worked as a copper mine. At the farther end of this pass, we crossed the torrent, by a single arched bridge, called Pont-Aberglaslyn, beneath which is a salmon leap, but now, owing to a long succession of dry weather, the fall was very trifling. From Pont-Aberglaslyn, the road lay over several small hills extending along the edge of the mountains. On our left hand, we looked down into a succession of narrow uninhabited valleys, beautifully wooded, and each with its dashing torrent. On our right, we were presented with grand views of the sea, and the estuaries of Treth-Mawr and Traeth-Bychan, bounding the long vistas, through the valleys. At length, we

we arrived at the brow of a hill, called Tan-y-bwlch, and were gratified with a view of the vale of Festiniog in all its glory. The descent was by a very good road, most beautifully overhung with some of the finest oaks that we met with in our whole tour; and which, on our left, stretched almost to the summit of the lofty hill that overlooked the valley; while, on our right, they deepened to receive within their shelter, a large mansion, called Tan-y-bwlch-hall, the residence, of — Oakley, Esq. We halted at a small neat inn, that we found at the bottom of the pass, referring a fuller survey of the valley for the next day.

July 7. Being singularly favoured by the weather, and much struck with the beauties that surrounded us, we resolved to spend the whole day in this delightful retreat; so, fixing on the little inn where we spent the evening, as our head quarters, my companion and I parted for the present, each taking the part that seemed to him most pleasant, or best adapted to his favourite branch of natural history. I began my excursion by crossing a torrent, which, rising out of a little lake, called Llyn-Hafdd, forms one continued cataract for more than a mile, that is, from within a few yards of its source to its junction with the stream that flows through the middle of the valley. In one place, where it is the least turbulent, and overhung with wood, above which is seen the naked rocky summit of a lofty mountain, known by the name of Moelwyn, is placed a mill, which greatly enhances the beauty of the prospect: whether it is by contrast or association, that the sight of man and human habitations pleases in situations such as these, which nature seems to have appropriated to herself, I pretend not to determine; certain, however, it is, that, be the scene ever so rude and desolate, or grand and harmonious, the introduction of a cottage or a ruin, of children at play, or of a tomb-stone, in short, any thing that calls up in the mind of the observer the memory of *man*, adds a charm and creates an *interest* in a view, which nothing else can give.

I quitted, with reluctance, this lovely spot; and winding round the skirts of the wood that surrounded the hill, came to the edge of Traeth-bychan, a fine expanse of water, near two miles long, and about a quarter of a mile broad, which is formed by a conflux of the almost innumerable streams that descend from all

sides into the vale of Festiniog, forming this lake-like channel, the further opening of which discharges its waters into the sandy estuary of Traeth-Bach. I returned through the low meadows, that border the course of the river, regaled by the perfume of the new hay, and amused by the different groups of labourers of both sexes and every age, who, taking advantage of the weather, were exerting all their activity to secure the winter food of their cattle from the sickle climate of a situation exposed to the sea on the one side, and environed on every other by the mountains.

"Now swarms the village o'er the jovial mead:

"The rustic youth, brown with meridian toil,

"Healthful and strong; full as the summer
rose

"Blown by prevailing suns, the ruddy maid

"Half-naked, swelling on the fight, and all

"Her kindled graces burning o'er her cheek.

"E'en stooping age is here, and infant hands

"Trail the long rake, or with the fragrant
load

"O'ercharg'd, amid the kind oppression roll."

In the afternoon, we walked up the vale, through the village of Maentwrog to Festiniog, a distance of about two miles and a half: finding we could be accommodated here for the night, we spent the rest of the evening in exploring the neighbourhood of Festiniog.

This little village, containing scarcely a dozen houses, is situated on the top of the hill that shuts up the eastern end of the valley; its bleak and lofty exposure forbids any trees to be planted upon it; but, by way of compensation has granted to it a most commanding prospect: to the north, of Snowdon, and the Moelwyn mountains, two giant brothers, in height the second, and in symmetry of form the first, of the Welsh Alps; on the east and south-east, the eye glances over the boggy wilds that occupy the interior of the county of Merioneth, filling almost the whole intervening distance between Festiniog and that ample range extending from Llanwrst to the Ferwyn mountains, and thence to Cader Idris; while on the west in full contrast is seen the entire length of the gay, rich, and luxuriant vale of Festiniog.

July 8. We recommenced our journey early this morning, and, after going through eighteen miles of a country but little interesting, arrived a second time at Bala. We were welcomed with much apparent satisfaction, by our worthy hostess, the neatness and comfort of whose accommodations, and the reasonableness

ableness of whose charges, demand this small tribute of regard.

The next day, we continued retracing our steps through Corwen, Llangollen, and Chirk; at which last place, we passed the Welsh border, highly gratified with our excursion, and anticipating the time when we might again visit those scenes, which had presented us with so many new and pleasing ideas, and furnished us so largely with subjects of future delightful remembrance.

A. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS RECONCILING THE ASSYRIAN CHRONOLOGY OF CTESIAS WITH THAT OF HERODOTUS.

[Concluded from our last.]

I Cannot omit here, that the method of resolving, or melting down years of a certain form into days, and then reducing those *ephemeran years* into years of a different form, receiveth a strong confirmation from the fundamental rule of the ancient Greek chronology. By that rule, *three generations made one hundred years*. Then one generation was equal to $33\frac{1}{3}$ of a year. Who doth not see that these $33\frac{1}{3}$ must have, before the reduction, made one round number, three of which made up one year, according to the method used when the rule was established? For who could ever think of making a guess computation (as those of the Greek chronology manifestly were) by fractions! Now one hundred *quadrimestres* years exactly made one third of a common Greek century.

If the years mentioned in the old Assyrian songs be supposed to be years of 120 days, *Ctesias's* 1360 come down to 453 years and four months of the *ancient* year of 360 days; or if you reduce them into the *Babylonian* years of the astronomical canon, to 446 years, 290 days; or into *Julian* or *secret Egyptian* years, 446 years, 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. *Herodotus's* 520 common *Egyptian* or *Babylonian* years, deducted from the æra of *Dejoces* 4015, gives us 3495, about the time of *Elon the Zebulonite*, for the æra of the *Assyrian* empire. And *Ctesias's* 446, or 447 reduced years, deducted from the same æra of *Dejoces*, place it in the year 3560 or 3568, when *Herly* governed *Israel*. Thus *Ctesias*, instead of exceeding *Herodotus*, shall be found to fall short of that historian's number, by 73 years and some fraction. But that difference may be accounted for, all to a trifle, by observing that the two ancient writers set out from different

points. *Diodorus* tells us, that *Ctesias* makes *Ninus*, the first King of *Assyria*, employ 17 years, in making conquest before he built *Nineveh*. By that account, these 17 years make no part of the duration of his empire; (as the years preceding the battle of *Adium* make no part of the reign of *Augustus*); if to these 17, reduced to little more than five, we join the 55 given by other authors to *Belus*, before *Ninus*, we have sixty years; and the remainder may perhaps find its place in *Ctesias's* loose expression, *more than, τὴν αὐτὴν χρόνον καὶ ἰσχυρότερον, ἢ δι' ἑξήκοντα*.

Should one object to my taking the 55 of *Belus* for complete years; the answer is obvious. *Belus* was unknown to *Ctesias*: but *Herodotus*, in the pedigree of the kings of *Lydia*, mentions a *Ninus* son of *Belus*; and, since *Julius Africanus*, who had perused so many books which are now lost, sets *Belus* just before *Ninus* at the head of the *Assyrian* monarchs, there can be no doubt but that such a prince existed prior to *Ninus*; if so, it is probable the Egyptian chronologers, having that prince in their catalogue, (seen by *Herodotus*) gave him the same number of years which *G. Syncellus* found in *Africanus*; whether these were the original numbers, or the result of a reduction. As for the 17 years elapsed before *Ninus magnitudinem quæsitæ dominationis continuâ possessione firmavit*, the Egyptians may have considered them as years equal to their own, and the greatness of the deeds said to have been performed in that interval, may give some countenance to that opinion: but suppose them to be reduced to five years and 315 days, a difference is left of about nine years, which in such numbers, and so remote an antiquity, cannot make a very material difficulty. Such as it is, however, it may perhaps be removed by another conjecture, and not a very improbable one: *Herodotus*, who never mentions by what prince he begins his *Assyrian* chronology, may have added to the years of *Belus* those of *Alcarus* his father. *Αὐτὸν πατρὸς αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἑξῆς τοῦ Αἰνίου*.

They who have often met, in modern books, with the catalogue of *Julius Africanus*, amounting to 41 kings and 1459 years, and seen that list styled *Ctesias's catalogue*; they who have observed that this ancient author is abused and reviled on that account, as a forger of names and dates, may perhaps wonder at my speaking of no more than 1360 years. But such is, in fact, the number given by *Diodorus*, who professeth to follow *Ctesias*; and

and I can find no proper evidence to charge him with the calculations of other writers. Some of the 49 kings may, for aught I know, be imaginary princes. But let *Julius Africanus* answer for himself.

Something must be said of the termination of the period of years, the duration of which we have hitherto investigated. On this point both writers appear to me to agree in the main. There can be no difficulty as to *Herodotus*. He plainly assigns to the manœuvres of *Dejoces*, the final dissolution of the *Assyrian* domination; and what he saith of the situation in which that artful man found the eastern part of that empire, so fully agrees with the scriptural account of the end of *Sennacherib*, explained by *Tobit*, that one may easily give that great event its due place in the scale of time. But it must be observed besides, that the father of history had, at least, a confused knowledge of another revolution, prior to that just mentioned; and different from it in the most material circumstances *πρὸς τὴν ἀπ' αὐτῶν (Assyriarum) Μήδοι πρῶτον ἀποστὰς—πρὶς τῆς ἐλευθέρου μαχησάμενοι τοῖς Ἀσσυρίοις τυραννοῖς ἀνέβησαν ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἀπώσταν ἦν δουλιεύοντι ἐλευθέρωσαν*. This first revolution was successfully effected by force of arms; and the *Medes* became free. But they, as well as other nations who had, like them, shaken off the *Assyrian* yoke, were again enslaved in this *παλιὰ, ἀναιδέης καὶ τυραννίδος περιουσία*. Then followeth an account of the arts, by which *Dejoces*, a *Mede*, taking advantage of the weakness of the *Assyrian* government, and *ἐκασθὲς ὑποκρίδης*, found means to raise himself to the throne. The first of these subversions of the *Assyrian* grandeur, can be no other than that in which *ARBACES* (a conqueror known to all antiquity) defeated *Sardanapalus*. But the second and last revolution is that which, after that empire had been revived by *PHUL*, and shone with considerable lustre, under four successive kings, was begun by the immediate hand of God, in *Judea*, and afterwards accomplished by the cunning of *Dejoces*. From this last, *Assyria* never recovered. It was left an insignificant state, of no weight or importance in the scale of Asiatic powers.

That bloodless, yet important transaction, being in the age in which the two Greek historians lived, generally known to have been the dissolution of that domination, which had once extended itself over upper *Asia* *ἡς ἀπὸ Ἀσίας*; I think that both took it, with reason, for the final

epocha of the *Assyrian* empire. Nor is this altogether a groundless supposition, with respect to *Ctesias*. For though we have only a few fragments of that historian, yet we have enough to judge that he divided the 1360 years, which he gives to the *Assyrians*, into two distinct periods. The first is of thirty generations; that is to say, one thousand years, according to the rule laid down by *Herodotus*; and that ending at *Sardanapalus*. The second, of course, consists of the remaining 360 years. But *Ctesias* doth not appear to have followed that rule, which, at best, is a whimsical one. He counts the generations in the natural and historical order from father to son, at St. Matthew did, i. 17. How many years that leaveth for the second period, can be ascertained only by comparing the respective eras of *Arbaces* and *Dejoces*. But, upon the whole, since the thirty generations do not amount to the 1360, it is plain *Ctesias* did not look upon the end of those generations as the termination of his number of years, and there can be no reason to think that he had any other termination in view, but the catastrophe of the *Assyrian* empire under *Sennacherib* and *Assaradon*. However, it must be owned, that there is some confusion in his account which might perhaps be cleared up had we his work entire, instead of broken fragments and extracts. From what is left, he does not appear to have taken any special notice of *Assyria*, after *Sardanapalus*; and a probable reason may be assigned, why he did not: the affairs of *Assyria* came but incidentally within the plan of his history. As soon as he had shortly given as much of them as was proper, by way of preliminary, to shew the origin of the *Babylonian* and of the *Median* states, he neglected a country, the connection of which with *Babylon* was entirely broken, and passed to that of which a fuller account was a necessary introduction to the history of *Persia*. *ARBACES*, who was the ancestor of the princes under whom *Ctesias* lived, was so connected with the *Babylonians*, ever since their joint revolt against *Sardanapalus*, that it was impossible to treat of the affairs of one nation, without speaking of the other. To that cause I think may be ascribed the indistinctness which is observed in what we have of *Ctesias*, with respect to *Assyria*, after the separation of *Babylon* from that empire; and which might possibly be met within the whole work, had it come to our hands.

Now, to conclude; the beginning of the *Affrian* empire, according to the accounts of either *Herodotus* or *Ctesias*, may find its proper place in the scale of time, by counting back from the accession of *Cyrus* to the crown of the *Medes*; that is to say, the year J. P. 4165, till that year *Ahyages* was in possession. That term we may depend upon, because the time of *Cyrus* is ascertained by an eclipse which was observed under *Cambyses*, his son. From *Arbaces's* accession, which is the same time with *Sardanapalus's* fall, to *Cyrus*, we find 317 years. Deduct that sum from 4165 Jul. P. the remainder is the year of the first subversion of the *Affrian* empire 3848, in the time of *Joas* king of *Judah*. Again; from *Dejoces* down to *Cyrus* 150 years, which being deducted from 4165, we have 4015 for that catastrophe from which *Affria* never recovered. Thus the era of the *Affrian* empire coincideth, according to *Herodotus*, with the government of *Elon*, one of the judges of *Israel*; and, according to *Ctesias*, with that of the high priest *Hely*.

They who, with *Josephus*, contract the expedition of *Sennacherib* within the narrow limits of one year, may wonder, perhaps, at the era of *Dejoces* being postponed so long as ten years after the *Affrian* monarch's disaster in *Judæa*. But, long before I had any thoughts of settling that era, I proved, in a dissertation on that subject, that that expedition lasted about seven years. And now, I think three or four years are not too many for the manœuvres which placed the crown of *Media* on the head of *Dejoces*.

What I said of the insignificance of *Affria*, after *Sennacherib's* flight out of *Judæa*, may appear strange to those who read so much of *Assaradon's* great exploits and conquests, in admired modern histories and chronologies. All I can say to that is, that there is not a single word of all those mighty feats in any ancient author. It must be very unpleasing to me, to find such names as that of *Sir Isaac Newton* among those from whom I differ. But the fame of that great man was not established either upon his *chronologica* or his *apocalypica*, though that fame gave a sort of currency to those productions of his old ages.

* The writer of the preceding paper, was the author of a *Philosophical and Critical Essay on Ecclesiasticus*, published in 1762. We are obliged to a learned correspondent for the communication of the M.S. to this Work.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

PASSING some time since through a small town, about fifty miles from London, I made enquiry for the gaol; but received for information, that it was an inconsiderable place, and quite unoccupied by prisoners. I enquired next for the poor-house; but was answered, that, indeed, there existed such a building in the town; but there were few paupers: that the inhabitants resembled the houses in the town: the latter were all neat, but none splendid; and the former were persons in the middling class of life, none very rich, or very poor.

The person of whom I made these enquiries, after gratifying my curiosity in a variety of particulars, conducted me to the neighbouring city, and directed my attention to an ancient castle, now mouldering in ruins. This building for many years past has been converted into a gaol, "But prisoners," said the guide, "are seldom lodged here: and it is a very fortunate circumstance, for the castle is in so ruinous a condition, that it would be unsafe."

This man was a person of no observation or reflection, as you will conclude, when informed, that he began to compliment his country, from the conversation that passed between us, on the purity of its morality, and the wisdom of its police; not recollecting, that the county gaol was the receptacle for prisoners. This, he confessed, to be a dreadful place, and crowded with unhappy persons. As to the poor-house in the little town above mentioned, it was, indeed, but thinly tenanted, but in the neighbouring villages and towns, the poor-houses are said to overflow with paupers; many of them too are badly managed, and subject to grievous impositions.

As one train of reflections generally brings on another, my thoughts soon rambled beyond the limits of a particular county, and ranged through widely extended regions. On returning to my inn, I contemplated that mass of evils, which generally attaches to our prisons and poor-houses: I say generally, because the evils alluded to pervade most parts of the country, and will be found to exist, in a greater or less degree, in these houses of poverty and disgrace.

In the year 1792, sir, I went over the prisons in the metropolis, and in two or three neighbouring counties. I entered into familiar converse with the persons

persons confined : I gained the confidence of some of the gaolers ; and I made use of my own common sense, in making observations, and in drawing comparisons between different gaols. In short, I took an accurate, though cursory, survey of various particulars in these places. Having first perused Mr. Howard's State of the Prisons, and examined the force of his remarks on the *bad customs* prevailing in them, I wished to ascertain, by personal observation, how far these abuses were still suffered. To my surprise, I found that most of the bad practices, complained of by Howard, then prevailed : and a few observations on this subject I according laid before the public.

How stand these matters at present ? About three quarters of a year ago, sir, I had occasion to revisit one of the prisons in the metropolis. I was anxious to know whether these *bad customs* were yet persevered in. It is the policy of designing and interested men to avail themselves of the most trifling inaccuracies of such as expose public evils, and delineate profligate characters, though not a single argument is weakened by such small inadvertencies. These miserable subtuges are easily seen through by judicious observers. The facts stated in 1792 were true ; and the following statement, lately made in one of the prisons in the metropolis, may be relied on as impartial and accurate :

1. The laws of 1784, and 1791, that regard prisoners, are both neglected in this gaol. The fourth section of the first law (24 Geo. iii. ch. 25.) enacts, "*that prisoners convicted of felony, prisoners committed for, or adjudged to be guilty of, misdemeanors only, and debtors, are to have separate and distinct places of confinement.*" Both these laws breathe the spirit of benevolence, and were designed to prevent the unavoidable contamination arising from a promiscuous intercourse among great and little culprits : among such as are greatly deprave, and partially corrupt. A more daring violation of law and justice has not occurred in this prison. A person guilty of a misdemeanor, and confined at first on the state-side, was forced over to the felons' side, and continued there till the expiration of his sentence. Whether the gaoler exercised this severity on account of any supposed unruly conduct of the prisoner, or in consequence of not receiving certain fees, which, however generally paid, are unlawfully demanded, it is unnecessary to enquire. The conduct of the gaoler was

in the face of two acts of parliament.— These impositions relate to the *state side* of the prison.

2. The second class of abuses to be mentioned, belongs to the felon's side. In the gaol alluded to, offenders of every description may be provided with the same accommodations, and lodged in the same chamber ; and every species of imposition is exercised on the unhappy felon, in the face too of an act of parliament, that breathes the spirit of wisdom and benevolence : for, by 31 Geo. iii. ch. 26. sect. 9. it is enacted, *that as long as any person under sentence of transportation shall continue in the common gaol, the gaoler shall separate such convict, as far as conveniently may be, from every person in his custody, except prisoners convicted of felony.* The tendency of this law is obvious to intelligent readers, but the force of it is destroyed through the avarice of gaolers.

3. I with the import of the Marquis of Beccaria's and Baron Montequieu's. Observations on the Proportioning of Punishments to Crimes, and on the Speedy Execution of Justice, was fully comprehended, and generally realized. Mr. Howard observes, " that at Hull they used to have affize but once in seven years, though now they have it once in three." It seems almost to exceed belief, sir, that, in the prison alluded to, there should have been lodged a person for more than seven years, without a trial, though, during that period, there were several gaol-deliveries.

4. Irons are still made an affair of *perquisite* to the keeper. Men may have the choice of fetters for a fee. Such felons as cannot afford to pay the gaoler a perquisite, are generally burthened with irons ; such as pay the fee, are released from them. Strictly speaking, no person whatever ought to be loaded with irons ; and prisons should be so constructed, as to render such expedients unnecessary.

5. Fees on entrance, and on enlargement, so repeatedly complained of by Howard, and by others, are still received : and prisoners, on their admission, still pay entrance-money, commonly called Garnish, to their fellow-prisoners.

6. The felons are most wretchedly imposed on in almost every article that they purchase ; a two-fold extortion is practised : the price is dearer than at other places, and the commodity not so good.

Not half the evils that might be expected are here mentioned. Of the debtors,

tors, I have said nothing, though many serious complaints might be urged in their behalf. At present, I am only at leisure to take a short survey of this extensive subject, and can furnish the reader with but hasty and imperfect hints, sufficient, I hope, to excite, if not to satisfy, enquiry; to provoke a disposition to remedy existing impositions, if not to oppose established systems.

It is the duty of the grand jury, and sheriffs, to inquire into the state of the prisons in their respective counties, and to see grievances redressed. And the vigilance of *some* of these gentlemen I shall not question: but when I say *some*, I mean to speak with large exceptions: and I could produce an instance of a grand jury that went in their official characters to hear the complaints of a certain prisoner; yet the evils complained of were little attended to, and remain unaltered to this day.

Inquiries of this kind, sir, I am aware carry a forbidding appearance: they hold no rank in the circle of the polite arts: they are unconnected with curious speculations, unfavourable to the sallies of a lively imagination. Of Howard, it has been said, that he pored on these dark subjects for want of a luminous understanding; that his mind found that repose in prisons which it could not in literature.

On this insinuation I have no remarks to make, farther than by observing, that no character, however great, or however learned, would be disgraced or enfeebled by such investigations: but it is not for every man, however well disposed, to engage in them. Inquiries of this kind, if successfully pursued, must be occasionally attended with strenuous exertions, and generous exertions. A man who wishes to advance in them, must be possessed of leisure and independence, or his path will soon be hedged up by impositions and difficulties that he must not engage, and by seeing distresses that he dares not relieve. The man who enjoys the otium cum dignitate is the only person fit for these pursuits; and private individuals, possessed of proper influence and consequence, would be better able to ascertain, and to expose, impositions, than such as attend the gaols in an official character: for, if I mistake not, the gaoler and his servant sometimes both attend these gentlemen; and were the persons confined to complain of many impositions which they suffer, they would be subject to harsh treatment from the gaoler, who

is possessed of various means of inflicting vengeance.

I here speak, sir, not of the person who may pay a few occasional visits to these places of wretchedness, but of him who should form in his mind some generous plan of reform throughout the country: who should study to see the evils remedied that have been so long complained of.—Notwithstanding all that has been performed by Howard, there is still room for the exertions of such a man.

You will perceive, sir, that I have been speaking of *Impositions*: the *Defects* in gaols may probably furnish matter for a future Letter. I remain, sir, your's respectfully, G. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.
OF JEWS IN ENGLAND.

[Concluded from our last.]

THE church of England, jealous from its infancy, had obtained, in the seventh year of James I, an act, which prevented all persons from being naturalized, unless they first received the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to its own peculiar and exceptionable mode of commemoration. This act effectually excluded the Jews from being naturalized; till, in the year 1753, a bill was brought into the house of Lords, and passed there without opposition, which provided, that all persons professing the Jewish religion, who have resided in Great Britain or Ireland for three years, without being absent more than three months at one time during that space, may, upon application for that purpose, be naturalized by parliament, without receiving the sacrament of the Lord's supper. But all persons professing the Jewish religion, are, by this act, disabled from purchasing, or inheriting any advowson, right of patronage, &c. to any benefice or ecclesiastical promotion, school, hospital, or donative whatsoever. On the 16th of April, this bill was sent down to the house of commons, ordered to be printed, and on the 7th of May read a second time, when a motion was made for its being committed. Lord Barrington, Lord Duplin, Robert Nugent, Esq. and Henry Pelham, Esq. were among its most eloquent advocates; Lord Egmont, Sir Edmund Ilham, among its more zealous opponents. The bill was supported by the petitions of a few merchants, chiefly dissidents, and countenanced by the ministry, who argued:

That it would increase the number
and

and wealth of the people, upon which depend the national strength, the ability to encounter future difficulties, and achieve useful undertakings—and by which posterity would estimate the wisdom and utility of our frame of government. That, by receiving the Jews into our community, and admitting them to a participation of our civil rights, they would contract a warm attachment to our constitution and country, and gladly divide with us the public burdens. That a great portion of the funds belonging to foreign Jews, it was our obvious interest to induce them to follow their property, and to expend here an income which was yearly exported to a clear loss. That, connected as the Jews were with the great bankers, and monied interest of Europe, their residence here, would, in future wars, give us a great command of capital, and facilitate our loans. That even their prejudices, as a sect, would operate in our favour, and occasion our manufactures to be dispersed among the multitudinous Jew-shopkeepers in Europe, who now resorted to the Jew-merchants of Holland and the other tolerant countries. That Poland had never risen to so high a pitch of civil, literary, and commercial distinction as when her policy was most liberal toward Socinians and Jews; and that the sect, itself, had always abandoned its offensive prejudices in proportion to its good usage.

On the other side, it was urged, that, born as we are to privileges and exclusive rights, we did not, by this bill, sell our birth-right, like Esau, for any consideration however inadequate; but foolishly gave it away. That if the Jews, about to be naturalized, belonged to the numerous classes, we should import vagrants and cheats to burden our rates, or supplant the industry of our less parsimonious poor—if to the wealthy classes, who cannot procure a settlement elsewhere, they would become the highest bidders for our landed estates, dispossess the Christian owners, attract around them their butchers, bakers, and poulterers (for they can eat nothing of our killing) and, bye and bye, would endanger our religion itself. That the rites of the Jews will for ever resist their incorporation with other nations, for any common purposes, while their early marriages and frequent divorces promote so rapid an increase of their numbers, that they might become, like the huck in the kennel, too strong for their

hospitable patrons. That it had a tendency to imbroil us with foreign powers: we must reclaim, for instance, as a British subject, any Portuguese Jew who should come over to be naturalized, and by indiscretions, expose himself to the inquisition. That the Jews were not given to manufactures, and, if they should open shops, would interfere with the profits and maintenance of Christians; for the number of shops being adequate to the consumption, could only be increased with injury to the established. That Jewish nationality would intrigue all the trade into their own hands; that they were enemies upon principle to all Christians; and that it was flying in the face of the Almighty to gather together a sect, of which the bible foretold the dispersion.

The trumpet of alarm was first sounded by the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, who, in a petition to parliament, expressed their apprehension, that the bill, if passed into a law, would tend greatly to the dishonour of the Christian religion, and endanger the excellent constitution.

The Earl of Egmont became their mouth-piece; who, in an artful speech, countenanced and inflamed the ungenerous bigotry of the multitude. The English have always enjoyed a cry of alarm, when there is no real danger; because it enhances, for the time, the personal importance of each individual. It flatters his love of consequence to be called upon to stand up for his church and king, when he is not likely to be exposed to the ruffle of contest, or the humiliation of defeat. Accordingly, a zeal, the most furious, vociferated in the pulpits and corporations against the bill, and, by the next sessions of parliament, instructions were sent to almost all the members to solicit a repeal of it.

The minister did not attempt to resist the torrent, but was among the foremost who spoke in favour of the repeal: he was answered, with much force of reasoning, and a truly liberal spirit, by Thomas Potter, Esq. to whose speech a very elegant reply was delivered by Sir George Littleton; and the Jew bill was repealed, by an Act which received the royal assent the same session. Attempts too were made, but successfully opposed by Mr. Pelham and Mr. Pitt, to repeal so much of An Act for naturalizing foreigners in America, as did not exclude Jews. Such was the spirit of intolerance which the parliamentary leaders of the people

people were not ashamed to foster. From that time, the legal condition of Jews in England has not altered; but the people no longer view them with rancor, or mistrust, or unbrotherly emotions.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Jews have been singularly unfortunate. They shared the oppression and contumely which the Christian sects underwent, as soon as the jealousy of the Pagan priests and emperors was excited by the progress of their monotheism; but they in no degree partook of the security or triumphs conquered for the church by Constantine. Their incredulity was considered by orthodox and heretics as of all others the most criminal, nor was it till after the Mahomedan conquests, that they obtained, in part of Asia, along the southern shores of the Mediterranean and in Spain, a resting place for their feet.

In modern Italy, the earliest haunt of reviving literature and philosophy, the first attempts were made to prepare the European mind for the toleration of Judaism. Simone Lazzuraro, of Venice, is mentioned as a pleader of their cause. The friends of the Socini were thought to entertain sentiments very favourable to the Jews; but the interference of the inquisition in 1546, to suppress the celebrated club of Vicenza, an event preparatory to the exile and dispersion of all the rational Christians of Italy, defrauded them of rising advocates. In the several Italian republics, the Jews enjoyed only a contemptuous protection. Their fate was somewhat more favourable in Poland, and much more favourable in Holland, where Basnage, and, no doubt, others, wrote of them becomingly.

In Germany, Gutzhold Ephraim Lessing, a celebrated dramatist, by his philosophical plays, *Nathan the Wise*, and the *Monk of Libanon*, attacked the prejudice against Judaism in its fortress, the public mind; while his friend, Moses Mendelssohn, was illustrating the sect, both by his elegant writings and by a well-argued *Defence of general toleration*, published under the title *Jerusalem*. C. W. Dohm, a Prussian, offered, in 1781, to the German public, two small volumes of *Remarks on the Means of Improving the Civil Condition of the Jews*, which called forth several pamphlets on the same topic, among which those of Schlötzer and Michaelis, no doubt, deserve consultation.

In France, the prejudices of Voltaire against the Jewish religion, proved a powerful obstacle to the advances of the

philosophic party, in an equitable disposition towards its professors. In 1733, however, the academy of Metz proposed as a prize question: Are there means of rendering the Jews in France useful and happier? Zaikind Hourwitz, a Polish Jew, M. Thierry, a counsellor of Nanci, and the Abbé Gregoire, shared the prize, but not the public suffrage. The work of the latter, on the moral, physical, and political regeneration of the Jews, has obtained the more impressive publicity. Among the most distinguished coadjutors in obtaining a legal improvement of their condition, the constituting assembly of France numbered Mirabeau, Clermont-Tonnerre, and Rabaud.

In our own country, the well-intended conduct of the English government, under the protectorate of Cromwell, and under the administration of Mr. Pelham, were alike defeated by the fanaticism of the people. Mr. Toland's naturalization of the Jews in England, is the best antidote of elder date that has descended to us. Tovey and Ockley have also stored up information on these topics.

Of late, Priestley's *Letters to the Jews*, a work, which, probably, under the mask of pursuing their conversion, had for its object to do away the ungrateful prejudices of religionists against their parent sect, has rendered to them in the devout world, the same service as Cumberland's comedy of the Jew in the polished. There can scarcely remain any apprehension among thinking men, that the slightest popular odium would now be incurred by the legislature, if it repealed every law which encroaches upon the political equality of this and other sects. It may not, however, have been amiss to bring within a small compass, such particulars of the fortunes of this people in our island, and such notices of the writings in their behalf, as may be likeliest to invite attention, whenever a reformed and reforming legislature shall consider of their condition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine embraces every object calculated to interest the mind, perhaps a few hints upon the cause of the present scarcity of money may not be unacceptable.—It calls for the attention equally of the philosopher, the politician, and the moralist.—I have been induced to trouble you principally from the general censure cast upon the mercantile interest for the necessities they are now smarting under,

under, founded upon the presumption of justly suffering for the consequences of monopoly upon ideal capital—thus confounding enterprize with speculation, and industry with ambition. The stockholder, if not with criminal indifference, certainly with apathy, contemplates the situation of the merchants—whilst he, in his turn, vents his curses upon the tributary of the country.—If we view these two classes of men, we cannot hesitate to determine which is most useful to society. A comparison between them may be the subject of a future letter. I believe, I am correct in stating, that the minister, within the short period of fourteen months, has raised the enormous sum of forty-two millions and a half: the taxes to defray the interest have been principally raised from commerce. He has never appeared to speak upon finance, without expatiating upon the vast increase of trade, and the incalculable resources of the country, drawn from the facility with which the revenue was collected.—That the wealth was supposititious, or artificial, may be proved by an examination of the present state of the country with that about four years ago, when the situation of France drove the rich from that country, preferring the security of our funds, and our merchants, to the government established there. It must also be recollected, that, in consequence of the ascendancy obtained by our navy, we suffered no neutral vessels to go to France, but captured them, paying for the cargoes—Foreigners, of course, finding other markets more precarious than our's, and not meeting with any country competent to make the necessary advances, resorted to us; and, excepting Hamburg, we monopolized, comparatively speaking, nearly the whole trade of Europe. The remonstrances of America, Denmark, and Sweden, have induced the ministry to wave their pretensions of seizing neutral vessels, not having on board articles deemed contraband by the law of nations; and the idle idea (not to use a harsher term) of starving France into terms has been abandoned. Let it not be forgotten, the immense loans and subsidies to foreign powers, together with the money drained by the balance of trade having been upon the whole against us, are supposed to leave us at this hour full twelve millions less in bullion than at the commencement of the war. The Bank have diminished discount, not from want of confidence, nor, as has been supposed,

from hostility to the minister, but from a most formidable diminution of their cash balance, which calls for a proportionate diminution of their circulation.—Add to this, the bonus upon the loans, the consequent speculations founded upon them, together with the discount upon navy and exchange bills, yielding the holders a clear ten per cent. for their money; and the cause for the scarcity of money among the mercantile world, will be readily comprehended.—Where is the individual, having money to spare, that would accommodate the tradesman for five per cent. when ten per cent. can be obtained, with government security? Where is even the tradesman that would not rather place his money upon such terms, than hazard it in adventures at such a critical juncture?—The decreased capital of trade—the decrease of bullion in this country—with the increased loans—will answer the Candid Enquirer—“Why such a gloom prevails upon the commercial interest?”

MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following letter, written by a worthy member of the Established Church, to a worthy man of the Society of Quakers, is submitted to your inspection. If you think it deserving a place in your new and useful Undertaking, the insertion will greatly oblige

Your sincere well wisher,

VERITAS.

YOUR sentiments, my friend, on the subject of liturgies and ceremonies in religious worship, reflect equal credit on your judgment, and on the integrity of your heart. In our church service, it is evident, that we offend against an express injunction delivered by our divine master. “Use not vain repetitions, as the heathens do, for they think they shall be heard for their much speaking.” Excellent, as is our form, in point of composition, we certainly abound in repetitions, which cannot possibly further our supplications at the Throne of Grace, but may impress those with an idea, who object to set prayers, that we rely more on words than on assertions in our addresses to the Almighty!

The Episcopal Clergy in America have wisely availed themselves of the opportunity which was afforded them by their political separation from the parent state, to make many judicious alterations

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in the Book of Common Prayer. They have considerably retrenched the service.—Portions of the Psalms are selected, instead of reading the whole of a collection, many passages of which are certainly not correspondent with the benevolent principles of Christianity!—They have been equally attentive with respect to their selected lessons—and, instead of reciting three Creeds, as is customary with the members of our establishment, they use the Apostle's Creed only, on this unanswerable foundation, that if they *all* inculcate the same doctrine, *one* only is sufficient for the purpose of attesting belief—whereas, retaining such a number, tends to excite doubts—to embarrass weak minds—and, consequently, to undermine the fabric it is meant to support.

Many objections may justly be advanced against *set forms* in the service of God; and much may also be said in justification of the practice.—After all, the disposition of the mind, when in the immediate presence of the Creator, is what recommends us to his favour, or subjects us to those evils which we assemble to deprecate.

An impropriety has often struck me in the prayers particularly addressed in behalf of our sovereign—Though the sentence of “Most religious, and gracious king,” may, with truth, be applied to our present supreme magistrate, yet in the vicissitude of temporal concerns, a prince may possibly arise, immoral in practice, and regardless of the sacred obligations of religion and virtue! Under such circumstances, to continue such appellations, would be an insult to the majesty of Heaven! it would be asserting an absolute falsehood in the presence of the God of truth! And it would prove a severe reflection on the propriety of a form, which subjects its advocates to the necessity of violating veracity, even in a most solemn address to the Deity! I could wish to substitute, instead of the expression alluded to, the words, *Thy servant our king, &c.*

The facts stated in your letter, relative to the conduct of the Episcopal clergy, cannot be altogether denied; but they are *men*; and being subject to passions as men, are too frequently tenacious of their rights to a culpable degree. They are observed to be lukewarm in the performance of their sacred functions, but alive to every impression when an attack is meditated against their temporal concerns. I am ready to confess, attached as I am to the Hierarchy,

that in times gloomy and disastrous as the present, when such astonishing revolutions are taking place in human governments, the dignitaries of our church do not appear actuated by principles of sound policy.—Instead of strictly demanding the utmost extent of their respective dues, they would act wisely by adopting a system of relaxation—thus would they conciliate regard, instead of exciting discontent. But it is to be apprehended they look forward to probable changes; and conceive themselves warranted by the laws of prudence to respect the advantages of the present day, adhering, in a liberal sense, to the scriptural rule, “that the night cometh when no man can work.”

The pamphlet written by Mrs. Brooks, contains many excellent observations, which do credit to her religious and moral sentiments; and he must, indeed, be bigotted to his peculiar system, who will not freely subscribe to the general tenour of her opinions. Within the limited pale of your benevolent sect, Christianity is inculcated with that philanthropy which dignifies the sincere professor, and commands not only love, but veneration!

However believers may dissent with respect to forms and ceremonies, all who are truly attached to the genuine spirit of religion, are equally acceptable in the eye of that Being, to whom the inmost recesses of the heart are discovered—who regardeth not the accidental circumstances which distinguish mankind in this probationary state—but who will finally reward, with inconceivable felicity, those who cultivate peace and goodwill within their sphere of action; and “who run with patience the race that is set before them.”

Your's ever,

E. W.

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the different branches of science, none deserves more notice and encouragement than *navigation*. The interests of commerce are inseparably connected with it; whatever improvement, therefore, is made, to render the theory of it better understood, and the practical part of it more easy to the mariner, more expeditious in the operation, and more certain in its effects, comes with a powerful claim to favour upon all who are engaged in nautical affairs, whether they are

are mariners, merchants, or the government. Considerable discoveries have been made within the present century, by which this valuable science has risen to a state of perfection, which the old navigators could hardly have expected.

The substitution of *Hadley's Octant* in the room of that very defective and dangerous instrument *Davis's Quadrant*, has been a principal cause to which this improved condition of navigation is to be attributed.

The possession of the means of obtaining a correct observation of the heavenly bodies at sea, has led to the discovery of other objects than that which formed the original point of enquiry.

Still the science, under all its present advantageous circumstances, is susceptible of additional improvements; and every attempt, however trivial it may be, to give it more perspicuity, is entitled to praise.

Among the many desiderata which have lain open to enquiry, that of obtaining a correct observation of the sun in foggy or hazy weather, when the real horizon cannot be ascertained, has not been the least. The want of this has been always the most particularly felt when and where it was most particularly needed. A mode has now been adopted, simple indeed in its construction, clear in its principle, and certain in its effects, for obviating this difficulty. The inventor has obtained a patent for this improvement, which is nothing more than fixing an artificial horizon on the plane of an *Hadley's Octant*, and rendering the *eye-glass* moveable.

In justice to the inventor, I shall only mention what he offers to the public attention, without entering into an explanation of the principle of it, lest interested men should take the advantage of profiting by it, to the injury of his patent.

The patentee is Mr. *John Syeds*, Southwark, who has just published a Collection of Tables for regulating Time, and correcting the Latitude; computed from Dead Reckonings, by a simple Altitude, at any time in the forenoon, when the sun is not less than three points from the east; or any time in the afternoon, when the sun is not less than three points from the west, &c. &c.

If by thus noticing what I conceive merits the attention and encouragement of all who are engaged in commerce and navigation, any service can be rendered to this industrious man, I am certain,

Mr. Editor, you will feel a satisfaction, as well as your humble servant,
London, April 19, 1796.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the curious circumstances brought to light by the controversy on the famous verse in the first epistle of John, chap. v, perhaps the discovery of manuscripts may be considered as of the most importance; but to an indolent reader the talents displayed by the various critics on this subject may afford the greatest entertainment. Mr. Travis has amused himself and the public by his journey to Paris, in which he found a reading, if of no other purpose than to show his own critical acumen in that respect, decisive, perhaps, as to his acquaintance with ancient manuscripts. It has been noticed, in some of our periodical publications, and it certainly deserves a place in your useful Repository; but as in this country people are supposed to be too much influenced by the side they take in the present controversy, to do justice to the rival candidates for fame, I shall only translate the opinion of the Jena reviewers on the collation of our very learned archdeacon.

"A proof of Mr. Travis's critical learning and sharp-sightedness we cannot possibly withhold from our readers: in Matth. xix. 28, are these words, *ὁμοιῶς ἡ ἀναστάσις μου ἐν τῇ παλιγγενεσίᾳ, ὅτε καθίσω ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου — καθίσωθαι καὶ ὑμεῖς*." "You who follow me in the regeneration, shall, when the son of man sitteth—fit also." Some manuscripts place the comma before *ἐν τῇ παλιγγενεσίᾳ*, and then the meaning is, You who follow me, shall, in the regeneration.—This reading was pointed out by Stephens, in the margin of his Testament, *πρὸ τοῦ ἐν τῇ παλιγγενεσίᾳ, διαβολὴν ἔχουσι το γ. δ. ε. ζ. ι β* before the words, in the regeneration, the following manuscripts, mark'd *γ. δ. ε. ζ. ι β*, place a comma. Out of Stephens's Greek, Travis has made out this very elegant and emphatical reading; for part of our Saviour's speech, *ὁμοιῶς ἡ ἀναστάσις μου διαβολὴν ἔχουσι ὅτε καθίσω καὶ ὑμεῖς*, "ye who follow me have a stop when the son of man sitteth." Thus the good man thought that Stephens's margin conveyed this meaning. Instead of *ἐν τῇ παλιγγενεσίᾳ*, the manuscripts above mentioned read *διαβολὴν ἔχουσι*. This exquisite reading the good man produces in three places in his book, and that no one may doubt of his speaking from the bottom of his heart,

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he prints it thus twice (pages 231 and 233). 'Robert Stephens assures us, that his codex reads *διαβολὴν ἔχοντες*, but in the Parisian codex 47 (as also in 49) neither of these words is to be found in this passage. Would not Mr. Travis have shown his prudence by sparing himself the expence of his Parisian journey? or perhaps it would have been still more prudent in him, not to forget himself so far as to wish to play the critic. Mr. Marsh, with the utmost good nature, consoles him upon this occasion, and points out in the copier of the Codex Coriendoncensis, a companion of his misfortunes. This good copier, with equal simplicity of heart, gives us, 2 Cor. viii. 4, 5, in this manner, *δοῦναι ἡμῶν ἡν χερσὶν—δεξασθαι ἡμῶς ἐν πολλοῖς τῶν ἀντιγράφων ὅτι οὐκ ἐν ῥηλαί ἢ ἐν καθῶς ἡλπισαμεν*, "praying us to receive, thus it is written in many copies, contrary to our expectations."

Now, sir, I am sorry to observe to you, that these Germans are a very dry sort of fellows; and as we in England can have no doubt of Mr. Travis's abilities, I with some of your readers would devise some mode of convincing these critics upon the continent, that though Mr. Travis may have made a *faux pas* here and there, yet his journey to Paris has been of some use to him upon the whole. and that at any rate he is not so bad a scholar as the copier of the Codex Coriendoncensis. Let them call him any thing but that, but it grieves me much to see an archdeacon of the church of England treated with so little ceremony. The worst part of the case with these Germans is, that they care not a single straw about orthodoxy or heresy; they would sooner give up their Testaments than foist in the slightest forgery to preserve them; and they expect from all controversial writers, not only integrity, but even a capacity to comprehend the points in dispute.

I am, sir, your's,

PHILO-DIASTOLE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following plan of a new college, extracted from Mr. Dyer's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, is sent you, not with a view to raise the importance of one party of Christians above another, but to furnish some hints, that may be useful beyond the limits of a particular sect. At some future opportunity, a few

remarks on this proposed institution shall be submitted to your consideration, wherein an attempt will be made to show how far the plan would have been useful, and wherein consisted its defects.

Your's respectfully,

AN ENQUIRER.

"I. Let doctor Gifford draw up his Plan of Education, and let him calculate the expences attending it. It is supposed a few boys might be lodged and boarded in a private house at Cambridge, and in four years educated by the professors there, at the fountain-head, at no very great expence.

"II. Let the doctor, by deed properly executed, consign over to certain gentlemen, nominated by himself, whatever he thinks proper to contribute towards this foundation: let these men hold in trust, under certain conditions, one of which may be—that in case a plan, which the doctor proposes, can be effected in such a time, then the doctor's donations shall be applied so and so; or if not, then they, the company in trust, shall deposit what they hold in such or such places, or shall deliver them to such or such persons as the doctor shall appoint.

"III. Let a subscription be opened for a capital sum to be employed in trade, at the discretion of the company in trust, and let certain persons, for the time being—the lord chancellor, the . . . and the . . . be appointed visitors of this foundation, who shall determine finally, whether this trust have been faithfully discharged.

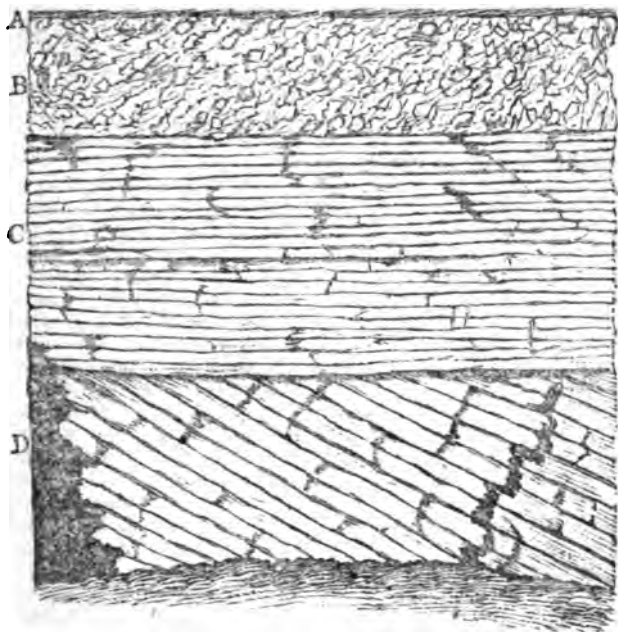
"IV. Let the company be directed to reserve a part of the annual profit arising from their commerce, year after year, till they have accumulated a sum sufficient to purchase or build a house, to be called the Baptist-college; and let the first and best room in it be called the Giffordian room, and used always to contain the pictures, &c. of the said Dr. Gifford.

"V. Let there be annual commemorations of benefactors, by an oration in memory of the benefactors, and particularly of the reverend founder—then let there be a general meeting—divine worship in the chapel—an oration commemorative in the hall—a choice of officers—an audit of accounts, and a public dinner. These keep things from being forgotten and lost.

"It is pretty certain many rich baptists would contribute largely to such a foundation; and a donation, such as the doctor's,

doctor's, would be a strong inducement to it, were it conducted by proper persons.—May the God of all grace, who hath always preserved these our poor churches in their low estate, mercifully shine on this plan of public utility !"

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON IN MINERALOGY.



- A. The Soil.
- B. Stratum of Rubble.
- C. Horizontal Stratum of Freestone.
- D. The Dagonal Stratum.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I SUBMIT to your judgment the propriety of inserting, in your very useful Publication, some particulars of a wonderful phenomenon in mineralogy, which has lately come under my observation. The annexed is a drawing of the singular directions of the strata of a kind of freestone, in a quarry, at Comb-down, near Bath. The uppermost stratum is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. thick, composed of rubble, with about six inches of soil on the surface. The stratum immediately below, consists of stone, of double the thickness with the first, in beds, or layers, of from three to nine inches, and in their direction, perfectly horizontal.

The next stratum (which already includes a depth of more than 4 yards) is a freestone, superior to the former in the

firmness of its composition, and the thickness of its beds, which are from 8 to 15 inches. But what remarkably distinguishes this stratum from those immediately above it, is the singular direction of its beds or layers, which form, in their declination (from NE. to SW.) an angle of 25 degrees with the horizon. This singular phenomenon is not confined to the situation I have now described, but is exhibited with every feature of resemblance in the adjacent quarries.

Query—The probable cause of so wonderful a variation in the direction of strata, contiguous to each other, and, in other respects, possessing so general an uniformity? I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MCGGRIDGE.

Stokehouse, near Bradford, March 17, 1796.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

Recent Improvements in useful Arts, connected with the Science of Chemistry, abridged, &c. from the Repertory of Arts and Sciences.

VII. BARILLA, &c.

A PATENT was granted, in March, 1780 (of which the term is now expired) to Mr. James King, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for his new-invented British barilla; the method of making which is as follows: To any quantity of wood-ashes, add an equal quantity of the ashes of fern, whins, thistles, rushes, or bean or pea-straw; sift them through a fine sieve, and add to them an equal quantity of soaper's waste ashes; all these being thoroughly mixed together, there is to be added one twelfth of fine quicklime: these different materials are to be put into an iron pan, and boiled two days and two nights, with a sufficient quantity of sea water, which is to be renewed from time to time; the mass is then put into a reverberating furnace, and fused for about an hour, which, when cooled, is the British barilla.—Vol. I. p. 859.

In August, 1792, a patent was granted to Mr. G. Hodgson, of Chester, soap-boiler, for a new method of separating the alkaline basis from common salt, and from kelp. To extract the alkali from salt, a ton of salt is to be mixed with 16 bushels of charcoal, and submitted to the action of a reverberating furnace for one hour; from the calcined mass, a lixivium is to be formed, which, evaporated to dryness, forms the Alkali. The treatment of kelp only varies from the foregoing in requiring no more than 10 bushels of small-coal to the ton.—Vol. II. p. 14.

In April, 1791, G. Glenney, Esq. of Bromley-Hill, Kent, obtained a patent for a method of procuring from wood-ashes, a greater quantity of alkali than usual. This improvement consists in a complete calcination of the ashes, having previously mixed with them a small quantity of lime.—Vol. II. p. 178.

VIII. PURIFYING AND PREPARING OILS.

In April, 1792, C. Gower, of Oriel College, Oxford, M.A. obtained a patent for depurating animal oil. His method is, to take any quantity of oil, and an equal quantity of water, acidified by the vitriolic acid, and put the mixture into a barrel churn; after the fluids have been sufficiently united, the liquor is to be placed in pans, when the water, with the impurities, will sink to the bottom, and the clear oil will float at the top; the oil may then be drawn off by a cock placed

just above the water. If the oil be turbid, or contain any ropy matter, put an equal quantity of oil and pure water into the churn, give them a few revolutions, and add to them a sufficient quantity of yeast to bring on fermentation; convey it into the pan, and let the whole be brought to ferment; the feculencies will subside, and the clear oil will float on the top. Vol. I. p. 221.

In November, 1790, a patent was granted to Mr. Sam. Pugh, of London, soap-boiler, for a new method of preparing oils for the manufactory of hard soap.

The process that he makes use of, is the following: Let the oil be ground in a mill, along with a quantity of fine new-slaked lime, till it becomes of the consistence of thick cream: this being done, let an iron pan be filled one eighth full of this mixture, to which is to be added, an equal quantity of unprepared oil, the whole being well stirred together. A brisk fire is now to be made under the pan, the contents of which will soon swell to the top, and will soon after subside; the fire and stirring, must, however be still kept up, till the mixture begins to swell and boil a second time, emitting thick clouds of steam, another portion of oil is now to be added and stirred briskly in, till this ebullition is suppressed; the lime being now united to the oil, the mass, when cold, will be of the consistence of wax. To make hard soap with the oil thus prepared, let tallow, rosin, grease, or unprepared oil, be added in the proportion of one half, and melted, to which add a ley, made of mineral alkali; when a perfect combination has taken place, by boiling and stirring, let the soap be taken out, and cleansed into frames; from the soap in the frames, there will be, as usual, a small discharge of impure ley, after which the soap is ready for use.—Vol. II. p. 8.

IX. PREPARATION OF CEMENTS, STUCCO, MORTAR &c.

A patent was granted to Bryan Higgins, M.D. in January, 1779 (term expired) for the invention of a water cement or stucco, the method of preparing which, is as follows: Take 56lb. of pure coarse sand; 42lb. of pure fine sand, mix them together, and moisten them thoroughly with lime water; to the wetted sand, add 14lb. of pure fresh burnt lime, and while beating them up together, add, in successive portions, 14lb. of bone ash; the quicker and more perfectly these materials are beaten together, and the sooner they are used, the better will

will the cement be: for some kinds of work, it will be better to use fine sand alone, and for others coarse sand alone, remembering, that the finer the sand is, the greater quantity of lime is to be employed.—Vol. II. p. 289.

In December, 1780 (term expired) R. Williams, M.D. obtained a patent for the invention of a new mortar, or stucco. The ingredients made use of, are the following: To 12lb. of pure lime, 10lb. of water, and 84lb. of pure coarse sand, add 4lb. of grated skim-milk cheese; let the whole be worked up together, and used as soon after as possible; care must be taken in applying this kind of mortar, that the bricks, &c. which are intended to be covered by it, be perfectly dry; and the greater the degree of pressure employed in laying it on, the better.—Vol. III. p. 1.

X. PRESERVING WATER.

On the subject of preserving sea-water from putrefaction, we find a paper of Mr. Henry's, of Manchester, extracted from the Manchester Philosophical Transactions, containing a series of ingenious experiments, of which the result is, that quicklime, in the proportion of two scruples to one quart of sea-water, will effectually preserve it, for many months, from exhibiting any sign of putridity or decomposition.—Vol. I. p. 178.

The 2d volume contains a memoir of M. Lowitz, read at the Œconomical Society of Peterburgh, on the purification of corrupted water; from which it appears, that one ounce and a half of powdered charcoal, and 24 drops of vitriolic acid, are sufficient for the purification of three pints and a half of corrupted water.—Vol. II. p. 61.

N. B. This discovery has since been pretty largely carried into execution, and with great success; but for this purpose, it is necessary to use *fresh-burnt* charcoal, or at least that which has been carefully excluded from the atmosphere.

XI. ELASTIC GUM.

On this subject we have a series of experiments, made by Mr. Grosseart, for ascertaining the best way of making catheters, and other instruments, of elastic gum; the result of which is, that the most practicable method is to cut a bottle of the gum into one spiral slip, and having macerated it for some time in ether and water, till it becomes sticky, to roll it carefully round the mould, and then cover it with a bandage of cord; in a few days a complete union of the

sides of the gum will be effected, the bandage may be taken off, and the mould withdrawn by the assistance of hot water. Mr. G. has also met with equal success, when the gum was laid in boiling water for a quarter of an hour, without making use of ether.—Vol. I. p. 70.

A patent was granted, in January, 1781 (term expired) to Mr. Albert Angell, of Bethnal-Green, Middlesex, for a composition, called Britannic Elastic Gum, of which the following are the ingredients: Linseed, or nut oil, one gallon; bees-wax, 1lb.; glue or size, 6lb.; verdigrise, a quarter of a pound; litharge, a quarter of a pound; rain water, two quarts; the whole to be melted down in an iron kettle till it becomes of the proper consistence.—Vol. III. p. 381.

XII. SALT-PETRE.

The third volume contains a valuable essay on this subject, by James Masséy, Esq. (extracted from the Manchester Philosophical Transactions) the leading ideas of which are the following: Salt-petre is formed by an union of the nitric acid with vegetable alkali; the alkali exists in wood ashes; the acid in those substances that have undergone the whole putrefactive fermentation, such as the earths of stables and cow-stalls, and the soil at the bottom of graves; the common peasants of France and Germany, who are almost all salt-petre makers, scrape together the offals of their farm-yards, and throwing them under open sheds, drench them occasionally with urine and muck water, till they find them capable of answering their purpose. These materials, with the wood ashes which their hearths supply, are thrown into a large tub, and water poured upon them, which runs out at a hole stuffed with straw at the bottom of the vessel; the leys being thus procured, are boiled down and set by to crystallize. The salt-petre makers at Paris, chiefly make use of the rubbish of old houses, &c. which having reduced to a coarse powder, and sifted, they proceed as follows: they provide a number of small open tubs, which are placed on stillages in such a manner, that one vessel may receive the ley that runs from two of them. In each tub near the bottom, is placed a spigot, and fauset; and, to prevent its being choaked by the wood ashes, a parcel of the round earth is thrown in first, and the ashes upon it: they then add the remainder of the earth in the proportion of two bushels of the latter

latter to one of the former. The number of tubs is in general 24, which they place in three rows, eight in each row; and into every tub is thrown three bushels of wood ashes, and six of earth; 900 gallons of water, being passed through the first row of tubs, are poured on the second, and afterwards on the third; and, the first row being replenished with fresh materials, the liquor is passed through this likewise; having thus passed through four rows of eight tubs, and being reduced to 180 gallons, it is carried to the boiler. During the boiling, the lixivium is carefully scummed, and when a pellicle begins to form on the surface, a workman is constantly employed with a perforated ladle to take out the marine salt, which begins to form and fall to the bottom of the boiler: when the lixivium is so far evaporated, that a drop of it will congeal on a cold iron, it is taken out and thrown into a tub for the remainder of the marine salt and other dregs to settle; and after standing about half an hour, is drawn off, while warm, into shallow copper pans, and set in a cool place for the salt-petre to crystallize. The produce of this operation is about 130 pounds of brown salt-petre, which is sold to government for three-pence-halfpenny per pound, and carried to the arsenal to be refined. The mother liquor remaining after the crystallization, is diluted with water, and poured upon fresh parcels of earth in the tubs; and the earths, when dry, are spread about to receive any putrid liquor, that can be procured to throw upon them, and in a few months are fit for use a second time.—Vol. I. p. 248.

XIII. SAL-AMMONIAC.

In July, 1792, a patent was granted to Mr. W. Menish, of London, Chemist, for an improved method of making sal-ammoniac and Glauber's salts; the process of which is, to mix any quantity of sulphate of lime (i. e. selenite, gypsum, or plaster of Paris) reduced to powder, with such a proportion of volatile alkali, as will be sufficient to saturate the acid, and decompose the gypsum; in some hours, the decomposition will be completed, the lime being precipitated, and the acid uniting with the ammoniac: after this, the process is to be completed the usual way; that is, the sulphate of ammoniac being united to a solution of common salt, a double decomposition will take place; the sulphuric acid of the sulphate of ammoniac will unite with

the mineral alkaline basis of the salt, forming Glauber's salt; and the ammoniac will unite with the acid of the salt, forming muriate of ammoniac, or the common sal-ammoniac.—Vol. I. p. 303.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW BOTANIC INSTITUTION IN IRELAND.

THE Dublin Society having taken sixteen acres of ground, at Glasnevin, for the purpose of forming a botanic garden, pursuant to act of parliament, for promoting a scientific knowledge in the various branches of agriculture, have made some progress in laying them out, pursuant to the following report from their committee of agriculture:

The gardens at Glasnevin to be laid out as follows:

1. A Hortus Linnæensis, divided into three parts: the Herbaceous (*Herbarium*) The Shrubs, (*Fruticetum*) The Trees, (*Arboretum*). Each plant therein to be arranged according to its class, order, genus, and species, beginning with the first class, and proceeding regularly to the last class of cryptogamia, for which a separate division of ground is to be allotted.

In each of these divisions every plant is to have a painted mark affixed to it, which is to show—The number in the Glasnevin catalogue—The class and order—The generic and specific name, all in black on a white ground, and the English name in red.

Wherever a genus contains herbs and shrubs, or trees and shrubs, a mark will be placed in its proper order in the herbarium and fruticetum, referring from one to the other, and so in the arboretum, in order to show the regular continuation of the system; and, in like manner, wherever in the Herbarium any class or order is omitted, as not containing any herb, or any herb not hardy enough for the open air, a mark will be fixed in its proper place, to show why it is omitted.

In the arboretum, which is proposed to occupy the west and south sides of the ground, and to form a screen of about five or six perches wide, with a broad gravel way through the centre, and the grass kept as fine as a bowling-green; the trees are to be planted from twenty to thirty feet apart, and where there is a very delicate or choice species, two may be planted, lest one should fail; the intermediate

intermediate spaces are to be filled with fir, larch, laurel, elm, &c. for shelter, which are to be cut away when they come to interfere with the Linnæan plants, or are useless as nurseries, always taking care that the nurseries be as distinct in appearance as possible from the species they are planted to protect, as *deciduous* for ever-greens, and *vice versa*.

Linnæus, Aiton, &c. do not notice varieties in general; but in this garden, every variety, even those that are merely feminal, and all variegations must be arranged in their proper places.

This garden is calculated for the scientific botanist, who studies the plants systematically.

2. The Cattle Garden.

The next garden is the Cattle Garden, or *Pecudarium*, which is to consist of five divisions, as follows:

1. The Sheep Division, or *Hortus Ovinus*.

2. The horned Cattle Division, or *Hortus Bovinus*.

3. The Horse Division, or *Hortus Equinus*.

4. The Goat Division, or *Hortus Hircinus*.

5. The Swine Division, or *Hortus Suinus*.

Each of these is to be laid out in regular beds, with alleys three feet wide between each, and with a gravel walk nearly in the centre, across the beds; on the one side of this walk are to be arranged, in Linnæan order, all plants which the animal to which the division is appropriated, is fond of eating, and which are wholesome food for it, and also all plants which it is not fond of eating, though not unwholesome; on the opposite side of the walk are to be arranged all plants which the same animal will eat, but are injurious to it, and likewise all which it refuses to eat, whether injurious or not.

The Herbaceous plants and shrubs to be kept in each arrangement distinct, whereby an useful shelter will be gained in many parts.

Every plant is to have a like painted mark to it, as before described; and if a native, N. is to be painted on the back of the mark.

3. The Hay Garden.

The next garden will be the meadow division, containing all plants of which hay can be made, arranged according to their times of being fit for cutting; placing on one side of the walk those that are valuable, and on the other, those that are the least useful, for the scythe.

These Hay and Cattle Gardens are proposed for the instruction of the practical husbandman; he will there see every plant, shrub, and weed which grows in Ireland; he will see at once, what are useful; what otherwise, for each animal; he will learn how to weed his meadows and pastures, how to select the hay seeds which should be sown together, and what weeds on his ditches or tillage grounds he should be most anxious to prevent feeding; and the most illiterate man is capable of instruction from these, by being told what is the description of the division he looks at.

Catalogues are to be prepared for each division, with a short account of the qualities of each plant, and a reference to all the authors who treat of it:—A complete collection of which authors is proposed to be procured, and kept in the lecturing-room, or library there.

A larger Meadow Garden to be laid out in a separate part of the ground, where there should be plots of all the hay grasses, quite distinct, and sufficiently large to mow, so as to make experiments for ascertaining those grasses together, which require equal length of time in being made into hay, and to save the seeds of each distinct, for curiosity, or sale.

4. The Esculent Garden.

The next garden will be the Esculent one, or *Escarium*, which is to contain every plant that furnishes food to man, arranged in divisions as follows:

1. Those whose roots furnish food, wholly or principally.

2. Those whose stalks or leaves, ditto.

3. Those whose flowers, ditto.

4. Those whose seeds, ditto.

And for this garden, like painted marks and like catalogues are to be prepared, and the various modes and seasons of culture noted.

5. The Dyers' Garden.

The next will be the Dyers' Garden, wherein all plants, which afford any assistance in dying colours, will be arranged, according to the colours they dye, with like marks and catalogues.

6. The next will be a garden of Saxatile, or Rock Plants.

7. The next will be one for creepers and Climbers.

8. The next for Bog and Water Plants.

9. The next for Marine Plants.

10. The next will contain a separate collection of all Variegations of every tree, shrub, and herb.

6 The Nursery.

The next will be the Nursery, where the propagation of all the choicest kinds will,

will be attended to, and the different modes of *layering, grafting, inoculating, &c.* exhibited for instruction.

It is proposed, that there shall be a professor, who shall give lectures on Botany in general; and also separate lectures on the Cattle and Hay Gardens, for the instructions of the common farmers, their servants, or labouring men, all of whom are to be admitted to the lectures, gratis, on the order of a vice president, or the treasurer, secretary, or professor.

That like lectures be given on the Gardens for Dyers' use, and that for the purpose of extending practical knowledge, particularly in husbandry, samples and seeds be allowed to be given, and even plants, where they can be spared, to all persons who may wish for them.

The lectures on Botany at large, to be given during the season when the generality of plants are in flower, for the better demonstration of the *sexual* system. And the professor to be allowed the use of the house and gardens for delivering them, and to take pupils, and receive subscriptions.

A Hortus Siccus to be formed, containing as well specimens of the plants in the garden, as of all others throughout the world, which can be procured.

In time, it is to be hoped, that the society may be enabled to send persons round the kingdom to explore its vegetable products, so as to form a Hortus, and a Flora Hibernica; and they propose hereafter to extend their collection of plants to the green-house, and afterwards to the hot-house assortments; until which time the Hortus Siccus, and drawings must answer as to such plants, for the purposes of curiosity or instruction.

A Medicinal Garden has been in contemplation, but no plan is yet fixed for it; it is also in contemplation to furnish their house in Glasnevin, with a full library of all agricultural and botanic books and to set aside a part of the ground for experiments in ploughing, by trying the excellence or defects of the various ploughs, drill machines, &c. in their repository.

When the gardens shall be furnished, regulations must be made for the admissions of persons, in which it is proposed, to make the admission as general as it can be with safety; and to have persons properly instructed, to attend those who may wish for information.

The cultivating a sufficiency of medicinal plants for sale, has been in contemplation, particularly of those which it is

difficult for the shops to procure; but this not being so immediately within the purpose of the society's institution, is postponed, till the several other matters are established.

The Society having resolved that their Committee of Agriculture do, in their name, request Dr. Wade, the author of the *Flora Dublinensis*, to undertake the arrangements of the plants, and to act as their professor and lecturer in botany, so far as knowledge of the vegetable products, and their qualities may tend to promote agriculture, arts, or manufactures; and the committee having accordingly applied to him, and obtained his compliance, they have now the satisfaction of the certain aid of his great knowledge and abilities to promote and complete the undertaking.

As a great deal of the ground is already prepared, the Society request the assistance of all persons who wish to encourage so useful an institution, by sending in such plants and seeds as their several collections, or their neighbourhood can furnish. It is requested, that all who shall be pleased to send any, will order them to be delivered to Dr. Wade, at his house in Capel-street, or at the Glasnevin Garden, or to Mr. Brien, their Register, at the Repository, in Poolbeg-street.

SHAKSPEARE CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE Shakspearean Controversy, as it is commonly termed, has made so much noise in the Capital, that your readers in the country will, probably, thank you for some information on that subject; and this I think cannot be better conveyed to them, than by giving a summary of a late publication, written by Mr. Malone; and entitled, *An Inquiry into the Authenticity of certain Papers and Instruments, attributed to Shakspeare, &c.*

I myself, from the very beginning, entertained strong suspicions of forgery, from the mysterious and clandestine manner in which those papers were ushered into notice. The pretended *Fa-Similes*, which were afterwards printed, did not remove my doubts: but I have now before me a volume, that puts the matter beyond a doubt: at least he must be a sturdy sceptic, who henceforth entertains any.

Mr. Malone, after making some pertinent remarks on the round-about manner in which the papers in question were exhibited to public view, is willing to take no advantage of that circumstance; but undertakes to prove, from the

the orthography, the phraseology, the dates given, or by inference deducible, and the dissimilitude of the hand writing, "that not a single paper or deed, in this extraordinary volume, was written, or executed by the person to whom it is ascribed."—In pursuance of this plan, he regularly examines every one of the numerous documents produced by Mr. Ireland; and victoriously demonstrates them to be spurious from internal evidence.

The first of those documents is a letter from Queen Elizabeth to Shakspeare; which we here give verbatim.—"Wee hadde receive youre prettye verses goode masterre William through the hands off oure Chambelayne and wee doe complemente thee onne theyre greate excellence Wee shall departe fromme Londonne to Hamptowne forre the holydayes where wee shalle expecte thee withe thye beste actorres tharte thou mayste playe before ourselfe to amuse usse Bee notte slowe butte comme toe usse bye Tuesdaye nexte afs the lord Leicesterrre wille bee withe usse."

[*supercribed*]

"For master William Shakspeare atte the Globe bye Thames.

[*on a small paper stuck on*]

"Thys letterre I dydde receyve fromme mye moste gracyouse lady Elizabeth. the ande I doe requeste itte maye bee kepte withe alle care possyble

"Wm. Shakspeare"

This pretended letter of our *virgin queen*, Mr. Malone dissects with much dexterity. "First," says he, "the spelling is not only not the orthography of Elizabeth, or of her time, but is, for the most part, the orthography of no age whatsoever. From the time of Henry the fourth, I have perused some thousand deeds and other MSS. and I never once found the copulative *and* spelt, as it is here, with a final *e*. The same observation may be made on the word *forre*, a mode of orthography I believe unprecedented. The clumsy fabricator had seen *for* written in old books *forre*, and took it for granted that a word so nearly similar as *for* had anciently the same terminating letters."—"The absurd manner (adds Mr. Malone) in which almost every word is over-laden with both consonants and vowels, will at once strike every reader, who has any knowledge of the state of our language at the period referred to." To prove this, he gives specimens of English orthography from

Chaucer, Sir John Fortescue, Lord Surrey, Sir Philip Sidney, Puttenham, Spencer, &c. &c. and concludes, that those specimens, "without the aid of other specimens of Queen Elizabeth's own orthography (to be given afterwards) prove decisively" that the paper before us, "in which such laboured and capricious deformity of spelling is introduced, could not be written by Elizabeth; but is a mere forgery."—But this is still clearer from a table which Mr. Malone gives us of twenty-four common words in the spelling of the spurious letter compared with the certain orthography of Elizabeth: namely, *youre* for *your*, *goode* for *good*, *off* for *of*, *ande* for *and*, *wee* for *we*, *doe* for *do*, *onne* for *on*, *shalle* for *shall*, *fromme* for *from*, *toe* for *to*, *beste* for *best*, *before* for *befor*, *that* for *that*, *oure* for *our*, *bee* for *be*, *butte* for *but*, *usse* for *us*, *comme* for *come*, *asse* for *as*, *wisse* for *with*, *atte* for *at*.

2d, The language and phraseology differs from that of those times.—*Pretty* verses, *complement* used as a verb, *excellence* applied to written compositions, *ourself* written as one word, *amusee* in the modern meaning of *amuse*.

3d, The superscription is absurd. "Her majesty, instead of sending this letter by one of her ordinary messengers, supercribes it herself; not indeed precisely in the fashion of a letter sent by the modern penny-post, but with the formality of those epistles, which, in her time, were conveyed by common carriers, or state messengers, from one part of the kingdom to the other: *For master William Shakspeare, atte the Globe bye Thames*. Had she added *deliver this with speed*, it would have been complete.—But where is this letter to find the poet? *At the Globe by Thames*. Unluckily the *Globe Theatre* was not built at the time to which this letter must be referred; and when it was built, it was not situated by Thames, but in Maiden-lane, a street in Southwark, at some distance from the river, as is proved by an authentic document in my possession."—That the *Globe Theatre* did not exist at the time to which this letter must be referred, is clear from this, that although the writer cautiously avoided putting a date to it, he has furnished us with a negative one, by mentioning Lord Leycester as then living. But that nobleman died in the early part of 1588; when it is in the highest degree improbable that Shakspeare had composed any drama at all, or was conspicuous as an actor.

On Shakspeare's supposed *minute*, annexed to the Letter, Mr. M. observes, that we "have here the modest and careless Shakspeare, who flung his writings to the world, unconscious of their excellence, and negligent of their fate, sedulously docketing his papers with the punctilious exactness of a merchant or attorney." We confess, we see more wit than just reasoning in this observation. The Bard of Avon might, in general, be careless of his own productions, and yet sedulously docket a letter from a *Queen*. Mr. Malone elsewhere is at great pains to show that William Shakspeare had, from his infancy, been taught to have a great respect for *sceptres* and *d'adems*. If he thought that "Divinity doth hedge a King," he could not but put a very high value on a missive from a royal hand. He would naturally keep it as a precious treasure, and consign it, as an heir-loom, to posterity. Not that I think either the *letter* or the *minute* genuine: I am convinced of their spuriousness: but still Mr. Malone's remark is here nugatory and useless.

I am, indeed, far from being of opinion, that all his other arguments are conclusive. The difference of orthography, or even the difference of chirography, is not always an infallible proof of forgery. In the days of Shakspeare, and long after, there was no grammatical *lingua in Israel*: every one followed that mode of spelling which was *good in his own eyes*. We have seen various MSS. unquestionably written by the same hand, in which a considerable variety of spelling was to be found, as well as a different form of characters. We know a living writer, whose hand, at different periods of his life, has assumed a very different appearance; more different even than what appears between the pretended and real *fac-similes* of Elizabeth. But let us hear Mr. Malone.

"My last topic is, I will not say the dissimilitude, but the total and entire dissimilitude of every part of the handwriting of this Letter (except the signature) from Elizabeth's genuine handwriting. Even in the signature itself, there are no less than six gross errors. The first is, that it is too small for the period to which it must be referred. The second, that the pretended autograph inclines sideways, whereas her genuine autographs are *bold-upright*. The third is a deviation from the Queen's mode of forming the first letter of her name. The fourth, is in the for-

mation of the letter *a*. The fifth, is in forming the *b* open at bottom. The sixth in not connecting the *R** with the other letters by a line passing through the *e*."

There is undoubtedly enough of dissimilitude here to beget strong suspicion; but not enough, in my apprehension, to amount to a proof: and were it not from other more stubborn circumstances, I would not rashly conclude from the mere difference in the fac-similes, that either of them might not be written by Elizabeth. At the same time, I repeat it, I have no doubt of the forgery. And, indeed, I wish the foregoing observations to be confined to the hand-writing of Elizabeth; for with regard to the other pretended *fac-similes* of Lord Southampton, &c. the hand of forgery is too visible in them to be mistaken.

I shall not pursue Mr. Malone through the rest of his volume; in which he discovers his usual acumen and industry. The same arguments that prove the spuriousness of the queen's letter are still more cogent and conclusive when applied to the other pieces. On the whole, I am fully persuaded, that the papers in question are impudent forgeries; although I do not, in every particular, find Mr. Malone's reasoning perfectly just. I shall only add, that he has increased the fire of his volume with a deal of extraneous matter, and indulged reflections that were not connected with it. I would also wish, that he had avoided a certain sarcastic asperity, which gives no strength to his arguments, and which seems too often displayed with self-complacency and affectation. It will be said, that forgers deserve no quarter. Be it so: but let them be dispatched as easily as possible; and the *genuine* be preferred to the *worth*.

Yours,

April 13, 1796.

INVESTIGATOR.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE remarks of your correspondent Mr. A. Scarce, at page 29 and 30, No. 1, though in many respects ingenious, are so couched as, in my opinion, to leave room for animadversion: and as that gentleman, with a laudable degree of candour, seems to avoid saying more on the subject until he hears what reception his first ideas meet with, I expected that some person of scientific abilities would have animadverted on his paper. However, as nothing has appeared on the subject, except what is ad-

* For *Regius*.

vanced by your facetious correspondent, *No Conjuror*, and as he has expressed himself in such terms as renders it difficult to determine what he would wish us to infer from his remarks; I have, though without any pretensions to an extensive acquaintance with Analytics, thrown together a few such observations as to me appeared necessary.

To what Mr. S. has mentioned respecting the obscurity pervading the analytics of *Dr. Waring*, I know not what to answer, because I have never perused the work: but if his objections to it have no greater weight than what he says concerning the Formation of Equations, both the one and the other must fall to the ground. For my part, I am rather at a loss to know what he refers to, when he is speaking of "The old beaten track, which the experience of two ages shows to end in mazes and quagmires." Is he referring to the same thing here, as he is when he talks of "showing the fallacy of the modern mode of reasoning?" I know not with what propriety that method of reasoning which has been followed in an "*old beaten track*," ever since the year 1631, can be called *Modern* reasoning." But, without dwelling upon this point, I shall proceed to consider what he advances against the forming of equations from the multiplication of double terms: and here I can meet with only one remark that seems to require a particular reply; namely, where he cannot discover more than one root to the equation $x^2 + x \cdot \frac{a-b}{a-b} - ab = 0$, he allows that this equation results from the multiplication of the binomials $x+a$ and $x-b$; and yet he says it cannot result from the multiplication of two simple equations. Surely such an inference is clogged with inconsistency: but he has also advanced a reason for drawing so strange a conclusion, for he informs us, that $x+a$ can never be equal to nothing. If any person wish to ask, why not? I hope he will not be told that his reasoning has been carried on to the *Ne plus ultra*, and that he must rest satisfied with Mr. S.'s *ipse dixit*. The whole of that gentleman's conclusions on this head are apparently drawn, for want of making a proper distinction between *negative* and *imaginary* quantities: one would judge from what he has said, that negative roots cannot have place in Algebra; but if he consult, without prejudice, what has been advanced on the subject by *William, MacLaurin*, and *Sanderson* (without mentioning others) I think he will find abundant reason to reverse his opinion. Nay it would be no difficult matter to produce a

variety of questions (and such only as are proposed to a school-boy when grounding him in the knowledge of quadratics) the solution of which would evince that negative roots not only have place, but are of great utility in the algebraic branch, and may be supported by such demonstration as is not to be overthrown.

I am inclined to think, that very few persons will agree with Mr. S. when he asserts that, "The changes of signs in an equation have no reference at all to the supposed nature of the roots, according to their quality of being positive or negative." I would therefore take the liberty of recommending it to him, to peruse with attention some elementary treatise, where the nature and formation of equations are discussed at length; and if, after so doing, he does not find occasion to retract his assertions, I am sure the analysts will have reason to wish him again to take up his pen in order to help them out of the "*quagmires*," and set them upon *terra firma*. As for myself, though I hope I shall be always open to conviction, I cannot but observe, that at present, I am so far from coinciding with Mr. S. in his opinions, that I think nothing has tended so much to produce precision and expedition in the reduction of the higher equations, as those rules which have been deduced from considering their formation by the multiplication of equations of inferior degrees.

With respect to the observations of *No Conjuror*, but little seems necessary to be said; he has expatiated with sufficient drollery on the wonderful powers of *nothing*; but I trust he will not be displeased with me for mentioning one of the effects of this "shadow of a shadow," which will prove, that it is in some cases worth while to understand that *nothing* is convertible into something of consequence. When Powell and Waring were competitors for the Lucasian professorship at Cambridge, in a little piece published on that occasion

by the latter, he said that $\frac{p-p^5}{1-p}$ was equal

to 4 when p was $=1$. Powell thought this was absurd, because when $p=1$, then $\frac{p-p^5}{1-p} = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0}$. Waring replied to

this, that when the numerator of the fraction was actually divided by the denominator, the quotient was $p+p^2+p^3+p^4$, and that the sum of these terms became 4 when $p=1$: although it does not always appear "who can decide when doctors disagree," it did in this instance; for it was decided

so, that Dr. Waring obtained the professorship, because his competitor did not know enough about Nothing!

If I was a friend to persecution, where persons differed from me, in either religious or mathematical subjects, I should not hold out to them, that they might "Repent of their wicked errors," after doing penance for "an infinite number of years;" for in such case I do not see of what avail their repentance would be: but perhaps *No Conjuror* wishes us to understand the term *infinite*, in the same manner as the *Universalists* do the terms *everlasting* and *eternal*; should this be his meaning, I shall, in deference to his superior judgment, surrender the point, and request him to ascertain the precise duration of an infinite number of years, that those who are to do penance, may be made acquainted with the exact period when they are to begin repenting.

Before I conclude, I must add, that if Mr. Search should, on reconsidering the nature of equations, still find reason to maintain the opinions he has advanced in his former letter, I shall esteem it as a favour, if he will present us, through the medium of the *Monthly Magazine*, with a farther explanation of his ideas: for if he be able to demonstrate the fallacy of the mode of reasoning now in use, and substitute something preferable, I shall with alacrity embrace the earliest opportunity of thanking him for his endeavours to serve the sciences; as such conduct will merit the acknowledgments of all who are enlisted in the service of truth, as well as of, Sir, Your's respectfully,

O. G. GREGORY,

Taxley, Hunts, April 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you inclosed some papers in the Mathematics, which I hope you will insert, if consistent with your plan, or sufficiently important. Should this Department be continued, you will probably have many communications on the same subject, from

London, April, 1796.

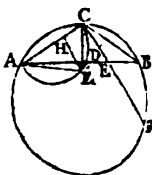
β. CYGNI.

The following problem was proposed in the *Lady's Diary* for 1758, and two fluxionary solutions given to it in the succeeding *Diary*. It is said that Mr. O'Cavannah (Mr. Simpson) had given a construction and demonstration from geometrical principles, independent of fluxions, which was omitted on account of its length: perhaps his solution did not differ much from the following, which I hope you will insert as soon as possible.

PROBLEM.

To draw a light line from the vertex of an isosceles, triangular to the base, so that the solid under it, and the two segments, may be the greatest possible.

Analysis. Let ABC be the isosceles triangle, ACBF a circle described round it, and CD a perpendicular on the base. Suppose the line CE drawn as required in the question, so that $CE \times AE \times BE$ is a maximum; and produce CE to meet the circle in F. Then, as $AE \times BE = CE \times EF$, $CE \times EF$ is a maximum, but $EF = CF - CE$, therefore $CE (CE \times CF - CE^2)$ is likewise a maximum; and as by the property of the circle $AC^2 = CE \times CF$, $CE (AC^2 - CE^2)$ is a maximum. Upon AC describe a semicircle, and apply the chord CE equal to CE; join AE and draw EH perpendicular to AC. Then AE^2 being $AC^2 - CE^2$, $CE \times AE^2$ is a maximum, and consequently by Simpson's Geometry, page 208, AH is = 2 CH. Hence the construction is manifest.



Cor. 1. The square of AC is equal to 3 CE^2 .

Cor. 2. When the square of AC is to the square of AB as 3 to 8, or in any greater ratio, the line required is the perpendicular on AB.

Cor. 3. If the equal sides be constant, and the base vary, the locus of the point E will be a circle, whose centre is C: also the solid under AE, BE, and CE, will be constant.

β CYGNI.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS PROPOSED IN NO. I.

QUESTION I.—Answered by Mr. Olmsted
Gilbert Gregory.

The method most frequently used for resolving questions of this nature, is derived from considering the specific gravity of air in a medium state, and thence deducing, agreeably to the laws of fluids in motion, the force of the wind on assumed surfaces, corresponding to different velocities. Or, when the force is determined accurately to any velocity, we may, by means of the law given for small velocities (namely, that the force is as the square of the velocity, determine the force corresponding to any other: and, by comparing the velocities thus determined, with those determined by experiments, the general law has been found to hold very nearly in all velocities under that of 50 miles per hour. Whether it holds in cases where the wind is in swifter motion, is a question which has not till lately been decisively answered, viz. in Dr. HUTTON'S *Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary*: see the articles WIND, and RESISTANCE of the Air.

In a table constructed by Mr. Rouse, and communicated to the late Mr. Smeaton, the perpendicular force on a square foot, when the velocity

vary

locity was 45 miles per hour, was 9,963 lbs. avoirdupois: whence, by making use of the principle before laid down, the velocity corresponding to the force given in the question, is readily found to be 45,083 miles per hour.

For more upon this subject, the reader may consult the articles *ANEMOMETER* and *WIND*, in Dr. Hutton's Dictionary above mentioned.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. H—r.

The same answered by B. Cygni.

Suppose the fluid acting against the board to be water, and its velocity measured by the space, it would move uniformly oven in a second of time $=v$; then will the force of a stream of water, moving with this velocity, be equal to a column of water, whose base is the section of the stream, and height the space descended through by a falling body, to acquire this velocity. Wherefore if $g=16\frac{1}{2}$, and h the height of the column, we will have $2\sqrt{h} g=v$, $h=\frac{v^2}{4g}$, and the whole column $\frac{b^2 v^2}{4g}$, b^2 being equal to the surface of the board in square feet. Then putting m the weight of a cubic foot of water, and $\frac{1}{m}$ the weight of a cubic foot of air, in avoirdupois ounces, m is to $\frac{1}{m}$ as $\frac{b^2 v^2}{4g}$.

to $\frac{m b^2 v^2}{4mg}$ the force exerted against the board by the air, expressed in cubic feet

of water: therefore $\frac{m b^2 v^2}{4mg} \times m$ the force

in ounces, and $\frac{m b^2 v^2}{4mg} \times \frac{m}{16} = \frac{m b^2 v^2}{64g}$ the force in pounds. Hence, by the conditions of

the question, $\frac{m b^2 v^2}{64g} = 10$ pounds $=a$, and

$v = \frac{8}{b} \sqrt{\frac{I g}{m}}$, which is a general rule for all

questions of this kind, when the air blows directly against the board: in the present case,

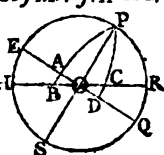
$a=10$, $b=1$, and $m=\frac{1}{16}$; therefore $v = 8 \sqrt{128 \frac{1}{3}} = 16 \sqrt{32} = 90,7492$ feet, the velocity of the wind, or the space it moves over in one second.

Cor. It is difficult to determine accurately by experiment the force of the wind. The most proper instrument for the purpose seems to be that invented by the ingenious Mr Bouguer, depending upon the action of a spiral spring.

B. CYGNI.

QUESTION II.—Answered by Mr. J. H—r.

Let the annexed figure represent a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian; in which HPRQ is the meridian, H R the horizon; E Q the



equator; P S the fix o'clock hour-circle, or meridian perpendicular to the plane of projection; B and C the places of sun-rise at equal and contrary declinations, or when AB is equal to CD. Then, in the right-angled spherical triangles AOB, COD, AB is by construction equal to CD, and the oblique angle AOB=COD; therefore the whole triangles are equal and similar; and, consequently, AO=OD, or the angle APO=OPD; hence then the angle EPA=CPR, and the angles EPC+EPA=EPC+CPR=2 right angles; consequently, the sum of the lengths of the two days when the sun has opposite equal declinations, are always equal to 24 hours, without considering refraction.

This Question was also answered by Mr. O. G. Gregory.

QUESTION III. Answered by Mr. O. G. Gregory.

In this question, as I understand it, it is required to find, from what height a heavy body must fall, in a non-resisting medium, to acquire a velocity of 1500 feet per second. For if we wished to determine, how far it must fall in the open air to acquire such a velocity, we should find ourselves at a loss, as all the theories of the air's resistance hitherto given, are erroneous: though we are in hopes we shall speedily have better assistance in this respect; for the experiments carried on with so laudable a motive, formerly by Mr. B. Robins, and now by Dr. Hutton, have contributed much to the removal of the almost insuperable obstacle which stood in our way.

Let a be put for the distance between the place fallen from and the earth's centre, r for the earth's radius, g for $16\frac{1}{2}$, and v for 1500, the velocity acquired by falling. Then, by Dr. Hutton's Conic Sections, and Select Exercises (where questions concerning forces are handled in a very scientific manner) page 182, we have

$v = \sqrt{4gr \times \frac{a-r}{a}}$ whence, by reduction,

we obtain $a-r = \frac{v^2 d}{4gr-v^2} = \frac{v^2}{4g}$ nearly (in

this case) 34074 feet, or 6.62385 miles, the height the ball must fall from. Or, a similar conclusion might be obtained by following a different method.

This question was also answered by Mr. J. H—r, and Mr. Wm. Vaux.

QUESTION IV.—Answered by Mr. B. J.

The rule given for this purpose, by Mr. Kirwan, is as follows: "Multiply the degrees of heat necessary to reduce any solid to a fluid state, by the number expressing the specific heat of the fluid; divide this product by the difference between the numbers expressing the specific heat of the body in each state; the quotient will be the number of degrees of temperature, reckoned from absolute privation of heat."

So, in the present instance, where it is required to determine how many degrees of refri-

* Note. This expression is inaccurately printed $v = \sqrt{4gr \times \frac{a-r}{r}}$ in the book above quoted.

generation will absolutely deprive ice of all its heat? "The degrees of heat necessary to melt ice as are 130, and the specific heats of ice and water are as 9 to 10: then the number 130 multiplied by 10, produces 1300, and divided by 1, which is the difference between 9 and 10, quotes the same 1300: therefore, if ice were cooled 1300 degrees below 32°, or to 1268 of Fahrenheit's scale, it would contain no more heat."

The substance of this solution is taken from Nicholson's Philosophy, vol. II, p. 119, where the algebraical demonstration is also given.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. H—r.

NEW MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

To be answered in No. V, the Mag. for June.

QUESTION VIII.—By Mr. O. G. Gregory.

THERE is a cylindrical vessel, open at the top, the diameter of its base being equal to its depth. If this vessel be filled with common water, the total pressure upon the bottom and sides is 147.262125 lbs. avoirdupois; required the dimensions of the vessel?

QUESTION IX.—By the same.

Required, the difference between the solidities of the greatest cone and cylinder that can be inscribed in a sphere whose axis is 12 inches?

QUESTION X.—By Mr. J. H—r.

If on the three sides of a right-angled triangle, three squares be described (as in the 47th Prop. of Euclid, lib. 1) and the nearest external angles of every two of the squares be joined by a right line; then each of these right lines with the two sides of the squares so joined, will form a triangle, whose area will be equal to that of the central right-angled triangle first given. Required, the demonstration?

* * * All questions sent to us, must be accompanied with their solutions; and the letters first-hand. It is also requested, that all solutions, and other communications, be sent to us at latest in the first week of the month preceding the time they are expected to be published. B. Ogn on extracting Roots is unavoidably deferred.

ERRATA. In No. II, p. 127, col. i, l. 14, for No. III, and April, read No. II, and May.—Ib. col. ii, l. 19, for No. IV, read No. III.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS

OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THOMAS WORLIDGE.

THOMAS WORLIDGE, a painter, much admired for his designs, was settled at Bath for some time, where he met with that encouragement which induced him, at length, to try the effect of his talents in the metropolis, that mart where genius, sooner or later, finds a reward, if not an adequate one, for its exertions. It is with concern, that I cannot gratify a laudable curiosity in ascertaining the place of his birth, or in giving any account of his education, or where he first commenced the career of an ingenious profession.

At Bath, however, he married a young woman, then extremely beautiful, the daughter of a person who kept a toy-shop there, by whom he had two fine boys, who were educated at Bruges. This female was very ingenious, and caught a love for the art, which she practised with some success after his decease, aided by the reputation of her connection with him. Her works were chiefly confined to portraits, and copies from her hus-

band's drawings. The king of Denmark noticed her performances; when he was in England; but I have heard her say, left the kingdom without giving her those pecuniary acknowledgments which she had sanguinely expected. Genius, indeed, seemed to pervade the house; for there was an old Italian footman, who was very ambitious of exhibiting some designs which, as might be expected, displayed much redundancy of fancy, with a very small proportion of taste.

Of our painter's relations, there were only two that were remarkable: one of them, an officer in the Spanish service, a very genteel man; and the other, a blind gentleman, whose chief amusement was the theatre. The ear was gratified, though there was no eye to receive entertainment.

Covent Garden, which has attracted so many men of distinguished talents, was the place where this artist first exhibited his productions, about the year 1743, when painting met with very small, if any, encouragement in this country. The limners, as they were then called, were employed now and then to take the like-

ness

ness of some beloved female, or some distinguished character; but neither the mythologist, poet, or historian, thought of calling in the aid of English painters. Through all these difficulties Mr. Worlidge passed, with here and there a patron. Had he, indeed, thought proper to confine himself to portraits, he would have been more successful than any since his time. The very countenance, the air, and every minute circumstance of the attire, were taken off upon his canvass with the utmost exactness. Who could ever look upon his Charles XIIth, of Sweden, without reading the character of that resolute and hardy monarch? But his best, because drawn from nature, were himself and his wife, in crayons; a full length of her in oil. Mr. Ashley^s, his wife and son, and a Mrs. Gaywood, their bar-keeper. These last were wrought by the pencil of gratitude, for he was greatly indebted to Mr. Ashley, for various services he rendered him. The dining-room of that gentleman was filled with several of his best pictures, and might, indeed, without impropriety, have been called his exhibition; for he was allowed, whenever he had completed any great design, to hang it up there for public inspection, which frequently answered the end. I remember, among others, seeing a Christ taking down from the Cross. But to this walk, however, our designer could not confine himself, for his inventive faculty was ever at work, which brought forth those etchings that have been so justly admired, and were in his day quite unequalled.

* He was a native of Northampton, and the school-fellow of the very learned Dr. Gill. He settled in London as a wholesale dealer in cheese; but this occupation not suiting his turn, he opened a house on Ludgate Hill, for selling punch at a reduced price, which would have been greatly productive, had he not contracted a taste for litigation, which involved him in many tedious and expensive law-suits. He married, in the year 1720, a very worthy woman, the daughter of a Mr. Joseph Harris, a respectable weaver in Spitalfields, who laid the first stone of Spitalfields church, being churchwarden, in 1723. He was an intelligent cheerful man, extremely well versed in the history and laws of his country, and looked upon by those that knew him best to be intimately acquainted with every remarkable transaction in the History of London. His house was resorted to by several persons eminent for their parts, as Hesiod Cooke, Dr. Nugent, and Hogarth, &c. Dryden Leach, the celebrated printer, once rode for him. He died in 1774, universally regretted.

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It was not always gain that induced him to employ his talents; for he has been known, with a poker, to design heads of various sorts with inimitable skill. Several of these were to be seen, not long since, in a room at the London Punch-House, on Ludgate Hill. He seems, indeed, to have been far from an idle man, because innumerable were the engravings from his designs; as the statue of Cicero, dedicated to lord Pomfret, and several copies from Rembrandt. There was hardly, indeed, any period of notoriety, who escaped his pencil; as Mary Squires, Elizabeth Canning, and the celebrated Kitty Fisher. But, probably, there was no single picture which has such powers of genius displayed in it as a View of the Theatre at Oxford, at the Installation of the Earl of Westmorland. Innumerable are the figures in it; yet hardly two alike. For my own part, I gaze upon it frequently, and always with fresh pleasure. The building itself is nicely hit off; every one seems in his proper place; and though there is a great multitude, there is no confusion. But the singularity of it is, that in the groupe below, he has contrived to introduce himself looking at the rest, and has given himself so much room, that he appears to very great advantage. He might be pardoned for his vanity in introducing it, because he was a handsome lusty man, with a countenance indicating cheerfulness and vivacity. He was always said to be a very agreeable companion. I remember being introduced to him when I was a boy, and much gratified with the notice he took of me, having even then conceived very highly of his powers, his performances being so frequently seen by me. The mere portrait did not suffice for him, when he was left to himself. One of his productions is the figure of a man in his waistcoat, in a distillery, managing the liquors, with all the proper utensils about him, and a full view of the place. It was done for one Corbey, a servant (though, as it afterwards proved, not a grateful one) of his friend Mr. Ashley. Having resided in Covent Garden for some years, he removed to a house in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which had been built by Inigo Jones, and was then the property of the celebrated Carteret Webb, esq. whose widow afterwards married capt. Beaver, of Farnham, in Surrey, who had a brother, a brave man, killed at the Havana. Here was completed a design.

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which

which at the time attracted the attention of the scholar, the antiquarian, the man of virtue. This was a collection of gems, beautifully and neatly engraved (making allowances for the improvement in the arts, since) in two volumes quarto, published by subscription. To this work was prefixed a pleasing explanation of some parts; but, for some cause or other, not the whole. I can speak to the first volume, which I repeatedly saw. It consisted of engravings from the most curious foreign cabinets. The subjects are chiefly mythological. With the head of Medusa I was much struck; at a small distance, her head seemed adorned with the most beautiful ringlets, but, on a nearer approach, they were found to be large snakes, dexterously entwined. This work was much patronized at first, and, I believe, it went through a second edition; but I have not heard any thing of it for some years past, more modern works having engaged the public attention. For this I am the more concerned, as it appeared a performance calculated to form a taste for mythological reading, which may be said to lay a foundation for ancient history, the importance of which is too obvious to be disputed. About this time Grimaldi was his pupil, of whom it is sufficient to say, that he has done no disgrace to his master in one pleasing walk of painting.

At length, this lover of the arts was obliged to surrender his life into the hands of his Maker, about his 60th year, in 1768. His widow afterwards married, first, Mr. Ashley, junior, and then, on his decease, a Mr. Robinson. Had Worlidge lived a few years later, his merit would undoubtedly have met with a more adequate return.

LIBRA.

LIFE OF BODE, THE GERMAN TRANSLATOR AND MUSICIAN.

JOHN JOACHIM CHRISTOPHER BODE was born in the year 1730, at Barum, a village in the dukedom of Brunswick. His father, on leaving his cottage in that village, enlisted as a soldier at Brunswick, where, however, he worked also as a day-labourer. After some years' service, he obtained his discharge, and worked as a day-labourer to a tile-maker at Little Schuppenstedt, not far from Brunswick. The young Bode, during this time, lived with his grandfather, at Barum, where he was a shepherd's boy, and for his awkwardness in every

part of his business and rural affairs, was called by the whole family Stupid Christopher. Notwithstanding this discouragement, he prefaged to himself a better destiny. By means of his mother, at the age of fifteen years, he obtained his request, to be sent to Brunswick, where, on account of his inclination to music, he was put under a musician, in whose family he was obliged to perform the meanest occupations. By stealth only, and at night, was he able to gratify his desire for reading; and the adventures of Simplicissimus afforded him the greatest entertainment. His musical talents were gradually expanded, and at the end of seven laborious years, he became a hautbois performer at Brunswick. To improve himself on his favourite instrument, the bassoon, after having obtained leave of absence for a year, he went to Helmstadt, where he received instructions for this instrument, from the celebrated Stöbber. Here he became the friend of Stockhausen, then a master of arts, by whose conversation, his mind was first prepared for science: and Bode himself used to call the Helmstadt university the cradle of his genius, and never remembered it without the most thankful emotions. Upon his return to Brunswick, he felt a disappointment in not being received, as he expected, into the chapel of the court, on which account, he took his leave of the place, went to Zell, and entered there, as an hautbois performer, into the Hanoverian service. Here he pursued his studies with still greater zeal; and in 1756, he went to Lüneburg, where his friend Stockhausen had been appointed to the place of corrector; and in the following year he proceeded to Hamburg, where Dr. Olde and the preacher Alberti patronized him, and introduced him into the best families, as a teacher of language and music. Here also he was much caressed as a lively and interesting companion; and in 1759, was first known as an approved translator from the English and French languages, by the Letters of father Alphonsio, and the inspired Brahmins. He was employed also in the theatre; and in the years 1762, 1763, undertook to be editor of the Hamburg correspondents, and was also active in all musical entertainments. Here he married a young lady of a respectable family, who had been his scholar, but he lost her by death in the first year of their nuptials. By this marriage he became possessor of some considerable property,

property, of which he gave back, from a nobleness of mind, much more than any one could in strict justice have required. He now set up a printing-press with a view chiefly to the new theatrical undertaking, in which he had for some time Lessing for his colleague. This last undertaking, however, soon fell to the ground, and a design was formed to establish a book-shop for the learned. Unfortunately, these two worthy-men were very little acquainted with the mechanical part of the book trade, and in a short time the partnership was dissolved.

The dejection of mind which these disappointments might have occasioned, was taken off by the translation of Sterne's *Sentimental Journey* and *Tristram Shandy*, which he undertook by the suggestion of his friend Lessing, whose translation of Noverre's *Letters on the Art of Dancing* he completed, and at the same time gave a translation of de l'Abbayé's *Treatise*, in French, on Agriculture. Humphrey Clinker he translated for the bookseller Reich, and successively he gave translations of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, some English plays, a little original manuscript on the poor, and a mode of providing for them, *Yorick's Letters to Eliza*, and the two last volumes of Burney's *Musical Journal*, improved with many additions of his own. In the weekly paper, called the *Companion*, which, however, had not a very long run, he took the greatest part; he also superintended the publishing of the *German Extracts* from the English paper the *Adventurer*. In 1778, he accompanied the countess dowager of Bernstorff to Weimar, where he lived to her death in the most agreeable manner for one of his literary turn, in a liberal independence, as the guest, the friend, and counsellor of this amiable woman. After her death, he published a new translation of the weekly paper the *World*; of the *Pensador da Clavijo*, out of the Spanish; of the *Incas* of Marmontel; of Tom Jones, in which, however, he could not waste much time or patience; of the history of the 39 years' imprisonment of La Terde, which he prepared in Paris, after his journey thither in 1787; and his last best work was his masterly translation of Montaigne. In no other of his translations did he employ so much time or labour: in this work, to use the expression, he has excelled himself, and his merits in German literature are the greatest. No other employment was so well suited to his turn, and it procured him the highest en-

joyment. He sympathized with his author, whose humour, singularities, and ways of thinking, corresponded entirely with his own. In the autumn of 1793, he made a visit to Lower Saxony, to cast the last look on his native country. Here his strength began to fail, and yet he made preparations for a translation, which he had long projected, of the works of Rabelais. With this intent, some weeks before his death, he placed Luther's *Table Talk* and Hans Sackfen's works on his table; but his purpose was destroyed on the 13th of December, when death, such as he had wished, without any appearance of the decay of his natural powers, put an end to his labours. Yorick's humour, with his best sentiments, and a goodness of heart, are the striking features of Bode's works, for he was something more than a good translator. He was a good man, full of enthusiasm for the rights of man, for his country, and his friends, and ever studious to benefit mankind.

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

DUMOURIER.

DUMOURIER possesses singular acquirements: he is a good orator, an able politician, an excellent writer, and one of the best generals of his age. His father, also, was a man of talents, and by justifying that he should never learn any thing by heart, prevented him, according to his own account, from ever forgetting any thing!

It has been generally supposed that he acquired an immense sum of money during the revolution; but he solemnly declares this to be a cruel and unjust aspersión; and boasts that he is now indebted to his *pen*, as he was formerly to his *sword*, for his support.

He has an uncommon facility at composition, writes with elegance upon all subjects, and is intimately acquainted with every thing relating either to the politics or the wars of Europe. He received a sum equal to 500l of our money, for his life, from a bookseller at Hamburg, in the neighbourhood of which city, and within its territory, he now resides, with

MAD. GENLIS—SILLERY—BRULART, who occupies part of the same house, and, like himself, is employed in writing. This celebrated lady is well known as an author, and has lately published a new

work, relative to the "age of chivalry," called *Les Chevaliers du Cygne*. Her husband was a member both of the national assembly, and the convention, and the intimate and particular friend of the duke d'Orleans, since known by the name of M. Egalité.—The wife was the preceptress of the Orleans family, and is allowed to have inspired the young men with noble ideas. She always inculcated that birth was accidental, hereditary distinction transitory, and that the only things which a good man can deem certain, are his knowledge and his virtues. Both her pupils conducted themselves like heroes at the battle of Jemappe, and are now the martyrs of their father's crimes, and their own friendship to Dumourier. Along with Madame Genlis and M. Dumourier resides—

M. VALENCE,

who rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. His forehead is scarred with wounds one of which, inflicted by an oblique stroke of an Austrian hussar's scymitar, peeled off the skin in such a manner, as to roll it like a bandage over his eye. This occurred when he was charging the enemy at the head of a detachment of cavalry. He is a brave soldier; and although the actions of Pichegru and Jourdan have obliterated, in some degree, those of Dumourier and Valence, the two latter must be allowed to have formed the troops that have since acquired the former most, if, not all, their glory. It was in the same manner that Phillip prepared for the victrories of Alexander.

ABBÉ DE CALONNE.

The abbé, who enjoyed great influence, while his brother held the high office of comptroller-general of the finances in France, is at present the editor of the *Courier de Londres*, formerly the *Courier de l'Europe*. He possesses a portion of the talents so conspicuous in his family.

M. DE CALONNE.

This *ci-devant* comptroller-general, who still terms himself "*ministre d'état*," acquired much celebrity both before and since the revolution. His talents raised him from a subordinate situation, to a place of high trust and confidence under the monarchy. He was a great favourite with the queen, and is accused by his enemies of having administered to the dissipation of her majesty, and the king's brothers, particularly the count d'Artois,

who now assumes the title of *Monsieur*, or first prince of the blood. The *déficit*, first publicly pointed out by Necker, sprung from frequent hostilities without, and a contaminating and debasing corruption within, the kingdom. Calonne's peace administration, and Necker's war *without taxes*, necessarily led to the assembling of the *notables*. The notables begat the states-general, the states-general begat the national assembly, the national assembly begat the constituting assembly, and that begat the republic.

After selling a most superb collection of pictures for the common *cause*, M. de Calonne still supports it, and his brother, by means of his writings in the *Courier de Londres*. "*Mon frère*," says he, in his last able pamphlet, "*est du nombre des émigrés qui travaillent pour subsister. Il s'est livré à une corvée fastidieuse, afin de n'être chargé à personne. Loin de rougir d'en être réduit là, on doit s'en glorifier.*"

Among a number of important (some, perhaps, may be inclined to think them *paradoxical* assertions) he insists, that France still possesses nearly three times the quantity of circulating specie in Great Britain; that she raises, *communibus annis*, one eighth corn more than sufficient for the maintenance of her own inhabitants, and that the whole public debt contracted by the emission of the *assignats*, now converted into *mandats territoriaux*, might be cancelled for about one third of what the last campaign cost this country!

M. D'IVERNOIS

is not only a native, but a *citizen*, of Geneva, terms not hitherto synonymous, but which have become the same since the last revolution in this little, but interesting, republic; which, during its troubles has been licenced, with more wit than liberality, to a *puddle in a storm*. He asserts, that the depreciation of assignats will occasion the ruin of the republic, and the re-introduction of monarchy.

MIRABEAU, MIRANDA, WILKES.

These three very celebrated men met one day, by invitation, at the house of respectable gentleman in Chesterfield-street, May-fair. Mr. H. after dinner expected great entertainment from his guests; but, unfortunately for him, the orator and the general had a violent dispute relative to some trifling subject, which rendered the early part of the evening uncomfortable. To complete the mortification, they both soon after attacked John Wilkes, on

the barbarity and inhumanity of the English nation; an instance of which they gave, in the execution of several young men, for trifling offences, in the course of that very morning! The hoary patriot retorted the charge, and turning towards Mirabeau (it was before the revolution) sarcastically asked him, what he thought of the very humane mode of breaking on the wheel, as practised at the Grève, when the noblesse were accustomed to bespeak seats at particular windows, as if they had been going to a comedy!!!

M. DEMORANDE

was formerly editor of the *Courier de Londres*. He came over to this country, and published a book that made great noise, called *Le Gazetteur Cuirassé**, containing a variety of scandalous anecdotes of the mistresses of that very contemptible and debauched monarch, Louis XV.

The French court being determined upon revenge, sent over an *exempt*, with orders to spare neither trouble nor expence to secure the libeller, and convey him to the Bastille. On his arrival in England, in the character of a gentleman who had fled from persecution, he found means to get introduced to M. Demorande, and affecting to compassionate his situation, as a person exposed to the malice and intrigues of the French ministry, proffered him the loan of a sum of money. This was accepted by M. D. with many expressions of gratitude; but he completely outwitted his countryman, although one of the most skilful officers belonging to the police of Paris; for he applied to Sir J. Fielding, and so frightened this satellite of Madame du Barré, that he was happy to escape *re infesta*.

Soon after the commencement of the American war, M. D. received a pension from lord North of about 300l. a year, in consequence of which he resigned the editorship of the French newspaper, and retired to Stanmore, in Middlesex, where

* *Le Gazetteur Cuirassé: ou Anecdotes scandaleuses de la cour de France. Imprimé à cent lieues de la Bastille, à l'enseigne de la Liberté. MDCCCLXXII.* From this, which has become a scarce tract, I shall here give a quotation, in which the author expresses a wish, that has since been in part verified: "Il serait bien à souhaiter en France qu'il y eut quelques milliers de moines en uniforme de grenadiers, & quelques centaines d'abbés à leur tête; ils seroient plus utiles à l'état avec un mousquet, ou un boyau à la main, qu'avec le goupillon dont ils arroient les imbécilles." Note, p. 15. His prophecy that Madame du Barré would perish by the hands of the executioner, has proved but too true.

he took a small house in the cottage style, and cultivated a beautiful flower garden, which was furnished with a fine collection of foreign roots.

When the French revolution took place, he returned, after a long absence, to Paris, and published a weekly gazette, called *l'Argus Patriote*. He entertained a violent dislike to Brissot, whom he hated both personally and politically, and endeavoured to injure him in the esteem of his countrymen, but without effect. This circumstance perhaps, and this alone, saved his life under the monarchy of Robespierre. He now repairs daily to the *palais royal* on crutches, and, being a man of some eloquence, entertains those around him with his opinion of the events of the times, and the great men of the day.

BRISSET.

This very celebrated man, while in England, lodged in Brompton-row, in the second or third house on the right hand side. On his publishing a very able dissertation on *Criminal Law*, he sent a copy to Mrs. Macauley Graham, who invited him to her house, had him often at her table, and entertained a great esteem for him. From that respectable lady, he received a letter of introduction to general Washington, by whom he was well received, and so fond was he of the Atlantic continent, that to the day of his unjust execution, he always wished that he had been born the son of an American peasant. While in England, he wrote many articles in the *Courier de Londres*. M. Brissot retained his ancient simplicity of manners. He was never intoxicated with power, nor did he ever suffer his mind to be debased by avarice. Robespierre and his associates knowing what effect such a charge would have upon the people, accused him of wallowing in riches:—when his wife was arrested, she was employed in mending his linen, and nursing their offspring!

THE DUKE OF HARCOURT.

This nobleman, who has founded a friendly asylum at Nuneham, under the hospitable roof of an English peer of the same name; is descended from one of the most ancient families in France.

Previous to the Revolution, he was lieutenant-general of the province of Normandy, and it is owing to his influence, that Cherbourg, which was situated within his government, became a port of some consideration. He also patronised the system of cones, by means of which it was intended that the sea should be shut out from the inner harbour, and the channel

channel fleet of France ride in security, within a gigantic mass of stone, encircled, and supported by means of immense wooden ribs, and massy iron cramps. The scheme in part failed, but it was grand and sublime, and France at the peace, will undoubtedly complete the original outline.

The duke was a great favourite at the court of Louis XVI, and possessed the confidence of that monarch. Being a man of great knowledge, and attached to literature, his majesty, with the queen's consent (for he never did any thing without consulting her) appointed him governor to the dauphin. He was lucky enough to escape, with his whole family, at the beginning of the troubles, and has remained in England ever since.

THE DUCHESS DE POLIGNAC.

Gabrielle—Yellande—Martine de Pallastron, afterwards so celebrated as duchess de Polignac, and *confidante* to the queen, was one of the most beautiful women in France. Marie Antoinette loaded her own and husband's family with honours, pensions, places, &c. and when in her company, her majesty was accustomed to exclaim '*Je ne suis plus la reine, je suis moi !*'

This beautiful woman, whose large blue eyes, expressive features, elegant person, and refined wit, formed a central point, around which all those who wished to rise at court (and this included the whole body of the nobility, and all the dignified clergy) rallied, as to a common centre, died at Vienna, of a *broken heart* ! What terrible disaster could occasion this catastrophe ? It was the retreat of the Prussians from Champagne ; a retreat which saved her native country from subjugation and dismemberment !

A mezzotinto print of this unfortunate lady was published in 1792. The likeness is not badly hit off, but it is not flattering. What artist could delineate the most lovely and charming woman of the age ?

M. MIRANDA

was born in Mexico ; for his colleague, Dumourier, commits an error when he terms him a Peruvian ! Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the Spaniards were accustomed to treat the native Americans, this gentleman found means to obtain a colonel's commission, and was employed by the governor of Guatemala, in several confidential situations. He is thought very early in life to have entertained the generous resolution of emancipating his countrymen from thralldom, and to this is attributed his precipitate retreat from New Spain. Since that time,

he has been, until of late, literally a *WANDERER*. In the course of his travels, he has visited every part of Europe, and been more than once in England. Being possessed of taste, learning, and a classical style, he was enabled to collect, and to narrate a variety of anecdotes and observations relative to the manners, policy, laws, learning, and above all, the military establishments, of every nation.

No sooner had the French Revolution taken place, and a foreign war become inevitable, than he repaired to Paris from St. Petersburg, where he was in great favour with the empress, who endeavoured, but in vain, to attach him to her person and services. By means of Petion, he obtained the rank of major-general, and very ably and effectually seconded the efforts of Dumourier in Belgium. Being an excellent engineer, he displayed great military science in the art of attack ; in short, he soon became respected in the army, and popular in the capital. When the *hero of Jemappes* penetrated into Holland, he was appointed to the important command of the army destined to attack Maestricht ; the attempt indeed proved abortive, but as this evidently proceeded from the negligence of the general at the head of the *covering* army, his laurels were not blighted by the event.

The conduct of Dumourier, as soon as he began to experience a reverse of fortune, became suspicious, and his frequent conferences with the Austrian general, which ended at length in his entire defection, rendered all the patriots in the army jealous of him. Miranda instantly communicated his fears to his friend Petion, at that time a member of the committee of public safety, and orders were soon after issued to arrest the commander in chief. This circumstance saved the life of Miranda, for Dumourier attributed the loss of the battle of Nerwinden to him, and still blames him in his history. To this the other has made a reply, equally able and animated.

No sooner had the party of the Gironde been overwhelmed by the energy of the Mountain, an energy which, although often unjustly directed, must be acknowledged to have saved France, than Miranda was imprisoned. He was liberated at the general *guol-d-l-very* on the execution of Robespierre ; he took an active part against the factions of Paris, during the last insurrection, and he has once more been put under arrest by order of the Directory.

[To be continued.]

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LASS OF FAIR WONE.

From the German of BÜRGER.

BESIDE the parson's bower of yew
 Why strays a troubled spright,
 That peaks and pines, and dimly shines
 Thro' curtains of the night ?
 Why steals along the pond of toads
 A gliding fire so blue,
 That lights a spot where grows no grass,
 Where falls no rain nor dew ?—
 The parson's daughter once was good,
 And gentle as the dove,
 And young and fair—and many came
 To win the damsel's love.
 High o'er the hamlet, from the hill,
 Beyond the winding stream,
 The windows of a stately house
 In shewn of evening gleam.
 There dwelt in riot, rout, and row,
 A lord, so frank and free,
 That oft, with inward joy of heart,
 The maid beheld his glee—
 Whether he met the dawning day,
 In hunting trim so fine,
 Or tapers, sparkling from his hall,
 Beside the midnight wine.
 He sent the maid his picture, girt
 With diamond, pearl, and gold;
 And silken paper, sweet with musk,
 This gentle message told :
 " Let go thy sweethearts, one and all ;
 Shalt thou be basely woo'd,
 That worthy art to gain the heart
 Of youths of noble blood ?
 The tale I would to thee bewray,
 In secret must be said :
 At midnight hour I'll seek thy bower ;
 Fair lass, be not afraid.
 And when the amorous nightingale
 Sings sweetly to his mate,
 I'll pipe my quail-call from the field ;
 Be kind, nor make me wait."
 In cap and mantle clad he came,
 At night, with lonely tread ;
 Unseen, and silent as a mist,
 And hush'd the dogs with bread.
 And when the amorous nightingale
 Sung sweetly to his mate,
 She heard his quail-call in the field,
 And, ah ! ne'er made him wait.
 The words he whisper'd were so soft,
 They won her ear and heart :
 How soon will she, who loves, believe !
 How deep a lover's art !
 No lure, no soothing guise, he spar'd,
 O banish virtuous shame ;
 He call'd on holy God above,
 As witness to his shame.

He clasp'd her to his breast, and swore
 To be for ever true :
 " O yield thee to my wishful arms,
 Thy choice thou shalt not rue."
 And while she strove, he drew her on,
 And led her to the bower
 So still, so dim—and round about
 Sweet smelt the beans in flower.
 There beat her heart, and heav'd her breast,
 And pleaded every sense ;
 And there the glowing breath of lust
 Did blast her innocence.
 But when the fragrant beans began
 Their fallow blooms to shed,
 Her sparkling eyes their lustre lost ;
 Her cheek its roses shed :
 And when she saw the pods increase,
 The ruddier cherries stain,
 She felt her silken robe grow tight,
 Her waist new weight sustain.
 And when the mowers went afield,
 The yellow corn to ted,
 She felt her burden stir within,
 And shook with tender dread.
 And, when the winds of autumn hift
 Along the stubble field ;
 Then could the damsel's piteous plight
 No longer be conceal'd.
 Her fire, a harsh and angry man,
 With furious voice revil'd :
 " Hence from my sight ! I'll none of thee—
 I harbour not thy child."
 And fast, amid her fluttering hair,
 With clenched fist he gripe,
 And seiz'd a leathern thong, and lash'd
 Her sides with sounding stripes.
 Her lily skin, so soft and white,
 He ribb'd with bloody weales ;
 And thrust her out, tho' black the night,
 Tho' fleet and storm affairs.
 Up the harsh rock, on stinty paths,
 The maid had to roam :
 On tottering feet the grop'd her way,
 And sought her lover's home.
 " A mother thou hast made of me,
 Before thou mad'st a wife :
 For this, upon my tender breast,
 These livid stripes are rift,
 Behold"—And then, with bitter sobs,
 She sank upon the floor—
 " Make good the evil thou hast wrought ;
 My injur'd name restore."
 " Poor soul ! I'll have thee hous'd and nurs'd ;
 Thy terrors I lament.
 Stay here ; we'll have some farther talk—
 The old one shall repent—"
 " I have no time to rest and wait ;
 That saves not my good name :
 If thou with honest soul hast sworn,
 O leave me not to shame ;

But at the holy altar he
Our union sanctify'd;
Before the people and the priest
Receive me for thy bride."
"Unequal matches must not blot
The honours of my line;
Art thou of wealth or rank for me,
To harbour thee as mine?
What's fit and fkr I'll do for thee;
Shalt yet retain my love—
Shalt wed my huntsman—and we'll then
Our former transports prove."
"Thy wicked soul, hard-hearted man,
May pang'in hell await!
Sure, if not suited for thy bride,
I was not for thy mate.
Go, seek a spouse of nobler blood,
Nor God's just judgments dread—
So shall, ere long, some base-born wretch
Defile thy marriage-bed,—
Then, traitor, feel how wretched they
In hopeless shame immerst;
Then smite thy forehead on the wall,
While horrid curses burst.
Roll thy dry eyes in wild despair—
Unlooth'd thy grinning woe:
Thro' thy pale temples fire the ball,
And sink to fends below."
Collected then, she started up,
And, thro' the hissing fleet,
Thro' thorn and briar, thro' flood and mire,
She fled with bleeding feet.
"Where now," she cried, "my gracious God!
What refuge have I left?"
And reach'd the garden of her home,
Of hope in man bereft.
On hand and foot she feebly crawl'd
Beneath the bower unbliss'd;
Where withering leaves and gathering snow
Prepar'd her only rest.
There rending pains and darting throes
Assail'd her shuddering frame;
And from her womb a lovely boy,
With wail and weeping came.
Forth from her hair a silver pin
With hasty hand she drew,
And prest against its tender heart,
And the sweet babe she slew.
Ere when the act of blood was done,
Her soul its guilt abhor'd:
"My Jesus! what has been my deed?
Hark, my cry on me, Lord!"
With bloody nails beside the pond,
In shallow grass she tore:
"Thou wilt in God, there shame and want
Thine end not alter more:
Me, vengeance wait. My poor, poor child,
Thy wound shall bleed afresh,
When ravens from the gallows tear
Thy mother's wedding dress!"—

Hard by the bower her gibbet stands:
Her skull is still to shew;
It seems to eye the barren grave,
Three spans in length below—

That is the spot where grows no grass;
Where falls no rain nor dew:
Whence steals along the pond of toads
A hovering fire so blue.

And nightly, when the ravens come,
Her ghost is seen to glide;
Pursues and tries to quench the flame,
And pines the pool beside.

[For an account of Bürger, see the last Number
of this Magazine.]

THE LOVER'S PETITION.

A NEW SONG.

YE Angels who hover o'er beauty and worth!
O! hear for my Phillis my tender petition:
Tho' destin'd to live 'mid the low sons of earth,
She is worthy to share your exalted condition.
Attend to her lover, and grant him his boon,
Nor envy her graces, so like to your own.
While the heart-cheering sunshine which flows
from her eyes,
In absence's saddening cloud is withdrawn:
While on Cam's dreary banks are repeated my
sighs,
And I steel my sad breast against comfort's
sweet dawn:
May her hours be with life's purest harmony
blest!
And mirth gild her days, and her nights soothing
rest!
Yet, ye guardians of Beauty! o'er life's dreary
tide,
While my angel is wafted with prosperous
gales,
May her thoughts, may her wishes, but now
and then glide
O'er the wretch, who her absence in sorrow
bemoans!
To Solitude's haunts may she now and then steal,
And tell to the Zephyrs the delicate tale!
If thus on her victim o'er a thought she employ,
O tell her, nor Bacchus's mirth-spreading
bowl,
Nor another's weak beauty, her claim shall
destroy,
Or steal her dear memory's charm from my soul:
Tho' Science's graces I labour to woo,
To her, and her only, my bosom is true.
Then hasten, kind Cupid! that day of bright
bliss,
When Phillis, sweet Phillis, shall fly to my
arms;
When chastity's law shall permit my fond kiss,
And crown me proud lord of her conquering
charms!
With her life's calamities calmly I'll be woe,
And sigh for no blessing on this side the grave.
Timothy Col. Cambridge. LAYTON.

THE REMONSTRANCE AND PETITION
OF ROVER,
A POOR DOG.

HARD-hearted, sour, unpitied *Dent*—
Will thy stern spirit ne'er relent?
The curse of man and dog!

Tir'd, for a while, with Negro banging,
Thoud'st take a turn at spaniel hanging,
And flog, and hang, and flog.

O! thou hast got a dainty heart!
Go to Jack Ketch, and learn his art;

Halters are pretty trifles;
Learn how to pull a kicking leg,
Tuck up a puppy on a peg,
Or give a hound the stifles.

And yet that heart, which, hard as stone,
Felt nothing for poor Mungo's moan,
Is grown so mighty tender,
That an old wedder cannot bleed,
But *Dent* abhors th' unrighteous deed;
Of flocks the stout defender.

For Lambs are such soft pastoral creatures,
And have such dear bewitching features;
What mortal can withstand 'em?
'Tis their white coats this mercy brings,
Had Nature dy'd them black, sweet things,
We might have kill'd at random.

Now, Lambkins, ye may safely stray;
This pious shepherd guards your way:
How jealous for his Mutton!
Curse on the dog who picks a bone.
Scarcely three shillings can atone,
Or save thy weazand, Glutton.

When Pitt, to save these harmless dears,
Has pull'd *his House* about our ears,
Away we Curs must scamper,
E'en Dash*, the guard of Holwood geese,
Who, like his master, loves to lince,
No more his guts must panper.

Three shillings for your dog per ann!
Good master, save me—if you can;
The thirt'ning noose throw by:
O think how many thievish curs,
Though cloth'd, perhaps, in richer furs,
Want hanging more than I.

Ah, let me live!—not great the cost;—
If dogs *all* die, the State is lost,

For Pitt must have his taxes:
And thou'd *we* slip his fingers thro',
From Cats he'll squeeze a shilling too,
To save from cords and axes.

Not much of service can I boast;—
Humble, and faithful at my post;

Kind fir, then pray relent.
But if my neck cannot be spar'd,
I die,—ye cruel fates, how hard,
I die by an *ill-Dent*†.

THE PROSTITUTE.

AS travellers thro' life's varied paths we go,
What sights we pass of wretchedness, and
woe!

Ah, deep, and many is the good man's sigh
O'er thy hard sufferings, poor Humanity.

What form is that which wanders up and
down?

Some poor unfriended orphan of the town!
Heavy indeed hath ruthless Sorrow prest
Her cold hand at her miserable breast!
Worn with discase, with not a friend to save,
Or shed a tear of pity o'er her grave;
The sickly lustre leaves her faded eye;
She sinks in need, in pain, and infamy!

Ah, happy innocent! on whose chaste cheek
The spotless rose of virtue blushes meek;
Come, shed, in mercy shed, a silent tear,
O'er a lost sister's solitary bier!
She might have bloom'd, like thee, in vernal
life!

She might have bloom'd, the fond endearing
wife—

The tender daughter! but Want's chilling dew
Blasted each scene Hope's faithful pencil drew!
No anxious friend sat weeping o'er her bed,
Or ask'd the blessing on her little head!
She never knew, tho' Beauty mark'd her face,
What beggars woman-kind of every grace!
Ne'er clasp'd a mother's knees with fond delight,
Or list'd to Heaven her pray'r of peace at
night!

Alas! her helpless childhood was consign'd,
To the unfeeling mercy of mankind!

March 3.

L.

E L E G Y,

WRITTEN TO DISSUADE A YOUNG LADY
FROM FREQUENTING THE TOMB OF HER
DECEASED LOVER.

Nocturn non rumpit sumus amores.

Luc. Phar. lib. 5.

Neque unquam

Solvitur in somnos, oculisque aut pectore nostro
Accipit.

Vir. Æn. lib. 4.

NOW thro' the dusky air, on leaden wings,
Sails the sad night, in blackest clouds array'd;
Hark! in the breeze the gathering tempest sings,
How drear it murmurs in the rustling shade;
Loud, and more loud, is heard the bursting sound
Of thunder, and the peal of distant rain;
While lightnings, gliding o'er the wild profound,
Fire the broad bosom of the dashing main.

Now dies the voice of village mirth; no more
Is seen the friendly lantern's glimmering
light;

Safe in his cot, the shepherd bars his door
On thee, Eliza! and the storm of night.

In yon sequester'd grove, whose sullen shades
Sighs deeply to the blast, dost thou remain,
Still faithful to the spot where he is laid,
For whom the tears of beauty flow in vain!

G. F.

Ah.

* Mr. Pitt's dog.

† A sudden stroke, vulgarly supposed, of
witchcraft, and portentous death.

The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, translated by Pope, a new Edition, with additional notes, critical and illustrative, by *G. Wakefield, B.A.* 11 vols. Longman, &c.

Poems of various kinds, by *E. Hamley*, New College, Oxford, 3s. 6d. Cadell.

The Par-die of Taste by *Alexander Thomson*, esq. author of Whist, a Poem, 6s. Cadell, and Davis.

Poems on various Subjects, by *S. T. Coleridge*, 5s. Robinsons.

The Influence of Local Attachment, 2s. 6d. Johnson.

The Balance, in three Cantos, *Parson's poetic Trifter*, 2s. Dilly.

Elegiac Stanzas, by *Rev. W. L. Brookes*, 1s. Crutwell and Dilly.

Odes and Miscellaneons Poems, by a *Student of Medicine*, in the University of Edinburgh, 2s. 6d. Johnson.

NOVELS.

Clementina, by *J. F. Cambon*, 3s. Vernor and Hood.

Love's Pilgrimage, 3 vols. 9s. Longman.

Berkley Hall, or The Pupil of Experience, 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Secrecy, or the Ruin on the Rock, 3 vols. 9s. Robinsons.

Paul & Virginia, translated from the French of B. St. Pierre, with original sonnets, by *Helen Maria Williams*, 3s. and 4s. Vernor and Hood.

Matilda, and Elizabeth, 4 vols. 12s. Law.

The Monk, a Romance, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Bell.

Agatha, 3 vols. with 3 beautiful vignette titles. Dilly.

THE DRAMA.

Le Valet Reconnoissant, comédie historique, 1s. 6d. Dulon, &c.

Vortimer, a Tragedy, by *Mr. Portai*, 2s. 6d. Kearsley.

An Enquiry into the Authenticity of certain Papers attributed to Shakspeare, by *E. Malone*, esq. 7s. Cadell and Davis.

Cabal and Love, a Tragedy, from the German of Schiller, 2s. Boofey.

The Battle of Eddington, or British Liberty, a Tragedy, 1s. 6d. Elmley.

POLITICS.

A summary Defence of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, by *Thomas Townshend*, esq. White.

Sober Reflections on the inflammatory Letter of E. Burke, to a noble Lord, addressed to the serious Consideration of his Fellow-citizens, by *John Thelwall*, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

Principles of Legislation, by *C. Nicholl*, esq. 7s. Cadell and Davis.

Part of a Letter from R. Adair, esq. to Mr. Fox, occasioned by Mr. Burke's mention of Lord Keppel. Debrett.

The Naval or Marine Prize List, corrected to the 22d of March, 1s. Forster.

The Tribune, vol. III, part II, containing 6 political Lectures of *J. Thelwall*, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

A real Statement of the Finances and Re-

sources of Great Britain, by *William Playfair*, 2s. Stockdale.

An Essay on the Causes which have produced the Principles which support the two Bills, by *J. R. Head*, esq. 1s. 6d. Galley and Robinsons.

The Speech of P. Francis, esq. in Answer to S. Douglas, 6d. Debrett.

Letters to Archdeacon Paley, on his Objections to a Reform in Parliament, 3s. Johnson.

An Essay on the public merits of Mr. Pitt, by *T. Beddoes*, M.D. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

Mr. Burke's Conduct and Pretensions considered, by a *Royalist*, 1s. Allen and Co.

The Political State of Europe for 1796, by M. de Calonne, translated by *D. de S. Quentin*, 5s. Debrett.

Reflections on Government in general, by *C. Watkins*, esq. 2s. Butterworth.

A Dedication to his Majesty's Ministers, the Crown Lawyers, and the Majority of both Houses of Parliament, who voted for the Suppression of political Discussion, &c. by *John Thelwall*, 6d. Symonds.

MISCELLANIES.

Miscellaneous Works and Life of E. Gibbon, esq. by *John Lord Sheffield*, 2 vols. Cadell and Davis.

Impartial Reflections upon the present Crisis, by *Henry Viscount Mountmorris*, 1s. 6d. Nicol.

A Letter to the Corn Committee, on the Importation of rough Rice, by the *Rev. Mr. Lorimer*, 1s. Becket.

Letter to Mr. Pitt on the present Scarcity, by *Dr. Beddoes*, 1s. Johnson.

Hints for the Relief of the Poor, 3d. or 2s. for 4s. Longman.

Reflections on Usury, as conducted by the Mode of undervalued Annuities. Murray and Highley.

Two Plans for enlarging the Port of London, 2s. Parsons.

Two useful Books of Domestic Entries, 2s. 6d. each. March.

Origine des Découvertes attribuées aux Modernes, par *M. L. Darcet*, 1l. 1s. Spilsbury.

The Debates and Proceedings at the East India House, on the Shipping Concerns, by *W. Woodfall*, 5s. Debrett.

The Debates at the India-House, relative to the Committee of Bye-Laws, by *W. Woodfall*, 2s. Debrett.

An Address to the Ladies, from a Young Man, 1s. 6d. Parsons.

Observations on the Art of making Gold and Silver, by *R. Prew*, 1s. Wilkins.

An Examination of Jones's System of Book-keeping, by *J. Mill*, 2s. 6d.

The Story of Tom Cole, with Old Father Thames's Maledictions of the Wapping-docks, 1s. 6d. Richardson.

An Elucidation of the Italian Method of Book-keeping, by *J. K. Gossnell*, 5s. Richardson.

The Fallen Faun-House, by *T. Elgar*, 6d. Richardson.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

PRINCIPLES of Music, chiefly calculated for the Piano Forte, or Harpsichord, with progressive Lessons, by J. N. Hummel, Op. 12. 10s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

This work will be found very useful to young beginners. Its method is very simple, and the lessons are progressively arranged with great judgment for the purpose intended.

A Set of English Canzonnets, and an Elegy composed by W. Shield, 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

These canzonnets, we have no doubt, will become very popular. The words are well chosen, and judiciously set, with the marked simplicity of style, peculiar to Mr. Shield.

The favourite Divertissement, the Banquet, composed by Signior Onorati, as danced at the King's Theatre, selected, &c. by L. Mazzench, Op. 22, 5s. Goulding.

This little divertissement has been well received at the Opera House; the effect of its performance produced transports of applause, the music is light and airy.

Per Vivere Contento; sung by Signior Viganoni, at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, in the Opera of I Due Gobbi, composed by Signior Ferri. Price 1s. 6d.

Io Parto mio Bene; sung by Signior Viganoni, at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, in the Opera of I Due Gobbi, composed by Signior Schismayer. Price 1s. 6d.

These two songs meet with universal applause. They are taken from the favourite opera *I Due Gobbi*, composed by the Spanish musicians Per and Schismayer, in a style peculiarly novel. Spain, though so generally backward in what relates to the elegancies of literature and the arts, in the present instance, has produced specimens of music, equal to some of the best Italian compositions.

Donzelle Simple, a favourite Song, as introduced and sung by Madame Banti, at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, in the Opera of Iphigenia in Tauride, composed by Mr. Gluck, arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. Price 3s.

Gluck, a composer well known to English audiences, has, in the song before us, equalled his usual grand style. Madame Banti, by her superior execution, did great justice to her author, and this piece may be expected to become a favourite among English ladies.

Haydn's Overture, performed at Solomon's Concert, adapted for the Piano Forte, by Dufek. Longman and Broderip.

The frequenters of that concert are well acquainted with the merit of this great man's compositions.

NOTICE OF WORKS IN HAND.
LITERATURE.

WE are authorised to inform the public, that the SECOND VOLUME of Dr. GEDDES's *New Translation of the Bible* is, in spite of repeated obstacles, now in the press, and will certainly be published in the course of this year. He desires us to say, that subscriptions for the work are still received by himself and his book-sellers.

Dr. HARWOOD, Anatomical Professor in the University of Cambridge, has begun to print his work entitled, "*Anatomy and Physiology, human and comparative.*" It will be published in two volumes, quarto. The structure of the human body, and all the different classes of animals, will be investigated in this work, and their several organs will be compared with the corresponding parts in the human species. It will be adorned with a great variety of plates.

Mr. SAMUEL IRELAND is preparing an Answer to Mr. MALONE's Inquiry relative to the MSS. ascribed to Shakspere, which will be laid before the public with all possible speed. In regard to the source of these papers, we understand two gentlemen of high respectability, chosen by a committee, are to be informed from whence they came, to whom they belong, by whom they were discovered, and in what place and manner, and these particulars are then to be made public, with the reservation only of the name of the original possessor.

The Third Volume of an Ecclesiastical History, by the Rev. JOSEPH MILNER, of Hull, is in the University press, at Cambridge.

A curious original Greek Lexicon will shortly make its appearance, from the MSS. of the late Dutch critic, Hoogveen, editor of Vigerus de Idiotismis Græcis, and other works on the Greek language. This Lexicon will not proceed according to the initials, but the terminations of words.

The Complete Treatise of Astronomy, by the Rev. Mr. VINCE, of Cambridge, will be published next October. The first volume is nearly completed.

A Student of St. John's, Cambridge, is preparing an History of Grasses, or an Investigation of their properties, uses and manner of cultivation, &c. &c. to be illustrated with a plate of each genus.

Gesner's Horace, by ZEUNIVUS, from the German edition, is now printing, at the University press, Glasgow.

The Life of the First Earl of Shaftsbury,

bury, from the Papers left by Mr. BENJAMIN MARTYN, author of the tragedy of *Timoleon*, is proposed to be published by subscription. This work was written under the immediate auspices of the late Earl of Shaftsbury, and will doubtless abound with valuable and interesting particulars. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained.

Mr. LAURENCE, the writer on veterinary subjects, is at present employed upon a philosophical and practical Treatise on Horses. Humanity to the brute creation will be one of its meritorious objects.

DIDOT is preparing, at Paris, a new edition of Norden's Travels, in three quartos. LANGLES, the present guardian of the Eastern Manuscripts, superintends this edition. At the end of the third volume will be added the Remarks made by TEMPLEMAN, in his English translation, enriched by the notes of Langles, from Abulfeda, Abdeolatif, and Magrizi. The type was made by Vetry, and was formerly used in the royal press, in the Louvre. The maps are to be engraved afresh, by Brion, and Norden's Arabic names are to be retained.

LE BRUN's Odes have lately been published by the Committee of Instruction; and the poet has been rewarded with apartments in the Louvre.

RUSSIA is not so lost to literature as the world may imagine. The publishing of a Monthly Magazine in that empire is a proof of the increase of readers in the middle classes of life. A society, consisting of eight men of letters, has been formed, which is to publish, monthly, at Dorpat, in Livland, a magazine, under the title of the "Livland Library, for the extension of useful knowledge, and particularly that of our own country."

USEFUL ARTS.

By letters just received in England, from Dr. PRISTLEY, it appears, he is prosecuting his experiments in America with considerable success, and has lately made some interesting communications to the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. In a future Number we shall take an opportunity of presenting these to the public.

LOESCHER, formerly a lead miner in Bohemia, and at present in the same employment at Friburg, has announced to the public that he has invented an hydraulic machine, which, by means of two bellows, conveys water to a very consi-

derable height. In this machine nothing is in motion but the bellows. All the wooden and metal parts are at rest: air and water go up together. Whoever wishes to see this machine in action, and can agree with the inventor on the terms, may have the whole of the secret explained to him. The amateurs of mineralogy may be also supplied with all sorts of models of machines employed in mining, and with various species of crystallizations, by application to him, at Friburg, either in person or by letter.

POLITE ARTS.

That in many branches of science this little isle has for ages boasted of characters as distinguished for their talents as those of any quarter of the globe, the biography of our country abundantly testifies. In philosophy, Sir Francis Bacon; in astronomy, Newton; and in poetry, Shakspeare, the boast of Britain and of Nature, have been deservedly placed at the head of each different class. But with all these marks of mind in other sciences, and all our celebrity in other arts, the Abbé Winckelman, and many other writers, have boldly asserted, that in *painting* the English would never go beyond a portrait. The BOYDELL'S SHAKSPEARE GALLERY, and MACLIN'S POETS' GALLERY have answered, and refuted them. The first of these magnificent exhibitions, which does equal honour to the proprietors and the painters, retains its wonted superiority; the second, after being a short time closed, for a new arrangement, &c. was, about the middle of April, again opened for public inspection, with the addition of six very capital pictures, by LOUTHERBOURG, OPPE, and NORTHCOTE. These, added to above eighty other delineations, many of them by the first artists in this country, arranged with equal judgment and taste, render this a peculiarly pleasing, as well as an uncommonly splendid exhibition.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The annual display of paintings is highly honourable to the artists of this country; and the exhibition, on the whole, is considered as the best since the time of the late President. *A particular account will be given in our next.*

In Engraving, our artists have greatly distinguished themselves. The long expected print of Major Pearson's Death is now published, and comes in the very first class, as, in truth, it ought; for, including the picture, &c. it has cost the proprietors

five thousand pounds—an expence unparalleled in the history of engraving.

Mr. BROWNE has finished, and Messrs. BOYDELLS have published, the largest landscape ever engraved in the kingdom, from a picture by BOLT.

Two of the prints engraving by EARLOM, from Hogarth's admirable series of *Marriage A-la-mode*, are nearly ready for delivery.

A characteristic and spirited copy, in stroke engraving, has been just published, from a print by Hogarth, of which, it seems, there are only the two impressions in the possession of Mr. JOHN IRELAND. This very singular engraving,

which, to collectors and connoisseurs, must be highly interesting, shows the powers of this great painter of the passions in a new point of view. It is a ridicule of the absurd representations which the ancient painters made of Sacred Beings, their ridiculous personification of the Deity, &c. Mr. John Ireland (well known as the ingenious author of *Hogarth Illustrated*, in two vols.) has left one of the original prints at the Shakspeare Gallery; and this print, as we are informed in one of his advertisements, he obtained from the executrix to Hogarth's widow.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.

Saturday, April 2.

VORTIGERN.

WE have already announced the eagerness of the public, and the preparations at this house to gratify the curiosity excited by this drama. The company assembled on the occasion was numerous and respectable, although few ladies were present; and it was requested, by means of a handbill, "that the play might be attended to with that candour that has ever distinguished a British audience."

Fable.] Constantius, king of the Britons, adopts Vortigern, one of his chieftains, as his coadjutor. The latter, not content with half a crown, murders his benefactor by assassins, and imputes this atrocious crime to certain foreigners then at court. After this, he endeavours to cut off the two sons of the late king, but they escape into Scotland, and their cause is there warmly espoused by the sovereign of that country, who sends them into England with a large army. In this distress, Vortigern calls in the assistance of Hengist, king of the Saxons. In the meantime, Aurelius, son of the murdered Constantius, becomes enamoured with Favia, the daughter of the usurper, who, with her brother Pascentius, escapes to the borders, and takes refuge in the Scottish camp. In the ensuing engagement, the Saxons prevail, and their chieftain, Hengist, conceives the idea of becoming master of the kingdom, by means of his daughter Rowena, with whose charms the doating Vortigern is captivated to such an uncommon degree, notwithstanding his consort is still alive, that he orders her to be proclaimed queen of Eng-

land. This conduct having irritated his own sons, and excited the indignation of the barons, who were jealous of the respect shown to foreigners, they arm their followers, defeat the allied army, and kill Hengist. On this, Rowena poisons herself, and Vortigern, the usurper, being defeated in single combat by Aurelius, the eldest son of the late king, is saved by the interposition of his own daughter Favia, who is united to the conqueror.

The outline of the fable, so far as it relates to the calling in of the Saxons, is borrowed from a memorable event in our history, and affords ample scope for incident, passion, and pathos. The audience listened for a considerable time with great attention and liberality; but at last an *unfortunate laugh*, infinitely more fatal than a thousand hisses to a new tragedy, having been somehow excited, the theatre assumed one continual snigger during the whole night.

By many of the critics this play has been considered as a *pasticcio*; in other words, the dialogue is deemed by some to be a compilation, not only from Shakspeare himself, but also from later writers. Pascentius's "Progress of Mortality," is given as a familiar instance of the first, and the passage containing a poetical description of Death's progress, is thought to afford an example of the latter charge.

The following quotation will afford an opportunity for the candid and unprejudiced to decide for themselves:

ACT V. SCENE II.

Vortigern. Time was, alas! I needed not this spur,
But here's a goading and a stinging thorn—
That

That doth unstring my nerves. O! conscience, conscience.

When thou did'st cry, I then did stop thy mouth,

And thrust upon thee dire ambition.

O! I did think that kings indeed were gods,

But I was sore deceived; for as I pass'd

And travers'd in proud triumph the Base-Court,

There I saw death, clad in most hideous colour;

A sight it was that did appal my soul,

Yea curdled thick this mass of blood within me.

Few fifty br. athless bodies struck my sight,

And some with gaping mouths, did seem to

rock me;

While others smiling in cold death itself,

Scoffingly bad me look on that which soon

Would wrench from off my brow this sacred crown,

And make me too, a subject like themselves.

And to whom? to Death, thou King of Kings,

That hast for thy domain the world immense:

Churchyards and charnel-houses are thy haunts,

And hospitals thy sumptuous palaces;

And when thou would'st be merry, thou dost choose

The gaudy chamber of a dying king.

O! then thou dost ope wide thy boney jaws,

And with rude laughter, and fantastic tricks,

Thou clasp'st thy rattling fingers to thy sides:

And, when this solemn mockery is ended,

With icy hand thou tak'st him by the feet,

And upward so, till thou dost reach the heart,

And wrap him in the cloke of lasting night.—

The critics have fastened on the following passage:

“—— Time, like a jarring viol

“Now wears a drcary aspect.”

This undoubtedly is a mixed metaphor, but there are many similar slips in the original *Shakespeare*, and this his warmest admirers never have disavowed.

It must be allowed to have been an unfortunate circumstance that Mr. Whitfield, wholly unable to recite, was obliged to read the prologue. The epilogue was delivered, with much point and humour, by Mrs. Jordan. Mrs. Powell, in the character of Edmunda, deserved great commendation, as she appeared to be in earnest, a species of praise to which others did not seem ambitious to aspire. On an occasion like the present, an actor ought not to exhibit any opinion of his own; he should personify his character, and deport himself with his accustomed spirit and energy. On the subject of the authenticity of this play, we decline to enter in this place, as a report will soon be made to the public from a committee now sitting expressly for this purpose.

Wednesday, April 13th. The *SMUGGLERS*, a musical piece, written by a member of the corporation of London

(Mr. Birch, of Cornhill) for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. The airs sung by Miss Leake, Mr. Dignum, and Master Walsh, were much admired. The fable contains some severe but just animadversions on the wretches, who, to the disgrace of humanity and civilization, plunder those whom the mercileless elements have spared. The characters of *Sbingle* and *Sample* are but too often realized towards the western extremities of the island.

In the course of this evening, the house witnessed the exertions of Mr. Bannister, jun. as *Sir Fretful Plagiary*, in the *Critic*, for the first time. This was an arduous undertaking, as nature had wonderfully adapted the face of Parsons to the character; but Mr. Bannister, who unites great knowledge of his art, with an uncommon solicitude to please, succeeded to his utmost wishes.

Thursday, April 21. Miss Lee, the fair author of the interesting novel called the *Recess*, and several other popular works of a similar kind, in the course of this evening presented a new tragedy to the public. It is called *ALMEYDA, QUEEN OF GRENADA*. The plot is laid in Spain, at a time when the greater part of that country was in the possession of the Moors, and eastern manners and sentiments were of course prevalent. Mrs. Siddons, who personified the heroine of the piece, supported the character allotted to her with a dignified propriety. It was of a mixed and therefore difficult nature, for she had to pourtray the various transitions of pride, suspicion, and selfishness, that by turns took possession of the bosom of *Almeyda*.

The character of Alonzo was a mere outline, not sufficiently filled up for stage effect; it was rather a sketch for the closet, and might have there succeeded better. Mr. Kemble exerted himself in order to give it every degree of effect it was capable of attaining, and, so far as depended on himself, he was successful. Like all the recent plays, this was by far too long, being encumbered, and, indeed, enfeebled, by the tediousness of the dialogue.

Miss Lee is said to have taken Horace's advice, as to the length of time she has kept this tragedy in her possession. The epilogue, which is said to be from the pen of her sister, was recited by Mr. King, with considerable effect, and the tragedy announced for future representation amidst general applause.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Saturday, April 9. A new comic opera, called *The Last of the Hills, or The Wicklow Gold Mine*. Mr. O'Keefe has here given an additional specimen of his talents for the *whimsical*, in a drama abounding with eccentric characters, and humorous dialogue. The incident of the gold mine lately discovered in our sister isle, affords a fair opportunity for erecting a popular and interesting plot, and the peculiarities of the national character, manners, and accent, are here happily delineated and combined.

The music is in part compiled; the overture and accompaniments are by Shield. Many of the scenes were new, and appropriate; and the piece, when properly curtailed, by being cropped of some of its luxuriances, bids fair to become popular, as indeed most of the operas written and composed by the present master have been.

OPERA.

Saturday, April 2d.—The third representation of the comic opera called, *I Due Gobbi*, with the dance of *le Bouquet* after the first act. At the end of the opera, a new ballet, called *Alonso e Cora*, by Didelot, Rose, Parisot, and Hilligberg. The story is taken from Marmontel's History of the Incas of Peru, a subject well adapted to this species of representation. On this occasion, the pantomime part was abridged, to give more time for the dancing, which is a species of amusement that has become surprisingly popular during the present and former winters. The scenery, action, and every thing constituting what is technically called the *spectacle*, were uncommonly brilliant. Didelot and Rose, who had the chief characters in the ballet to sustain, afforded great entertainment to the audience, as was testified by their frequent plaudits; and the latter seemed to exclaim in the words of the original author, "*Je voudrais tout penser & j'oserois tout dire.*" The theatre was, as usual, crowded with beauty and fashion.

Tuesday, April 5th.—*I Due Gobbi*. End of the opera, the second representation of the new ballet, called *Alonso e Cora*, composed by Onorati.

Friday, April 7th.—The tragedy of *Liggenia en Tauride*, for the benefit of

Madame Banti, or as she is termed in the fashionable world, *the Ba-anti*. This opera, well known on the Italian stage, was acted this night for the first time to a crowded and brilliant audience. The composition is excellent, and the effect grand, as it unites all the various attractions that can delight either the eye or ear; the scenery being beautiful, the dancing exquisite, and the music approaching to the sublime. It is to be lamented, however, *that the RIDICULOUS, SILLY, and ABSURD custom, of crowding the stage, too long prevalent at this theatre, intercepted much of the charms of the exhibition, as the audience was not only deprived of a full view of the characters, but the working of the scenery greatly retarded.* The advertisement, in order to prevent this practice, was wholly disregarded; but does not the manager possess power and spirit enough to enforce his own regulations? An engraved print, from the *burin* of Bartolozzi, who is about to leave this country, was presented with each box and pit ticket.

Saturday, April 16th.—A new comic opera, called *La Modista Raggiarice*, was performed for the first time at this theatre, to a very numerous and splendid audience. The music is by Pacchello, and possesses all that melody, so characteristic of the works of this great master. Many of the airs were *encored*, and the whole was received with great, and, indeed, universal applause. Viagnoni, to whose style the composition was admirably suited, exhibited his talents on this occasion to the greatest advantage.

N.B. The *Dilettanti* have been much entertained during the present month, with two very singular duels. The first, which was *intended* to have taken place between Didelot and Onorati, was prevented by the Bow-street officers, *who crossed over, figured in, and changed partners.* The second, which assumed a more serious aspect, was between young Cramer, the harpsichord player, and Jernovicchi, the famous performer on the violin. This also was adjudged by the *dulcet sounds* of a magistrate, who actually converted discord into harmony, and obliged the two rival musicians to play in unison. The town, as of old, exclaims:

"'Tis odd, such difference should be

"'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee!"

H h

LAW

LAW REPORTS.

OPERATION OF THE BANKRUPT LAWS ON PROPERTY ABROAD, BELONGING TO BANKRUPTS RESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

A Question which has been long depending, and frequently agitated in the different courts of Westminster Hall, of very material importance to the trading part of the community, has lately received the decision of the court of Exchequer chamber, on a writ of error on a judgment of the court of King's Bench.

Blanchard and Lewis, resident in England, previous to the year 1784, contracted a debt with the house of Philips and Crammond, carrying on trade and commerce at Manchester, under the firm of Philips and Co. Previous to the 23d of October, 1784, Blanchard and Lewis became bankrupts; previous to the bankruptcy, William Crammond, one of the partners in the house of Philips and Co. went to America, for the purpose of transacting in that country the commercial concerns of that house, and continued there till after the bankruptcy; on hearing of it, he commenced an action in the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, according to the laws and customs of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, against the bankrupts in England, for the recovery of the debt due to himself and partners; and, on the 23d of October, 1784, which was after the provisional assignment of the effects of the bankrupts, caused to be attached, by process out of that court, property which had belonged to the bankrupts, in the hands of several persons resident in Pennsylvania; and, on the 1st of June, 1786, recovered judgment against the bankrupts, for the debt and damages demanded in the action, the sum of 2639l. 18s. 3d. currency; being equal to 1403l. os. 6d. sterling, and also costs of suit; and by virtue of such attachment and judgment, received the sum recovered of the garnishees, that is, of the persons in whose hands the property was attached.

Hunter and others, who were appointed assignees of Blanchard and Lewis, brought an action in the court of King's Bench, against Philips and Co. to recover this money as so much money had and received to their use. The jury found a special verdict, stating the circumstances above mentioned. The same question, on a similar state of facts, having sometime before occurred in a case arising out

of the same bankruptcy, and the court having in that case, after full consideration, given judgment in favour of the assignees, decided in the same manner now, without argument; on which a writ of error was brought in the Exchequer chamber, where, after solemn argument, the judgment was affirmed, the chief justice of the common pleas alone dissenting.

Independently of the reference to decisions in former cases, as authorities in the present, the reasoning of the judges, who thought the judgment right, was to the following effect:—

The general question, they said, arising on the facts which appeared on the record, was, whether a person becoming in England a creditor of a bankrupt also in England, and having recovered, in a foreign country by process of attachment, a debt due to the bankrupt there, was entitled to retain the money so recovered to his own use, or whether he had not received it to the use of the assignees? It was found by the special verdict, that the bankrupts were English traders, that the defendants were partners in an English house; that the debt from the bankrupts to the defendants was contracted in England; that the bankrupts, as well as the defendant, were resident in England, and that Crammond, who on this verdict must also be taken to be an English subject, went from this kingdom to America for this special and temporary purpose of transacting business for the English house at Manchester, in which he continued to be a partner.—The case, therefore, must be considered as arising between English subjects upon English property. When the debt was contracted, all the parties were as much subject to the bankrupt laws, as to the other laws of England under which they lived. It could not be disputed that previous to the bankruptcy, the bankrupts themselves might have transferred or assigned this property, though abroad, as absolutely as if it had been in their own tangible possession in this country; and it seemed that the assignees under the commission were entitled, by operation of law, to do with it after the bankruptcy, what the bankrupts themselves might have done before. The great principle of the bankrupt laws was, that no creditor should be permitted to acquire an undue preference, and by so doing prevent an equal distribution among all the creditors. It followed from

from hence that the whole property of the bankrupt must be under their controul, without regard to the locality of that property, except in cases which directly militated against the particular laws of the country in which it happened to be situated. No creditor, whose debt was contracted within the sphere of operation of those laws, and who had notice of the insolvency of the debtor, could recover any part of the common fund for his own particular advantage; after an assignment had taken place, his interest was transferred to the assignees, and if he did recover, he must account to the other creditors for the sum received. If the bankrupt laws were circumscribed by the local situation of the property, a door would be opened to all the partiality and undue preference which they were framed to prevent; property might be sent abroad with that unjust view, immediately previous to an act of bankruptcy, and in contemplation of it. If the personal property of merchants employed in the course of their dealings in foreign countries, were to be taken by an individual creditor going from hence for that purpose, and not to be distributable among the creditors at large, such merchants would be materially affected in their credit at home. The laws of the country, indeed, where the property was situated, had the immediate controul over it, in respect to its locality, and the immediate protection afforded it; yet the country where the proprietor resided, in respect to another species of protection afforded to him and his property, had a right to regulate his conduct relating to that property. This protection afforded to the property of a resident-subject, which was situated in a foreign country, was not imaginary, but real. The property which this country protected, it had a right to regulate; and, in fact, our bankrupt laws had made such regulations. The st. 13 El. c. 7, enabled the commissioners to take the bankrupt's money, goods, &c. and debts, *wheresoever they may be found or known*. This expression seemed to extend beyond the debts and effects of a trader locally confined within this kingdom. In a country, a great part of whose commercial capital was employed abroad, it was peculiarly proper that such capital over which the trader had a disposing power, though situated out of the kingdom, should be considered as referable to the place of residence of the owner. The st. 1 J. I, c. 15, s. 13, which enables the commissioners to assign

debts due to the bankrupts, directed that the same should not be attached as *the debt of the bankrupt*, according to the custom of the city of London, or otherwise. The assignment being made by the authority of parliament, every subject of the kingdom was a party to it, inasmuch as he was a party and consenting to an act of parliament; and having joined in the assignment, he could not be permitted to controvert it, by attaching the debt in the hands of the debtor; and if by means of an attachment he received the money, it was received to the use of the assignees. The words of the statute extended to all foreign attachments, both at home and abroad, in countries whether subject to the crown of Great Britain, or independent on it. As debts due to the bankrupts from the subjects of foreign countries passed under the assignment, the attachments must be considered as coextensive with the debts mentioned in the statute. It had been objected, that the judgment in Pennsylvania was final and conclusive, and bound the property. That it must be so understood between the debtor, of whom the debt was recovered by the attachment, and the original creditor, that is, the bankrupt and his assignees, was not to be disputed. But as the recovery of the plaintiffs in error, otherwise than for the use of the defendants, the assignees, would be in violation of an act of parliament, such recovery must be taken to be for the use of the latter. In the present action, indeed, the judgment of the court in Pennsylvania was affirmed; and another objection had been made, that the residence of Crammond in America enabled him to recover his debt, without accounting for it to the assignees. To this the answer was, that no residence in foreign parts could exempt a British subject from the operation of an act of parliament, much less an occasional residence. It was also objected to the assignees, that they did not state their claim in the foreign court, which they ought to have done, instead of bringing their action here. It was not, however, stated in the verdict that they had notice of the proceedings there. No English subject could be affected by the proceedings in a foreign court, without clear and direct notice; for however, from a presumption of notice, they were bound by the proceedings in our own courts, no such presumption could be raised with respect to foreign courts. To the objection, that in many instances the bankrupt laws of this country did not

operate in another; it might be answered, that though to some purposes they did not, yet to all civil purposes they did, when such purposes were neither repugnant to the law of the particular state, nor to the general law of nations: and it was on wise principles that foreign states acknowledged, and acted according to the different civil relations which subsisted between men in their own country. If, then, there were no law of the particular state, nor any law of nations which forbade the operation of the English bankrupt laws on the personal property of an English subject, wherever it was found, there was nothing to restrict the comprehensive words of the statutes 13 El. and 1 J. I, but an implied power in a foreign country, to declare that an English subject becoming bankrupt, should notwithstanding continue to be invested with all his rights, and in the enjoyment of all his property, in defiance of those laws to which he owed submission. But such a power could not be assumed by any foreign state, nor ought this country to make, to any, so important a surrender.

PROOF OF DEBTS UNDER A COMMISSION OF BANKRUPTCY.

One Ralph had drawn a promissory note in favour of one Barnard or his order; Barnard negotiated the note, which was dishonoured by Ralph, the drawer, when it became due; Ralph afterwards became bankrupt, and a commission was issued against him; Barnard then paid the note to the holder, and offered to prove it as a debt under the commission, about the end of January last.—The commissioners, on the authority of the case of *Brooks v. Rogers*, in *Henry Blackstone's Rep. Com. Pleas*, 640, and of the case of *Howis v. Wiggin*, 4 Term Rep. 714, refused to admit it.—We mention this case, because we think it probable, from the importance of the question to the mercantile interest, it may probably be the subject of discussion in a superior court.

RIGHT OF THE EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS TO PUBLISH THE PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Some time ago, an application was made to the Court of King's Bench, for an information against a magistrate of the name of Curry.—The affidavit on which this application was founded, contained matter of an offensive nature to Mr. Curry.—An account of what passed in Court on the occasion was published in the

Times: Mr. Curry, supposing this account to be a libel against him, brought an action, in the Common Pleas, against Mr. Walter, the editor and proprietor of the paper.—The cause having been brought before a jury, and both parties having gone through their case, Chief Justice Eyre summed up to the following effect.—“ I take the question, said he, to be reduced to this: Whether there has been a publication of libellous matter which can be made the subject of an action? To make it the subject of an action, the publication must be in itself unlawful. This matter certainly imputes, in a general view, scandal to the party; but the publication of what passed in the Court of King's Bench, in a judicial cause, can never in itself be considered as an unlawful publication which can bear an action. Let us go one step farther, and suppose that any man were to write the transactions of the Court of King's Bench of that day, which would include an account of this motion: on the same principle that it was not an unlawful publication in the Court of King's Bench, I think it must be said, that such a written account would not be an unlawful publication, because this motion in the Court of King's Bench, was what all the world did or might hear and know; and therefore I imagine a representation of it in writing could hardly be deemed an unlawful publication; a more general representation of it in a newspaper is but carrying it one step farther; and as at present advised, it appears to me on that principle, that a true representation in a newspaper of that which has passed in a court of justice, cannot be deemed an unlawful publication; and I think that will go to the ground of this action. But for the sake of a subject touched on by the counsel on both sides (how far a malicious intention is necessary to support an action for a libel?) I will go one step farther; I have said, if a true representation of what passed in a court of justice be made in a newspaper, it will hardly be considered as an unlawful publication. But let those who undertake to inform the public of what passes in courts of justice, beware of misrepresentation. For if, in order to gratify the curiosity and avidity of the public, they will load their papers with accounts which they collect from courts of justice; if they will write curiously, if they will state, as matters of fact, what was only stated hypothetically, or state more than really did pass in court, I am of opinion the publica-

tion will be criminal, and the editor must answer in damages without being allowed to say, he did not intend to abuse or scandalize the party. A man who publishes a falsehood of another, does by that means scandalize him, does him an injury, and must make satisfaction for it, because he has done it; and he cannot shelter himself under any intent he had upon which he may insist he is innocent. It is not sufficient for him to say, I did this in the course of my trade and business, and I had no personal knowledge of the party complaining: I employed my printers to print it, and other persons I employed to disperse it, and all this had happened without any intention of mine.

"The man, who employs such people, employs them at his peril, and if they do not collect what is true, and he publishes it, he must answer for every man who is scandalized by such a publication.

"The peace and good order of society,

and the general state of the law require that it should be so understood. He may say he is innocent, but he has inflicted the wrong, and having done that, he must make satisfaction. That this is so, with regard to all civil consequences and civil purposes, is the clearest thing in the world. This will also go a good way into the criminal law: a man who has plainly and directly broken the law, is not to shelter himself under the idea that his mind was innocent, and did not intend the injury; he has done it, and must therefore make atonement: a man might commit murder, and think he was serving God in the doing of it, and if this plea were to avail, he might say, my intentions were pure and upright."

OUTLAWRY.

We are under the necessity of postponing the dissertation on outlawry, as relating to the important case of Mr. PERRY, till the next month.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

INSTEAD of mentioning in a cursory manner the series of diseases which prevailed during the last month, I think it may be useful and satisfactory to exhibit a tabular view of all the cases presented to my own observation; as by that means, the proportion of acute to chronic complaints, and of the former to each other, will at once appear. Such a list being made on a tolerably extensive scale, may, in some degree, serve as a specimen of general practice. In order to obtain a complete and accurate account of the prevailing diseases, it would be necessary that the practitioners who superintend the numerous medical institutions in this metropolis, should publish, monthly or quarterly, the result of their experience, which would be particularly valuable, as their observations must be made among the class of people most exposed to the vicissitudes of the seasons, and to other causes of disease.

In the subsequent table, the disorders of infants under two years of age are put down separately.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
Inflammatory sore throat	4
Aphthous sore throat	3
Catarrh	36
Hæmoptoe, or spitting of blood	4
Pulmonary consumption	11

Ophthalmia	-	-	-	1
Acute rheumatism	-	-	-	6
Gout	-	-	-	1
Contagious fever	-	-	-	11
Synochus lentus, or slow fever	-	-	-	4
Small pox	-	-	-	5
Measles	-	-	-	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

* Asthenia	-	-	-	15
Hysteria	-	-	-	1
Chorea (St. Vitus's Dance)	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	-	2
Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	1
Cough, and chronic dyspnoea	-	-	-	13
Dyspepsia, or Indigestion	-	-	-	11
Jaundice	-	-	-	1
Chlorosis	-	-	-	6
† Gastrodinia biliosa	-	-	-	2
† Enterodinia	-	-	-	10
Obtipation	-	-	-	2
Diarrhea	-	-	-	6
Tape-worm	-	-	-	1
Abortion	-	-	-	1
Anasarca	-	-	-	3
Encysted dropsy	-	-	-	1
Fluor albus	-	-	-	5
Gravel and dysury	-	-	-	4
Chronic rheumatism	-	-	-	12
Sciatica	-	-	-	3
Rheumatic tooth-ach	-	-	-	4
Paralysis	-	-	-	2

* Sauvages Nosology,	cl. 6. ord. 4.	g. 21.
† Do.	cl. 7. ord. 4.	20.
† Do.	cl. 7. ord. 4.	21.
		Schrophula

Scrophula	-	-	-	-	6
Lichen	-	-	-	-	2
Itch, and Prurigo	-	-	-	-	8
Purpura, or landfeurvy	-	-	-	-	3
Dry or icaly tettar	-	-	-	-	5
Impetigo or humid tettar	-	-	-	-	1
Shingles	-	-	-	-	1

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian	-	-	-	-	4
Quotidian	-	-	-	-	1
Hæctica senilis	-	-	-	-	2
Adolescentium	-	-	-	-	3
Hemicranium, or periodical head-ach.	-	-	-	-	1

DISEASES OF INFANTS.

Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	5
Catarrhal fever	-	-	-	-	8
Measles	-	-	-	-	6
Small-pox	-	-	-	-	4
Thrush	-	-	-	-	2
Crusta lactea	-	-	-	-	1
Scalded-head	-	-	-	-	4
Papulous eruptions	-	-	-	-	6
Tubercles mesenterica	-	-	-	-	3
Prolapsus ani	-	-	-	-	1
Worms	-	-	-	-	4
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	3

The aphthous fore throat, mentioned in the above list of acute diseases, was attended with an elongation of the uvula and velum pendulum palati, with a quick, weak pulse, great languor and debility, and numerous small ulcerations on the tongue, fauces, and inside of the cheeks. This complaint has occurred frequently since the disappearance of the scarlatina anginosa: it appears to be infectious, but has not in any instance proved dangerous.

Two of the cases of hæmoptoe, in which blood-letting, cupping, blisters, &c. were timely employed; terminated without producing any confirmed ulcerations of the lungs; although they were, for more than a fortnight, attended with a hard cough, thick fetid expectoration, hæctic fever, and diarrhæa.

The cases of pulmonary consumption were not recent ones: that disease is,

at some seasons, much aggravated, particularly when the wind blows from the east or north-east quarters, as during the last month. The cough, fever, and difficulty of breathing increase, and are attended with violent pain or stitches in the side, with profuse night-sweats, and diarrhæa. These symptoms being occasionally palliated by medicines and regimen, persons in low life struggle with the disorder, amid their occupations, and prolong a miserable existence for several years.

Of the contagious fevers, only one terminated fatally. The patient was a girl, fourteen years of age; she took the fever from her brother, and died at the end of the first week, in consequence of a violent hæmorrhagy from the nose. A young man of seventeen had two or three returns of a similar hæmorrhagy, within the first ten days of the fever; but is at present recovering. Seven out of the eleven cases of this disease, were in one family. The infection seemed to arise from an infant who died about the fifth day of the confluent small-pox, attended with an eruption of purple spots, and a hæmorrhagy. Every individual of the family was taken ill of the fever on the seventh night after the death of the child. An antimonial emetic immediately was given to each of them, and a dose of calomel the next morning. In the children, and servants, the fever was brought to a crisis on the fourth day. The father and mother, who had aphthous ulcerations in the fauces, began to recover on the fourth day of the disease.

The measles were, in general, much more severe last month, than in January and February. They were succeeded in children, by obstinate coughs, and difficulty of breathing, with febrile symptoms long continued; by glandular swellings, and eruptions of painful inflamed pustules, some of them being nearly as large as boils.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, April 26.

STOCKS have fallen nearly three per cent. since our last; an event to be attributed to the new loan of seven millions and a half being brought into the market, and to the failure of the negotiation for Peace.

BANK STOCK, at the opening, 21st ult. was at 168½, and has since fallen to 164½, at which price it left off this day, the 26th April.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were at par on the 30th of last month—fell till 13 inst.

to 99—at which price they have continued with trifling fluctuation.

4 PER CENT. CONSOLS. opened, on the 6th ult. at 83½—and fell till 13th to 81½—rose on the 20th to 82½—and have since fallen to 82½.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS. were, on 31st March, at 69½—fell till 30th of the present month to 66½—rose again till 21st ult. to 67½—and have since fallen to 66½.

NEW OMNIUM bears a premium of 2½.

5 PER CENT. Excheq. Bills, at 3½ dif.

BRITISH

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE house of commons having adjourned till Monday, the 4th of April, on that day they again assembled, but nothing of importance occurred. The following day the legacy bill was read a third time. It was opposed by Mr. Fox, by general Smith, Mr. Grey, and alderman Newnham; but was supported by the chancellor of the exchequer, and the bill was passed.

On the 8th of April, a motion was made by general Smith, "That it should be referred to a committee, to examine into the monies expended in erecting of barracks, since the year 1790; and to report to the house their opinion on the same." He observed, that, in the unconstitutional measure of erecting barracks throughout the kingdom, enormous sums had been expended, without the authority of parliament. The officers of this new establishment, he said, cost more than half the saving of Mr. Burke's reform bill. The accounts already laid upon the table, for buildings and furniture, amounted to 1,415,000*l.*, besides which, there were expenses, now incurring, which could not be less than 300,000*l.* There were forty-six barrack-masters, a barrack-master-general, and nineteen officers under him. Several barrack-masters were appointed for places, before even a line had been drawn for the site of the intended barracks; and the annual salaries, and travelling expenses, of the whole number, would amount to 14,000*l.* a year. If the minister could at pleasure dispose of nearly two millions sterling for such purposes, what was become of the rights of the people? It was one of the privileges and duties of the house of commons, to take care of the public expenditure; but this money had been expended without their consent, and for a very unconstitutional and dangerous purpose.

The secretary at war vindicated the erection of barracks on several grounds; first, that it would be found a saving to erect permanent barracks, in order to prevent the necessity of having recourse to temporary ones, in case of war breaking out again; secondly, that this was absolutely necessary along the sea-coasts, in order to secure us against an invasion; thirdly, to ease publicans of the inconvenience of lodging the military; and fourthly and lastly, to keep the minds of the soldiers pure and undebauched from the seditious and treasonable doctrines, to which they were exposed by living in public-houses. Having spoken at considerable

length, he concluded by giving his dissent to the motion.

Mr. Fox supported general Smith's motion; and particularly objected to the idea of shutting the soldiers up in barracks, lest they should imbibe what were called seditious doctrines. He did not approve of endeavouring to make English soldiers deaf and dumb; and the secretary at war should remember, that he could not establish a partial deafness among the soldiery, because he could not prevent them from hearing, seditious conversation, without at the same time excluding them from any intercourse with their fellow-citizens! Now, as it was not possible to collect a set of men literally deaf, for soldiers, because they would be unfit for service; he would recommend them to employ foreigners, who might be trained to obedience by their own officers, and who, not understanding the language, could not be corrupted. But he by no means agreed that it was the duty of soldiers to obey implicitly every command which they received: he contended that if their commands were illegal, they were not bound to obey them. Nor did he agree with the gentlemen on the other side, that barracks were calculated to keep soldiers from the attempts of those who wished to seduce their principles—if there were any who entertained such a wish. It had been the custom to draw examples from the French revolution: he desired to ask, whether in France, before the revolution, the whole of the soldiery were not kept in barracks? and whether it was found from that circumstance more difficult to bring them over to the side of the people? On the contrary, they were the most active agents of the revolution.

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion; and said, that it ought not to be supposed, that, in consequence of the soldiers being quartered in barracks, they were to be cut off from all intercourse with society. Because it was wished to prevent the soldiers from being constantly exposed to the artful insinuations of men, who lost no opportunity of attempting to corrupt their principles, it was not a necessary inference, that he wished them to be cut off from all social intercourse with their friends, their relatives, and their countryman! He wished them to have all the advantages and comfort resulting from a harmless communication with society, at the same time that he desired to prevent principles contrary to their duty and allegiance, from being instilled into their minds; and this was the only seduction they suffered in barracks.

It appeared to be thought, he said, by gentlemen

gentleman on the other side, that there should be no distinction whatever between soldiers and other subjects. This was a proposition in which he could not by any means agree; because where a body of men were entrusted with arms, trained up in a particular manner, and placed under the controul of a mutiny act, it could not be surprising, that men differing in so many particulars from the rest of the subjects, should also differ from them in their mode of living. With respect to the object of this motion, he should contend, that they had not acted without the knowledge or consent of parliament: it was true, that they had not taken the consent of parliament, in form, in every stage of the business, which he was sorry for; but he contended, that, in fact, they had the authority of parliament; and he was sure, that if the whole measure were to commence again, parliament, upon a full consideration of the subject, would approve of it.

The motion was also opposed by Mr. Steele, but was supported by Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan. The house then divided on general Smith's motion,

Ayes	-	-	24
Noes	-	-	98

Majority	74
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On the 11th of the same month, Mr. Francis moved for leave to bring in a bill, "For the better regulation and improvement of the slaves in his majesty's West India islands, and the colonies in America."

Messrs. Fox, M. Robinson, and W. Smith, spoke for the motion; Mr. Dundas, Mr. Manning, &c. against it; after which Mr. Francis replied; when the question being put, it was negatived, without a division.

Mr. W. Smith then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that his majesty would be pleased to order the different acts of the colonial assemblies, respecting the slaves, to be laid before the house."

Mr. Fox wished to know, whether the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Dundas) meant to propose, on any future day, any motion agreeable to his former declaration, of confining the traffic of slaves to those under a certain age?

Mr. Dundas replied, certainly not, during the continuance of the present war.

On the 14th of April, a debate took place in the house of peers, on the second reading of the legacy bill, which was opposed by the earl of Lauderdale: but the

bill was read a second time, and ordered to a committee; and the following day a bill was read for the first time in the house of commons, for laying a tax on dogs.

On the 18th of the month, a debate took place in the house of commons, in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Sheridan, that copies should be laid before the house of two letters, sent by the late count de Sombrevil to sir John Warren, and the secretary at war. Opposition had before been made, he said, by the ministers, to the production of these papers; but that opposition, he hoped, would now be withdrawn, as the letters had appeared in a daily ministerial paper. Some warm altercation took place on this subject; but the motion was rejected. The letters, which, from the nature of the transactions to which they refer, are worthy of attention, are as follows:

LETTER FIRST.

(TRANSLATION.)

On board the *John, Portsmouth Road.*

SIR, July 8, 1795.

The short stay which I made at London, not having permitted me the honour of seeing you more than once, and my sudden departure having prevented me from conversing with you on several points of importance to me, in my present situation, I have sufficient confidence in your sagacity, to be convinced, that I shall find such instructions as will serve me for a guide, and enable me to support the responsibility attached to my conduct, as well towards you as towards the troops under my command.

A full conviction of the necessity of subordination, joined to a zealous devotion to the cause in which I have embarked, induce me to fly with precipitation at the first signal I receive, and never allow me to urge the smallest objection. I say nothing of the discretion which a government has a right to expect from those it employs; I have long since given sufficient proofs of mine; and I have reason to believe, that they are such as will enable me to obtain, at least, those marks of confidence which are due to my situation.

I have the honour to observe to you, sir, that I am going with troops, of whose destination I know nothing but by public report; neither am I acquainted with their means of subsistence; nor, in the smallest degree, with the rules by which I am to regulate my conduct. What will be necessary, with regard to ammunition, with which I am not, to my knowledge, provided, and with regard to the support of those with whom I am to act; the means by which I am to carry on my correspondence with you, in a distant situation; and from whom I am, in all cases, to receive orders—these are points on which I request you to give me such instructions as will serve as a basis for my conduct.

I had the honour also to request, that you would let me have an officer from the department

ment of inspection.—If you send me such a person, pray choose a man who speaks both languages, that he may, upon occasion, assist me in the translation of your letters; and that your orders may only be known to an officer chosen by government.

I have the honour to be, with respect,
Your very humble servant,
COUNT CHARLES SOMBRÉUIL.

SECOND LETTER.

SIR,

The letter which I have written to sir John Warren, will give you every information in my power to afford, as well on my present situation, as on past events; I will not remind you of the letter which I wrote to you from Portsmouth, as you doubtless feel the force of the remarks which I there made; you must be sensible how much my heart has to suffer in these last moments; independently of the regret which I experience for the fate of my companions, you know what sacrifices an order so prompt obliged me to make.

I request you, sir, to be so kind as to give to the bearer, a faithful man, who has never abandoned me (and whom the losses I have sustained incapacitate me from rewarding) the sum of five hundred Louis, to be shared with my other servants.—This request will not appear indiscreet, as I have lost several government securities to a greater amount.

I also recommend to you, sir, the two persons about whom I spoke to you, before I left London.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your very humble servant,
COUNT CHARLES SOMBRÉUIL.

To Mr. Windham, Secretary at War.

The same day, the house of commons resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Hobart in the chair, when Mr. Pitt opened his SECOND BUDGET. He introduced it by a variety of preliminary remarks on the state of the nation; and expressed his particular satisfaction at the state of this country; compared with that of France: from which, he said, it resulted, that, if we were true to ourselves, we might look for the happiest issue of a contest, “undertaken for the end of rescuing this age, and posterity, from all the mischief attending a DISSOLUTION of CIVIL SOCIETY.” After having stated the particulars of his budget, he concluded, by moving, “That the sum of 7,500,000*l.* be raised by way of loan.”

The motion was opposed by Mr. Grey, who maintained, that some of the estimates made by the minister were inaccurate; and that he had not stated any means to provide for the arrears of the army or civil list. The motion was also opposed by Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and others; but was carried by a great majority. The fol-

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lowing is a summary of this supplementary budget, as laid before the house of commons on this occasion:

THE LOAN.

20 <i>l.</i> of 3 per cents. consols. at 67	£.80	8	0
25 3 per cents. reduced, 66	16	10	0
0 5 6 Long An. at 18½ years purchf.	5	1	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101	19	9

The additional extraordinaries of the army he would suppose might amount to	-	-	535,000
Those of the ordnance to	-	-	200,000
The estimate for barracks, if the house should think proper to provide for that service by estimates	-	-	267,000
For advances out of the civil list, in aid of secret service money	-	-	100,000
Deficiencies of grants	-	-	177,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total			1,279,000

On a minute statement of the different services, the general result appeared as follows:

Since December last, the whole extraordinary expences of the army amounted to	-	-	1,279,000
Contingent expences	-	-	1,221,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			£.2,500,000

Extraordinary of the navy, including navy debt, and other contingent expences	-	-	4,000,000
Exchequer bills	-	-	1,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total wanted for funding navy debt, and defraying additional and contingent expences	-	-	7,500,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Interest for army debt	-	-	150,000
Navy debt	-	-	98,000
Ditto estimates	-	-	240,000
Exchequer bills	-	-	87,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total interest, and fund of one per cent. to redeem the capital	-	-	575,000
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To cover this interest completely, the following are the proposed taxes:—

To make up the deficiency of the tax on printed cottons, a tax on dogs	100,000
New regulation to enforce stamps on hats	-
Wine, addition of 2 <i>ol.</i> per tun,	-
30,000 tuns	-
	<hr/>

Total 740,000

An Account of the total Value of the Imports into, and Exports from Great Britain, in the last ten years, distinguishing each year.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£.	£.
1786	15,786,072	16,305,866
1787	17,804,014	16,869,789
1788	18,027,170	18,124,072
1789	17,821,122	19,340,548
11		1790

1790	19,130,886	20,120,121
1791	19,669,782	22,731,995
1792	19,659,358	24,905,200
1793	19,256,717	20,390,180
1794	22,288,894	26,748,083
1795	(not made up)	27,270,553

On the 19th of the month, another debate took place in the house of peers, relative to the legacy bill; and the marquis of Lansdowne expressed his surprize, that some papers which he had moved for, more than a month before, had not yet been laid on the table of the house. In the house of commons, the same day, some farther debate occurred on the accounts of the barrack expences laid before the house; and also on the report of the committee on the ways and means. The following day, a bill, which had been brought in at the desire of the publicans, to prevent the stealing of pewter pots, was rejected; but the dog-tax bill was read a second time; and leave was given to bring in a bill for the better levying a duty on hats.

On the 21st of April, another debate took place in the house of peers on the legacy bill, which was again opposed by

the earl of Lauderdale, and defended by Dr. Horsley, bishop of Rochester, and lord Grenville. The same day was a debate in the house of commons, relative to the conduct of the war in the West Indies, in consequence of a motion for papers which had been made by Mr. Sheridan; but nothing final was determined by the house. On the 22d, was a debate on the additional duty on wine; and the same day, Mr. Grey gave notice of a motion, which he intended to submit to the house on Tuesday, the 3d of May, respecting the gross misapplication of the public money, and the flagrant violation of the duties of office, which he thought he should be able clearly to make out, by the papers which had been furnished to the house, after his repeated calls to the ministers to produce them. If he succeeded in carrying the resolutions, he intended, he said, to follow them up with a motion for IMPEACHING MINISTERS. The same day, sir John Sinclair brought up a report of the select committee, appointed to examine into the state of the waste lands; which was ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN

E U R O P E.

RUSSIA.

SYMP TOMS of hostility have lately appeared from this ambitious court towards the Porte, which, it is feared, may still farther embroil the powers of Europe. It is even reported, that the Russian armies are in motion, and that hostilities have actually commenced.

SWEDEN.

Great preparations for war are going on in this kingdom, which are understood to be directed against the ambitious designs of the court of Russia. By the appointment of general Pichegru, as ambassador from the French republic to the court of Sweden, it is apparent, that a good understanding subsists between France and Sweden; and it is, perhaps, not an improbable conjecture, that a system of hostilities may already have been agreed upon.

HOLLAND.

Peter Paulus, the first president of the

new Batavian republic, has died since his appointment to that office; and the convention have decreed, that he had not ceased to deserve well of his country. Citizen Peter Leonard Vande Kastele, is chosen president in his place. The convention have begun to adopt vigorous measures for the improvement and augmentation of their navy. Two fleets have actually sailed in the interval of only a few days, and fitted out with a degree of vigour and secrecy, that do honour to the persons in power.

A proclamation has been published, addressed to the citizens of the Netherlands, in which are the following passages:

“The unjust and destructive war, in which we have been involved by the British ministry, cannot but attract our whole attention. It is the first object of our solicitude, that by our courage and prudence in the conduct of it, we may procure an honourable peace, firmly establish our freedom, and maintain the independ-
ence

ence of our state, and the glory of our ancestors. Our navy, under divine Providence, is the natural and only means to set bounds to the insupportable influence of the British ministry, and to defend our country against their treacherous conduct and cruel treatment. To this object, the endeavours of the best patriots have been uniformly directed, since the time when our heavy chains were broken by the assistance of our French brethren; since the day when the Stadtholder left the Batavian shores; the day when we began to breathe a free air, and were at liberty to exert ourselves for the improvement of the great sources of our prosperity, our trade, our fisheries, our navigation, our colonies, and our manufactures. By their navy, fellow citizens, did our ancestors become great. The Batavian flag was known, feared, and honoured, in each of the four quarters of the world. Under our late government, it was insulted, and became the ridicule of nations. It is therefore our first duty to restore our marine.

"Let the people, therefore, be called together in all the towns and villages of the Netherlands: let the example of Haerlem be proposed to them; that town, so zealous for liberty, that it has already raised two hundred young men for the navy. Let all the constituted authorities remind the Batavian youth, that their country looks up to them for her defence: they will not be deaf to her call. The time of oppression is past. The fleet of the republic is under the command of true patriots, who do not consider their comrades as slaves, but as fellow citizens. The attention of the representatives of the people will be continually directed to provide for the wants of the mariner, and they will consider the rewarding of heroism and faithful service, as the most pleasing part of their great labours. Let therefore fathers exhort their sons, sisters their brothers, and the people in general the youth of the country, to acts of heroism, and to engage in the naval service, to maintain the honour of the Batavian flag, and to defend their native land."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The great reduction of the price of wheat has tended much to lessen the calamities of the poor, and has afforded general satisfaction. But the state of public credit has occasioned so much distress in the commercial world, that a mercantile committee has been appointed, to hold a conference with the minister, on the present alarming scarcity of money. The committee accordingly assembled, and had an interview with the minister; and the causes of the distress, as assigned by those gentlemen, who were supposed to have the surest means of information, were canvassed. These causes were stated to be four in number. First, the advance made by the bank to government, amounting in all to more than fourteen millions. The bank had advanced to the state nearly twelve millions, according to the account laid upon

the table of the house of commons; and in their private dealings as a banking company, they had purchased, and taken out of the market, above two millions of navy bills. This sum was so much larger than, in usual circumstances, was ever employed in this way, that it occasioned a proportionate limitation of discounts. The second cause of the distress was, the drain of specie out of the kingdom, in consequence of the exchange being against us in every quarter of the world. From this cause, and from the advantage taken of it, bullion, to a great and alarming amount, was daily going out of the kingdom: which, added to the drain of our armies on the continent, and in the Mediterranean, the subsidies to foreign powers, and the increased balance to the northern nations from the demands of the war, made the sum actually exported in three years, amount to sixteen millions sterling. The third cause was, the monopolies of almost every article of the first necessity, and particularly of grain. The fourth cause was, the speculation in the funds, to an unexampled amount, which drew within its vortex all the floating money. To relieve the present distress, the committee, it is said, have generally proposed, that a paper currency should be issued for a limited time, not exceeding one year, under the sanction of parliament, and under the controul of twenty-five commissioners, towards the aid of public credit; and that this paper, if issued, should be either payable at sight (to do which a fund should be raised) or bear an interest, as was most suitable to the holder.

Some time since, it was announced by Mr. Pitt, that measures were in train for ascertaining the real disposition of the French Directory, on the important question of peace or war. What these measures were, appears now to be ascertained by the state-papers beneath, which were the contents of a dispatch received from Mr. Wickham, his majesty's envoy to the Swiss cantons; and which were communicated by lord Grenville to all the foreign ministers at the British court. We consider these papers as so important, that we have inserted them at length. The two first papers are those of the English and French ministers; and the last contains the remarks of the English ministry on the answer of the French minister, in pursuance of his instructions from the French Directory.

Note transmitted to M. Barthelemy, by Mr. Wickham, March 8, 1796.

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss cantons, is authorized

authorized to convey to Monsieur Barthelemy, the desire of his court to be made acquainted, through him, with the dispositions of France in regard to the subject of a general pacification. He therefore requests M. Barthelemy to transmit to him in writing (and after having made the necessary enquiries) his answer to the following questions :

1. Is there the disposition in France to open a negotiation with his majesty and his allies for the re-establishment of a general peace, upon just and suitable terms, by sending, for that purpose, ministers to a congress, at such place as may hereafter be agreed upon ?

2. Would there be the disposition to communicate to the undersigned the general grounds of a pacification, such as France would be willing to propose, in order that his majesty and his allies might thereupon examine, in concert, whether they are such as might serve as the foundation of a negotiation for peace ?

3. Or would there be a desire to propose any other way whatever, for arriving at the same end, that of a general pacification ?

The undersigned is authorized to receive from Monsieur Barthelemy the answer to these questions, and to transmit them to his court : but he is not authorized to enter with him into any negotiation or discussion upon these subjects.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

Berne, March 8, 1796.

Note transmitted to Mr. Wickham, by M. Barthelemy, March 26, 1796.

The undersigned, ambassador of the French republic to the Helvetic Body, has transmitted to the executive directory the note which Mr. Wickham, his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, was pleased to convey to him, dated the 8th of March. He has it in command to answer it by an exposition of the sentiments and dispositions of the executive directory.

The directory ardently desires to procure for the French republic, a just, honourable, and solid peace. The step taken by Mr. Wickham would have afforded to the directory a real satisfaction, if the declaration itself, which that minister makes, of his not having any order, or any power to negotiate, did not give room to doubt of the sincerity of the pacific intentions of his court. In fact, if it was true, that England began to know her real interests, that she wished to open again for herself the sources of abundance and prosperity ; if she sought for peace with good faith ; would she propose a congress, of which the necessary result must be, to render all negotiation endless ? Or would she confine herself to the asking in a vague manner, that the French government should point out any other way whatever, for attaining the same objects, that of a general pacification ?

Is it that this step has had no other object than to obtain for the British government the favourable impression which always accompanies the first overtures for peace ? May it not have

been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect ?

However that may be, the executive directory, whose policy has no other guides than openness and good faith, will follow, in its explanations, a conduct which shall be wholly conformable to them. Yielding to the ardent desire by which it is animated, to procure peace for the French republic, and for all nations, it will not fear to declare itself openly. Charged by the constitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make, or list in to, any proposal that would be contrary to them. The constitutional act does not permit it to consent to any alienation of that, which, according to the existing laws, constitutes the territory of the republic *.

With respect to the countries occupied by the French arms, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other interests, political and commercial, may become the subject of a negotiation, which will present to the directory the means of proving how much it desires to attain speedily to a happy pacification.

The directory is ready to receive, in this respect, any overtures that shall be just, reasonable, and compatible with the dignity of the republic. (Signed) BARTHELEMY.

Besle, the 6th of Germinal, the 4th year of the French Republic (26th of March, 1796).

NOTE.

The court of London has received from its minister in Switzerland, the answer made to the questions which he had been charged to address to Monsieur Barthelemy, in respect to the opening of a negotiation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

This court has seen, with regret, how far the tone and spirit of that answer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner of announcing them, are remote from any disposition for peace.

The inadmissible pretension is there avowed,

* *The countries which, by the existing laws in France, constitute the French territory, are,*
1. France, as it stood at the commencement of the war.

2. The French colonies in the West Indies, still occupied by France.

3. The islands of France and Mauritius.

4. Martinico and Tobago.

5. The whole island of St. Domingo.

6. Pondicherry, Chanderagore, Mahé, Carical, and the other French establishments in India.

7. Avignon, and the county Venaissin.

8. Principality of Montbelliard, and bishopric of Porrentruy.

9. Savoy, Nice, and Monaco.

10. Austrian Flanders and Brabant, and generally whatever belongs to the emperor on this side the Rhine.

11. Maastricht, Venlo, and Dutch Flanders.

12. The bishopric of Liege. — Ed 1794.

of appropriating to France all that the laws actually existing there may have comprised under the denomination of French territory. To a demand such as this, is added an express declaration, that no proposal contrary to it will be made, or even listened to: and this, under the pretence of an internal regulation, the provisions of which are wholly foreign to all other nations.

While these dispositions shall be persisted in, nothing is left for the king but to prosecute a war equally just and necessary.

Whenever his enemies shall manifest more pacific sentiments, his majesty will at all times be eager to concur in them, by binding himself, in concert with his allies, to all such measures as shall be best calculated to re-establish general tranquillity, on conditions just, honourable, and permanent; either by the establishment of a congress, which has been so often, and so happily, the means of restoring peace to Europe; or by a preliminary discussion of the principles which may be proposed on either side, as a foundation of a general pacification; or, lastly, by an impartial examination of any other way which may be pointed out to him, for arriving at the same salutary end.

Drawing-Street, April 10, 1796.

These state papers have since made their appearance in the Paris Journals, and as a consequence of the foregoing note of the British minister, the FRENCH DIRECTORY have published the following

ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH ARMIES.

Defenders of the country, the moment approaches when you are again to take up your victorious arms; the moment approaches when you are to quit a repose to which you consented in the hope alone that it would lead to an honourable peace; but the seas of blood which have flowed, have not yet satiated the rage of your enemies. They unquestionably imagine that we are about to abandon the fruits of our victories, at the very moment when success is ready to crown them. They imagine that we are about to demand of them, as cowards, a peace which we have offered them as generous enemies. Let them conceive these unworthy expectations; we will not be surprised; they have never combated for liberty—but what they cannot be ignorant of, is that the brave armies with which they wish again to try their strength, are the same by which they have been so often subdued. No; they have not forgotten the prodigies of French valour; they still recollect with terror, both the redoubts of Gemappe, and the plains of Fleurus, and the frozen rivers of Holland; they recollect that the Alps and the Pyrenées have opposed to you but feeble barriers; and that the peninsula of Quiberon became the tomb of all the paracidal slaves, which, in the hope of subjecting you to the yoke of a master, dared to set their feet on the soil of the republic. If they could have forgotten all this, you will bring it to their recollection by blows still more terrible; you will

teach them, finally, that nothing can resist the efforts of a great nation which determines to be free.

Brave warriors, you have afforded the example of a disinterestedness, which cannot exist unless among republicans. Oftentimes, in the midst of the greatest scarcity of provisions, of an almost absolute want of the most indispensable objects, you have displayed that heroic patience which, joined to your impetuous valour, so eminently distinguishes you, and will signalize you to all nations, and to the eyes of posterity. Republican soldiers, you will preserve this great character; and at the moment when your situation has been ameliorated, when with an unanimous voice the representatives of the nation have taken measures to provide efficaciously for your wants, you will redouble also your vigour and courage, to put an end to a war, which can be terminated by new victories alone.

In vain has the French government manifested to all the powers which wage war against France, a sincere wish to restore at length the repose of exhausted Europe; it has in vain made to them the most just and moderate propositions; nothing has been capable of removing their deplorable blindness. Yes, brave warriors, we must still have victories; and it is your energy alone that can put a stop to this devastating scourge. Prepare, therefore, for a last effort, and let it be decisive; let every thing yield to, let every thing be dissipated by your phalanxes; let the new flags of your enemies, carried off by your triumphant bands, form, with the preceding ones, the trophy with which, in the name of France, always great in her misfortunes, always just in her prosperity, the equitable peace you will give to the world will be proclaimed.

And you, generous defenders, who shall have cemented that peace with your blood, you will soon return to the bosoms of your families among your fellow-citizens, to enjoy your glory—terrible still, in your repose, to all the enemies of the republic.

LETOURNEUR, President.

In some of our public papers, great surprise has been expressed, that more public notice has not been taken by the French government, by the ancients, and the council of five hundred, of what has been termed, “The overtures of the British court to the government of France.” But there is certainly somewhat the less occasion to wonder, if it be considered that the mode of application, adopted by the English ministry, was manifestly not of a very conciliatory nature. The French minister was required to answer interrogatories, proposed by the English minister, and at the same time was informed, that the English minister was not authorized to enter into any negotiation or discussion with the French minister upon these subjects. This does not seem a very courteous method of introducing

introducing a treaty of peace; and may naturally account for the silence of the French government on the present occasion.

Advice was received at the admiralty, on the 22nd, of the capture of Sir Sidney Smith, of his majesty's ship *Diamond*, on the coast of France.—Having, on the 18th inst. boarded and taken a lugger privateer belonging to the enemy, in Havre-de-Grace harbour, by the boats of his Squadron, then on a reconnoitring expedition, and the tide making strong into the harbour, she was driven above the French forts, who, the next morning, the 19th, discovering, at break of day, the lugger in tow by a firing of English boats, immediately made the signal of alarm, which collected together several gun-boats and other armed vessels, that attacked the lugger and British boats, when, after an obstinate resistance of two hours, Sir Sydney had the mortification of being obliged to surrender himself prisoner of war, with about sixteen of his people, and three officers with him, in the lugger.

The British navy.—The total of the ships in commission, amount to 435. They consist of
 116 ships of the line. | 159 frigates.
 20 of 50 guns. | 150 sloops, &c.

Number of officers in the British navy.—One hundred flag officers (admirals, vice-admirals, and rear admirals) four hundred and sixty captains; two hundred and forty-four commanders; and one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one lieutenants.

Extracts from the LONDON GAZETTE.

March 31. Major Gen. Stuart, and the British forces under various commands, in the island of Ceylon, have taken possession of the Dutch forts and settlements of Batticaloe, Jaffnapatam, Mollétivoe, and the island of Minar Malacca, and its dependencies, have surrendered to Major Brown.—Chinnerah, and its dependencies, have also been taken.

April 16th. Major Perrie, soon after the surrender of Cochín, took possession of Quilon and Porca, in the Travancore country, completing the capture of all the Dutch possessions on the Asiatic continent.

Sir Edward Pellew, of the *Indefatigable*, has captured six, and sunk three French coasting vessels.

April 23. Lord Ballcarra announces the suppression of the Maroon rebellion, 650 having surrendered themselves prisoners, and only 24 men now remaining out.

From St. Vincent's, it appears, that, in an attack made by the French on the British post at Millar's Ridge, they were finally repulsed, but that Lieut. Col. Prevost, and 34 others were wounded, and 2 serjeants and 22 rank and file were killed.

Major Wright has been obliged to fall back from Pilot's Hill, to the post of Sautere, in Grenada; his loss has been 10 men killed, and 14 wounded.

Captain Roc, of the *Racoon*, has taken a French lugger privateer.

Capt. Carpenter, of the *Intrepid*, has taken *La Percante*, of 26 guns, off the island of St. Domingo.

April 26. Sir R. Pellew, in the *Indefatigable*, in company with a Squadron of frigates, on the coast of France, has taken two French frigates, *L'Unité*, of 38 guns, and *La Virginie*, of 44 guns.

Sir J. B. Warren, with his Squadron, have taken, on the coast of France, a corvette of 22 guns, and five coasters.

IRELAND.

On the 15th of April, the lord-lieutenant came in state to the Irish house of peers, when forty-three bills, returned from England, received the royal assent, after which his excellency delivered a speech to both houses of parliament, and then prorogued the parliament to the 14th of June following. In the speech made by the lord-lieutenant on this occasion, he thanked the commons for the cheerfulness and liberality with which they had provided supplies for the current services of the year; and also expressed his satisfaction, that the "strength and prosperity" of the Irish nation "remained undiminished, notwithstanding the pressure of the war." He also applauded the two houses for the "VIGOROUS MEASURES" which they had adopted, for the suppression of insurrection and outrage.

FRANCE.

Hostilities have at length commenced, and with the most favourable aspect of future success to the arms of the French republic. The Austro-Sardinian army has been totally defeated on the confines of the Genoa territory, within forty miles of Turin, with the loss of 14,000 men, together with their cannon and camp equipage. This event will probably be pregnant with the most serious consequences to the interests of his Sardinian majesty, and gives an easy opening to the progress of the French arms into the emperor's Italian dominions; and by inspiring the other republican armies, may give the most decided turn to the campaign on the Rhine, and in other quarters of the theatre of war.

On the 21st of April, Bion read the following message from the executive directory:

"Citizens legislators, we hasten to announce to you, that the army of Italy has just opened the campaign, by a signal victory."

victory. Two thousand Austrians killed ; two thousand, of whom 60 are officers, made prisoners ; many flags taken ; several important posts captured, more especially that of Cairo and the heights of Carcareo, where the head quarters of our army are now established ;—such are the consequences of that glorious day. It is the Austrian army of Lombardy, commanded by general Beaulieu in person, that has been thus defeated. We have reason to hope that the Piedmontese will not make much resistance, and that we shall soon have to announce to you new victories. The immediate one is due to the skilful dispositions of the commander in chief Buonaparte, wonderfully seconded by generals Laharpe, Massena, and Servona."

Hereupon the convention decreed that the army of Italy had not ceased to deserve well of its country.

And on the 24th of April, at the opening the sitting, the president caused to be read the following message from the directory :

"Citizens representatives ! The successful engagement of Montenotte, of which we apprized you by our message of the 2d instant, was, for the invincible army of Italy, merely the prelude of still greater successes. We have to announce to you a decisive and for ever memorable victory obtained by this army at Monte Luzzino over the Piedmontese and Austrians united.

"The enemy lost ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. We took from them 40 field-pieces, with the horses, mules, and artillery waggons, 15 flags, all their baggage, and several magazines.

"Our generals, officers, and soldiers, were, on this occasion, all of them crowned with glory, and showed themselves worthy of defending the cause of liberty.

"The commander in chief, Buonaparte, also directed this attack. The generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner, are Laharpe, Angereau, Massena, Cervoni, Caffé, Menard, and Goubert. The last was wounded in leaping into the enemy's entrenchments. Two other generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

"General Provera, who commanded the Austro-Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having made the most rigorous resistance, with several regiments which were taken with him.

"You will, without doubt, declare that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of the country."

This declaration was instantly made by acclamation ; and the council determined that at two o'clock the message of the directory should be again read, and that it should be printed, posted, and sent to all the administrations, and to the armies.

The war in La Vendée, is nearly extinguished ; besides Stofflet, whose execution was mentioned in our last Number, Charette, a most distinguished chief, has also been taken and shot. For an account of whom, see our obituary. Another event, however, has taken place, apparently less favourable to the interests of France, we mean the resignation of general Pichegru, a commander of splendid military talents, of great humanity, and extremely popular. His resignation is understood to have been occasioned by his having recommended pacific measures to the French Directory, and the cession of the Netherlands. Much violence, and acrimony of debate, has lately been exhibited in the Legislative Assembly, occasioned by the misconduct of commissioners, of opposite parties, who have at different periods been sent to the southern provinces.

Paris, April 5. Charles Cochon, member of the council of ancients, is named minister of general police.—Merlin of Douai is re-appointed to be minister of justice, an office which he had quitted.—Pichegru is appointed ambassador to Sweden.

[The Bourbon family.—This family is now thus scattered over the different parts of Europe : The daughter of Louis XVI, at Vienna ; monieur at Verona, his wife at a country seat near Turin ; the ci-devant count d'Artois at Edinburgh, his wife at Turin, his second son at the head-quarters of the prince of Condé ; the duchess of Orleans at a country house near Paris, her eldest son at Hamburg, her two other sons at Antibes ; the prince of Condé, with his grandson, M. D'Enghien, at Ober Buhl, in the county of Baden ; the duke of Bourbon in London, his daughter-in-law at Marseilles, his daughter, the princess Louisa, has taken the veil at Turin ; the prince of Conti at Auxerre, in the south of France, and his wife at Friburg.]

GERMANY.

The general dispositions of the emperor respecting peace and war, are not known with precision ; though he is probably much more inclined to the side of peace, were it not for the encouragement and assistance which he derives from the cabinet and resources of England. Notwithstanding

standing the great warlike preparations which have lately been made; there seems to be a considerable backwardness on both sides, with respect to the recommencement of hostilities; and a great jealousy is understood to exist between the combined armies of the emperor and of Sardinia. Perhaps this jealousy may have contributed to the late victories of the French.

Frankfort, April 9. This evening, at seven o'clock, his royal highness the archduke Charles, who is to command the army of the empire, arrived in this city, and alighted at the hotel Maison Rouge, where he was received by a guard of honour, amidst acclamations.

Prague. The preparations for war are immense. A dreadful fire has consumed 150 houses at Moldentheim.

Bonn, April 6. The new mandates are to be given in payment to the French troops; we certainly shall be obliged to take them as ready money. The new contribution will also fall heavy upon us; our city is to furnish 75,000 in specie, and that of Andernach 50,000.

SPAIN

also expresses its alarm at the plan of aggrandizement meditated by Russia; and dreading the introduction of her naval forces into the Mediterranean, is making the most vigorous preparations for war. She is said to have solicited the aid of this country against Russia; and, in case of our refusal, intends to avail herself of her present good understanding with France to attack Gibraltar, and unite with France in acts of hostility against this squalid.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Three French frigates lately violated the port of Smyrna, by seizing the Nemesis frigate lying there. This violation of a neutral port, has been followed by another of Admiral Waldegrave, at Tunis. The Nemesis was lying in the harbour of Tunis, with three other French vessels of war, when admiral Waldegrave compelled her, and two of the others to strike, and run on shore, and destroyed the third. The dey of Tunis has since so far repented this breach of the law of nations, that he is expected shortly to issue a declaration of war against this country.

AMERICA.

Congress is still sitting, but not doing much business. The treaty with Spain is arrived; by this treaty the navigation of the Mississippi is free, and New Orleans is to be made a free port for three years; at the end of that period, the king of Spain may, if he chooses, assign the Americans another port, equally convenient. On the whole, it is considered as a very favourable treaty.

WEST INDIES.

In the West India, the affairs of Great Britain wear a more promising aspect than in Europe. The Maroon negroes have been subdued; their whole number consisted originally of only a few hundreds, and, according to lord Balcarras, they have all now surrendered, excepting about twenty. The arrival of the transports, sent off with admiral Christian's armament, has given hopes that the Leeward Islands are now in a state of security, and it is even expected that offensive operations will be commenced against the enemy. The French Directory are, however, understood to have availed themselves of the first failure of Christian's expedition, and to have sent various detachments of troops, &c. to their colonies; how far these detachments will counteract the English reinforcements, remains to be decided.

Deaths Abroad.

The Rev. Mr. Sowden, minister of the English episcopal church of Amsterdam.

The reigning duchess of Deux Ponts, in the thirty-first year of her age. She was of the house of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt.

In the West India, Captain W. Landreth, of the 45th regiment. At Grenada, colonel R. Ramsey, of the 29th regiment.

At Lisbon, Mrs. Obrien, of Cork.

On the 9th of March, at Nantes, the celebrated general Charette, soul of the civil war in France. Having been taken on the 7th instant, by the adjutant-general Travot, he was instantly conducted to Angers. When he arrived, he was in great pain; he had two contusions in his head, and his fingers were very much hurt. He did not seem to expect that he would be put to death. He was asked, why, after the pacification, he did not remain quiet? He replied, "Because they had not kept the promise: which they made me." They said to him, you have made us lose a great many men. "Ah! one cannot make pancakes without breaking eggs." They asked him, if he knew that Stofflet had been shot? "Yes, this was a scoundrel: as for me; I have been taken after my troops were defeated, but still I have been surprised." In fact, two cavaliers in disguise, went to the house of a peasant, telling him that they had wandered, that the republicans had pursued them, and that they did not know what route general Charette had taken. The peasant showed them the wood where he was: they flew together to give notice to the detachment which invested the wood: they hunted him like a hare, and surprised Charette, supported by two cavaliers. What gave him most pain was, that he had not fallen in the field of battle. He says, it is six months since he quitted his boots. When Charette was conducted to the head-quarters of the republican army, citizen Hodouville, chief of the

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the état major, said to him, "Charette, the first and greatest reproach which the republic has to make against you is, the having betrayed her, and having long employed so much talents against her, when you ought to have known, that, having declared in favour of liberty, she could overthrow all factions." "General," replied Charette, "it was with reluctance that I fought against the majority of the nation, and it was only the difference of opinion that could have impelled me to do so." In another private conversation which he demanded of General Hedouville, and at which General Travot was present, he pretended that proposals of accommodation had been made a few days ago. "I am so much the more astonished," replied General Hedouville, "at what you say, as after your refusal a month ago to accept the proposals made to you, in consequence of the opening made by yourself, through the curate of Rabatehere, you appeared to be unwilling to come to any accommodation, and wrote to Stofflet, that, so far from signing any convention with the republicans, you would support your party to the last moment. You engaged him even in that letter to print your answer, in order to make known your intentions." "It was a last effort," replied Charette, "which I made to revive my party." "How," rejoined Hedouville, "had you the hope of being able to contend, with advantage, against the will of a great nation?" "Seeing that my partisans abandoned me, and that my efforts were useless, I determined no longer to resist the will of the nation, and I might be considered as willing to accept proposals of peace." "You were taken," said Hedouville, "with arms in your hands, and it will be for your official defenders to state your defence before the military council, before which you are to be carried."—As the General in chief determined that Charette should suffer at Nantes, where he had formerly taken the oath not to infringe the peace, he was sent on the 7th to Nantes. On landing from the boat, he exclaimed with an elevated voice, "*See to what the English have brought me!*" but it was the only moment in which he discovered any emotion. On the following morning, at nine o'clock, he was led to general Dutilh, before whom he underwent an examination. The grenadiers, chasseurs, and cavalry of the national guards were under arms, with two companies of the Legion of Nantes. Charette, placed in the midst of this escort, preceded by half a dozen generals, and surrounded by some gens d'armes, was sent back from the house of General Dutilh to his prison. As he passed along, an immense concourse of people were assembled, and filled all the balconies. The cry of *Vive la République* was frequently repeated; but such was the correctness of the popular demeanor, that indignation was restrained, and Charette was not assailed by any injurious personalities. He was dressed in a brown pantaloon, and jacket of the same, with no other distinction than a narrow gold lace upon his collar. He wore a white handkerchief tied negligently about his head, in which he had

received a shot, and his right epaulet remained still covered with the blood. He had his left arm in a scarf, three fingers of that hand having been struck off by a cut of a sabre. His countenance was firm, his march steady, the utmost composure was diffused over the whole of his figure. His complexion was not, as formerly, smooth and fair; it was brown and hardened by fatigue. His air was free both from insolence and meanness. On the 9th following, he was tried, and maintained his dignity throughout; answering every question with temper and *sans froid*. Being asked, whether at the time of the pacification the representatives of the people had not promised him a king? he replied, that neither in public or in private they had made any such agreement. The reason of his taking up arms, was his having been informed that the representative Gaudin had put troops in motion for the purpose of seizing him, in violation of the treaty. That he received from the English only 15,000 francs; that he only corresponded with them while they were at Isle Dieu, and that he received from them very little supply of arms or ammunition; and that he had received from Louis XVIII only the brevet of lieutenant-general. That he had no correspondence in the interior, and when he was in want of arms or ammunition, he depended on the peasants to procure them. To the questions respecting the massacres he had ordered at Machecoul, and other places, he only denied them by a shake of the head and a deep sigh, which seemed to convey his sense of having done no more than his duty. He confessed that he fought for the restoration of monarchy, and declared, that a few days before he was surprised, he received a message from a general, whom he did not name, offering him protection, if he chose to quit the territories of the republic. He heard the sentence read without the least emotion; and when he requested leave to speak, the deepest silence ensued. He then said, "he did not mean to retard, for a single instant, the fate to which he was destined, but begged it as a favour, that the commission would, for his satisfaction, send in search of the letter of which he had already spoken." At five o'clock, he was conducted to the *Place des Agriculteurs*. Five thousand men were drawn up in a square battalion, and the clergyman Guibert assisted him in his last moments. He refused to go on his knees, or have his eyes bandaged, but presenting his breast to the piquet, which was drawn up before him, he withdrew his left arm from the sling, and making a sign with his head that he was ready, the soldiers fired, and he dropt dead upon the spot. Charette was no more than thirty-three years of age, and in height about five feet four inches; his hair was dark, his eye-brows black and narrow, his eyes sunk, little and lively, his nose long and hooked, his mouth large, his chin long, much marked with the small-pox, a full breast, his thighs well made, his legs rather small, his voice feeble and effeminate, and his shape altogether handsome. He was immoderately ambitious; and it is to his

ambition that the Vendéans attribute their first disasters; it was in compliance with the dictates of his ambition that he separated his corps from the grand Catholic army, commanded by Delbec and Beauchamp, of whose talents he was jealous, and whose superiority he dreaded. This separation, he wanted of concert, that was the effect of it, procured for the republicans the bloody and glorious day of St. Symphorien, the capture of Chatillon, on the 10th of October, 1793, the decisive victory of Cholet, on the 17th, and drove the immense wreck of the great army to the right bank of the Loire. In this army there was a corps of 10,000 Bretons, commanded by the most skilful of the chiefs whom that horrible war has destroyed, Beauchamp. That man, whose great talents were so fatal to the country, resumed the idea conceived some months before by Cathelineau, of making Brittany on the right bank revolt; and for that purpose, of passing the Loire with 10,000 Bretons, always victorious when he commanded them, always defeated when he ceased to command them. The great army was to remain upon the left bank. The plan was executed by the 10,000 Bretons, who forced the passes; but the great army having been defeated at Cholet, pressed by the republicans, by the immortal garrison of Mentz; having lost its two chiefs (Delbec being grievously, and Beauchamp mortally wounded) finding the road prepared by the 10,000 Bretons, crossed the Loire with them. Charette had been a lieutenant in the navy. He was, at the commencement of the war, of a brutal and savage ferocity: to threaten a prisoner with sending him to Charette, was to send him to the scaffold. This ferocious and sanguinary character had become more mild in the succeeding campaigns, but in the last year, it resumed all its former cruelty: he caused to be assassinated, and he assassinated in cool blood, and on the slightest suspicion, both friend and foe. And what appears most extraordinary is, that this man possessed, in a supreme degree, the art of attaching to him those who served under him, both officers and privates. Charette's bravery was equal to any thing. In the midst of the greatest dangers he preserved a rare presence of mind; and unalterable tranquillity. Enterprising, indefatigable, and active: he seldom slept in a bed; the sleep that he took was always disturbed, and interrupted by convulsive starts, and frequently by loud cries. He maintained a winter campaign against 30,000 men, having under him only 4 or 500 adventurers. He traversed with this feeble band, the wreck of the great army that had not passed the Loire, or that were able to return to La Vendée, after the defeat at Savenay. By dint of active operations, he at length was enabled to increase his corps to fifteen or twenty thousand men. Charette was the last and only resource of the Vendéans. The chiefs that remain have little knowledge, and no importance.

At the Hague, at an advanced age, after a long illness, the comtesse de Walderen (sister

to Lord Howard and Mrs. Parker) wife of Comte de Walderen, who was many years minister from Holland in this country.

Lately, at Berne in Switzerland, a lingering illness of many years, the Right Hon. Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northampton, Recorder of that Corporation, and President of the General Hospital and Preservative Society of that country.

Marriages in London.

Married.] The Right Hon. Earl Temple to Lady Ann Elizabeth Brydges. The young couple set out immediately for the Marquis of Buckingham's seat, at Stowe, in Buckinghamshire.

The Rev. Charles Holden, of Baker-street, Portman-square, to Miss Rosamond Amelia Deane, of Lansdown-place, Bath.

Mr. Mallefon, of Hackney, to Miss Withy, of Fulham.

Whaley Armitage, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Haistwell, of Richmond, Surrey, eldest daughter of the late Edward Haistwell, esq.

At St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, Mr. John White, merchant, of Edinburgh, to Miss Ann Lambe, second daughter of Mr. Lambe, of Fetter-lane.

By special licence, Mr. Skill, of the Strand, to Miss Anna Brestley.

At Marybone church, Dr. R. W. Darwin to Miss Wedgewood, daughter of the late Josiah Wedgewood, esq. of Etruria, Staffordshire.

Mr. S. Austin, of Edgeware-road, Marybone, to Miss Louisa Green, only daughter of the late Brook Parry Green, esq. of Hatfield.

George Nathaniel Best, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss E. Wood.

The Rev. Mr. Ripley, vicar of Kelvedon, to Miss Mary Marter, of Fulham.

Mr. Daniell, of Paddington, to Miss Maria West.

Sunday, at St. Anne's, Soho, the Rev. Mr. Bloxham, rector of Brinklow, to Miss A. Lawrence.

By special licence, at Lady Ann Simpson's, Upper Harley-street, Sir Thomas Liddell, bart. to Miss Maria Simpson.

At Marybone church, John Coleman, esq. of the Royal Lancashire regiment of militia, to Miss Douglas, of St. Thomas's Hill, near Canterbury.

Frederick Prescott, esq. to Miss Sarah Grote, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

George Jennings, esq. of Acton, to Miss Caroline Howorth, late of King-street, St. James's.

At Chunar Gur, in the East Indies, William Preston, esq. to Miss Charlotte Harvey, of Golden-square, London.

Mr. Dalton, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Parkin.

Deaths in London.

Died.] Mrs. Hooke, of Chapel-street, Bedford-row.

At Marybone, aged 81, Mrs. *Booth*.

At Lambeth, John *Hughes*, esq. wholesale stationer.

At his house at Hoxton, Mr. William *Bibbins*, of the Bank of England, one of his Majesty's serjeants at arms, and also messenger to the press.

At his house at Pimlico, Mr. *Tates*, comedian, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre; he was the last (except Mr. C. Macklin, at present living, and upwards of 97 years of age) of the old school of the drama.

Aged 64, John *Fryer*, esq. of Aldermanbury, merchant.

In Argyle-street, the Lady of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bart.

Master William Barrett Neate *White*, only son of William H. White, of Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, esq.

James *Cornack*, esq. of Clapton, many years hoier and hatter, in Cheapside.

At his house in Pope's Head Alley, Mr. Richard *Evans*, stock-broker, aged 64.

At Mr. Young's, New-street, Bishopsgate, Simon *Frazer*, jun. esq. of Quebec.

Mrs. *Knapp*, the widow of Jerome Knapp, esq. late of Haberdashers-Hall.

Mrs. Ann *Sawyer*, wife of Mr. William Sawyer, the king's barge-master, at his house, Bishop's Walk, Lambeth. Some villains had first broke open the house, and packed up all the valuables they could find; but Mrs. Sawyer hearing a noise in the house, had got up to see what was the matter, when they knocked her down, stabbed her in several places, and put one of her eyes out, which noise awoke the servant, and she got up and called the watch, when they all made off in a boat, without their booty.

Dr. *Harris*, of Doctors-Commons. He has left a large fortune, which he has chiefly bequeathed to public charities. He has left 40,000*l.* to St. George's hospital, 10,000*l.* to the Lying-in Hospital, and donations equally liberal to several others.

On the 20th inst. suddenly, the Lady of John *Pardoe*, jun. esq. of Bedford-row. And, a few days after, her husband, John *Pardoe*, esq. M.P.

At an advanced age, Mr. William *Priest*, first clerk of the Court of Requests for the city of London.

Lately, on board the Dictator, Major *Dundas*, of the 26th light dragoons, and five of the crew.

At his house, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, John *Fryer*, esq.

At Kentish Town, Mr. *Thornton*, bookseller, of Southampton-street, Covent-Garden.

In the 51st year of his age, the Hon. Thomas Francis *Wenman*, LL.D. only brother of Lord Viscount Wenman, and fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. In the eager pursuit of his favourite researches (those of natural history) he unfortunately fell into the river Charwell, at Water Eaton, and remained several hours under water before his body was discovered. By his death, the Regius Professorship

of Civil Law, and the office of Custos Archivorum are become vacant.

Mrs. *Hurst*, of Crosby-square.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. *Fletcher*, relict of Mr. Richard Fletcher

The Lady of the Honourable Everard Arundell, uncle to Lord Arundell, of Wardour.

At an advanced age, Robert *Lovelace*, esq. at his house in Clapham, in Surrey.

PREFERMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The Earl of Stamford, to be Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey, Cheshire; and Earl of Warrington, Lancashire.

The Rev. William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. &c. and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the living of Bilton, near Bath.

The Rev. Timothy Matthews, curate of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, and late of Bennett College, to the rectory of Outwell, in Norfolk, vice the Rev. Mr. Eyre, deceased.

The Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A. late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Montrose; likewise preferred to the rectories of Folkton and Hunmanby, in the east riding of Yorkshire, which he is enabled to hold together by a dispensation under the great seal.

The Rev. Dr. Luxmore, to the vicarage of Tenterden, in Kent, vice the Rev. Mr. Matthew, deceased.

The Rev. Robert Young, to the rectory of Great Creaton, near Northampton.

The Rev. Francis Blick, M.A. of Sutton Creaton, to the vicarage of Tamworth

Mr. Gurney, of the Temple, to be recorder of Bridport, Dorsetshire.

The Rev. Mr. Wife, of Rochford, in Essex, to the rectory of Darlaston, in Staffordshire.

The Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of Elmdon, to the rectory of Chickney, in Essex.

The Rev. Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, rector of St. Ann's, Sutton Bonnington, to the valuable living of Aston upon Trent, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Miles Mason, to the perpetual curacy of Botherham-Still, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. Charles Wake, B.D. fellow of C.C.C. Cambridge, to the rectory of Penny-Compton, in Warwickshire, vice the Rev. Joseph Dickenson, deceased.

The Rev. William Moore Newnham, B.D. fellow of C.C.C. Cambridge, to the rectory of Basingham, in Lincolnshire, vice the Rev. Richard Skinner, deceased.

The Rev. J. Vause, M.A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to be assistant-master at Eaton College.

The Rev. Mr. Nasmith, of Shailwell, Cambridgeshire, to the valuable rectory of Leverington, near Wisbeach.

The Rev. Robert Davers, of Caius College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Little Welbournham, near Bury.

The Rev. James Bowyer, of Ashby Magna, Leicestershire, to the valuable rectory of St. Roche, Cornwall.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Northumberland & Durham.] The Boomer fishery on the coast of Northumberland, which has been much neglected for some years past, has lately revived with spirit. An abundant supply of fish is hereby afforded to Alnwick and other places.

Married.] At North Shields, Capt. Hazlewood to Miss Smith, both of Scarborough.

At Sunderland, Mr. T. H. Barron to Miss Embleton, of Bishop Wearmouth. Capt. Hugh Thompson to Miss S. Atkinson.

At B. Wearmouth, Capt. Ward, of the N. Lincoln militia, to Miss Gibson. Capt. Elstob, of Sunderland, to Miss Gibson, of Whitby.

At Darlington, Mr. Middleton, surgeon and apothecary, of Stockton, to Miss Sugget.

At M. Wearmouth, Mr. R. Bead, of N. Shields, to Miss Clark, of Simonside.

At Houghton-le-Spring, G. Robinson, esq. comptroller of the customs, at Sunderland, to Miss Nesham.

At the Quaker's meeting, Newcastle, Mr. W. Chambers, of South Shields, to Miss E. Flounder, of N. Shields. At St. John's, Mr. R. Gibson to Miss Carter.

Near Stockton, Major Grey, to Miss Hogg, of Durham.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss Wilson. Miss E. Atkinson. Mrs. Thompson.

At Durham, Mrs. Lambton. At Kipper, near ditto, Mr. Millar. Mr. W. Clark.

At Stockton, Mrs. Bell. Aged 92, Mr. G. Wright. Aged 84, Mr. H. Bell.

At Tynemouth, aged 29, Mr. C. R. Stephens, in consequence of falling down a coal-pit, Mr. Welch, surgeon, of Houghton-le-Spring.

At Cramlington, aged 62, Mr. R. Lawton. Mrs. Alder, of Willington Quay.

Cumberland & Westmoreland.] — At Mufsbond, near Longtown, the water lately (in some high tides) entered a house, wherein, was an old woman, who had lain there bed-ridden for twenty years. The rest of the family escaping, from a sense of danger operating forcibly on her mind, the woman recovered the use of her limbs, and has retained the same ever since.

A cargo of flax was lately imported at Whitehaven from Botany Bay, the produce of that colony!

Improvements are meditated at Workington; of these, some are already commenced, and the whole will be carried on with spirit, till the docks are completed.

The damage sustained at Harrington, by the dreadful storms in January, are now repaired, and the harbour there is rendered more capacious and secure than before the accident.

A four years old ewe, near Crofton, lately yeanned five lambs—she has also, at

two several times before, yeanned three and reared all of them!

A sow in Kinnyfide, farrowed lately twenty-seven pigs!

A bull was lately sold at Kendal, which weighed (after being slaughtered and dressed) forty-two stone! *It had been fed with bay*;—the quality of the beef was remarkably excellent!

A canal is about to be cut from Kirk, by-Kendal, Westmoreland, to West-Houghton, Lancashire.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Green to Miss Haugh, of Bothwell. Mr. Potts to Miss Macgillcock.

At Workington, Mr. W. Fisher, of Winstables, to Miss M. Irwing. Mr. Robert Dickenson to Miss Jane Smith.

At Penrith, Mr. James Wright to Miss Cumpston, of Brough-Sowerby, Westmoreland. Mr. Richard Boak to Miss Cowper, Near Penrith, Mr. Laidman to Miss Bird.

At Egremont, Mr. T. Lucas, of Cleator Iron Works, to Miss Harris.

At St. Bees, Mr. John Mawson to Miss Bar. Thompson.

At Appleby, R. Robinson, esq. attorney, to Miss M. Rickerby.

At Corsey, the Rev. Mr. Porter to Miss Jackson.

Mr. I. Fearson, of Ullock, to Miss Weatray, of Eket, Cumberland.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. C. Robinson, merchant. Mr. T. Penrice. Mrs. Barwise. Aged 75, Mr. J. Nixon, one of the people called Quakers, highly esteemed by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance. Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. Tweedy. Near Whitehaven, Mr. E. Jollie. Mrs. M. Church.

At Workington, Mrs. E. Walls. Mr. John Gibson. Mrs. M. Collins. Near Workington, Mr. J. Richardson.

At Penrith, aged 27, Miss M. Abraham, one of the people called Quakers.

Near Kendal, Mrs. Prickett.

At Cockermouth, aged 68, Mr. T. Wilson.

At Dislington, aged 69, Mrs. Jane Banks.

At Barton, aged 84, Mr. W. Lancaster.

Yorkshire.] Cartwright's combing machines, for their excellence in producing a superior article (long wool) and securing to the wool comber a considerable saving of time and money, &c. deserve to be more generally known. The manufacturer is Mr. John Palfman, of Doncaster.

A remarkable fish was lately exhibited in York, which, for the information of naturalists, and in hopes of obtaining from them some communication on the subject, we shall describe particularly.—In length it measured thirteen feet, in depth one foot one inch, and in its

girth

greatest thickness only three inches: though destitute of scales, it had four stripes (stretching its whole length) rough with small protuberances, and covered with a shining silvery film, resembling the natatora bladder of a herring. The face and inside of its mouth (which had no teeth) were black; the tongue was smooth and soft, and the eye measured in diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the iris being of a silver white. The head, from its front to the cover of the gills, inclusive, was exactly seven inches in length. The gills consisted of six rays; and the ventral fins, which had each only a single ray, a foot in length, were red, and lay under those of the breast, which consisted of twelve, and were white. The anus lay five feet distance from the head;—there was, however, no anal fin.—The dorsal fin, having upwards of 300 rays, reached the whole length of the animal, and was of a crimson colour. The side line descended with an easy curve from the head towards the belly, to which it ran parallel at three inches' distance, till nearly touching the tail, when it again curved gently, and terminated with the bone.

A large fat ox (bred by R. Grimstone, Esq. of Kilnewick) was lately killed at Hull, which weighed 200 stone, stood six feet in height, was six yards in length, and nearly eight yards in girth. He was six years old.

Several gentlemen of landed property, in this county, have determined to oblige their tenants to breed and feed a certain number of cattle, commensurate to the extent of their farms, and also to lessen the number of horses.

The Holderness Agriculture Society have resolved, "that every exertion to improve the breed of horned cattle should be used by their society." The increasing number of these societies in the British Islands is a flattering circumstance, and promises to add considerably to our best national interests!

During the last two months, there has been an increase in the manufactory of broad cloths, of 60,000 pieces, or 1,692,699 yards;—and of narrow cloths of 24,684 pieces, or 538,253 yards.

M.ried.] At York, Sir R. Wilmott, of Chaddesden, co. Derby, to Miss Grimston. P. Charlton, esq. captain in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss J. B. Barnett, of Jamaica. J. Bilton, esq. to Miss A. Oldfield. J. Moore, esq. captain in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss Townsend. Mr. Hitchman, of London, to Miss M. Williams, of Boroughbridge. Mr. Gooden to Miss Mitchell, both of Skipton Craven. Mr. Hep-

worth to Miss Laycock. Mr. Johnson to Miss Robinson.

At Hull, Mr. Slater to Miss Thornton. Mr. H. Gardiner to Miss Massey. Mr. G. Marten to Miss Lee.

At Leeds (Quaker meeting-house, Woodhouse) Mr. E. Sporie to Miss M. Hotham. Mr. Martin, of Woodside, to Miss Richardson, of Woodhouse, near Leeds. Mr. Wilson to Miss Ellis, both near Leeds. Mr. J. Hutchinson to Miss S. Clark, of Rothwell Haigh. Mr. W. Pearton, of Leeds, to Miss E. Haigh, of Bradford.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Wood, Q. M. of the 6th dragoons, to Miss E. Grey, daughter of Lieutenant Grey.

At Wakefield, J. Tenant, of Riddings, to Miss Wilkinson, near Settle. John Oxley, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss M. Potter, of Whitehaven.

At Barnsley, Mr. Stocks to Miss Bentley, of Wakefield. Mr. Watson, surgeon, to Mrs. Rolling, both of Wath, near Barnsley.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Hulton, to Miss Lupton. Mr. T. Horsfall, of Denholme, to Miss Smith, of Wilfdan hill, near Bradford.

At Brompton, near Northallerton, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Ormsby, to Miss Rowntree, of Leicester. Mr. W. Rawlston, of Burnly, attorney, to Miss Wignall of Keighley. Mr. W. Hunt, of Sykehouse, to Miss Heigham, of Fishlake.

At Lovershall, Mr. Machin, of Sheffield, to Miss Burks.

Died.] At York, the Rev. W. Barret, rector of St. Dennis. Aged 14, Master R. Croft, son of the rev. B. Croft, one of the Residentiaries of the Cathedral. Mrs. Witham, wife of W. Witham, esq. of Aberford. Aged 18, Miss H. Gale.

At Acomb, aged 90, Mr. J. Hill.

At Hull, Mr. Lonsdale. Mrs. Gill. Mr. Bryant, formerly towns husband. Mrs. Sinkler.

At Leeds, Mr. Taylor, late of Castleford. Mrs. Hardcastle. Mr. W. Barker. The Rev. Mr. Hargreaves, master of the grammar-school at Batley, near Leeds. Mr. J. Wheelhouse.

At Doncaster, aged 50, Mr. J. Harrison, one of the people called Quakers. Aged 86, Mrs. Marshall.

At Bentley, Mrs. Ash. Mrs. Richardson. Mr. R. Hubbard. Mr. Carter.

At Sheffield, Mr. Brighton, senior. Mrs. Crowder. Mr. C. Elliot.

At Whitby, Mrs. Langbourne. Mr. R. Smallwood.

At Scarborough, Mr. F. Ward.

At Halifax, Mr. Carisle.

At Bawtre, Mr. Goody.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Glover.

At Foggathorpe, aged 84, Mr. M. Clarkson, the sincere Christian, and good man.

At

At Bradford, Mr. M. Moore.

At Undercliff, Miss J. Huffer. Mr. S. Blake, one of the people called Quakers.

At Thorne, Mr. W. Brown, post-master.

At Yarm, aged 89, Mrs. D. Stonehouse.

At Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, rector.

At Barlby, near Selby, Mrs. Dalby, wife of William Dalby, esq.

At Brownhill, near Birstall, Mr. A. Walker.

At Whitwell (N. Riding) aged 32, Sir Belingham Graham.

Near Settle, Mrs. Paley, mother of the Rev. Dr. Paley, subdean of Lincoln.

At Sandal, Mrs. Zouch. Rev. Mr. Wilcock, curate of Leathley and Pool. Mrs. Thompson, of Sheriff Hutton Lodge.

Lancashire.] The town of Bolton has been lately the scene of much altercation, on the subject of the rights of the townsmen to the waste grounds inclosed, or to be inclosed, by a late act.

The House of Recovery for fever patients, at Manchester, is now opened, in consequence of the spirited exertions of the committee of the BOARD OF HEALTH.

A very substantial commodious edifice, on the Irwell, is now provided as a lying-in hospital for the town and neighbourhood of Manchester. It possesses every advantage of air, water, and ventilation, and stands in a situation scarcely to be matched in the town of Manchester or Salford.

Richard Broxup, of Burnley, was lately fined 40s. for vending flour mixed with *Spanish White*.

At the late fairs at Blackburn and Preston, cloths, &c. sold well, notwithstanding the numerous discouragements--Attribute of praise is due to the Lancashire spirited manufacturers, who, in the worst of times, perseveringly exert themselves to keep industry alive.

The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal is to be extended from Bolton and Bury, to Oldfield Lane, in Salford.

A female singer, at Liverpool, cleared lately, in one evening, 180l. by a benefit concert.

The alterations, &c. at Lancaster Castle, reflect the highest credit on the judgment and taste of the magistrates--Once the feudal residence of the dukes of Lancaster, it has been converted into a county jail, though destitute of every advantage for the purpose, unless its healthy situation. The first addition is the jailer's house, a handsome edifice. The female debtor's prison contains convenient yards and cells, with two spacious infirmaries over it. The felon's prison is the largest improvement. The county hall, and

offices for use, and style of building, do honour to the abilities of Harrison, the architect. What remains unfinished, are an arcade, for the prisoners to exercise or work in, in bad weather, with other COMFORTABLE ADDITIONS for the debtors, as well as felons; work rooms, &c. that none of the prisoners be unemployed; a chapel, reservoirs, drains, &c.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Kay to Miss S. Openshaw, of Redivals. Mr. J. Wylde, Timber merchant, to Miss M. Johnson. Mr. J. Frith, merchant, to Miss Hailworth, of Chapel Walks. Near Manchester, Mr. Peanington to Miss Hargreaves, both of West Houghton. Mr. Nicholson to Miss Marshall. Serjt. Huff, of the guards, to Miss Ogden. Mr. F. Rush to Miss M. Smith. Mr. Thorpe to Miss Docker.

At Liverpool, Mr. E. Charles to Miss E. Skillicorn, of the Isle of Man. Mr. A. H. Aiken, merchant, to Miss Freeland. Mr. J. Manning, to Miss Actonfall.

At Warrington, Mr. Wiggins, of Wiggins, to Miss Banks.

At Preston, Mr. T. Sharrock, to Mrs. Luc. Mr. T. Leeming, to Miss Myers. Near Preston, Mr. Fletcher to Miss Threlfall, of Moxhall.

At Wigan, Mr. T. Wallis to Miss P. Platt. At Chorley, the Rev. C. W. Ethelstone, of Manchester, to Miss Threlfall.

At Clithero, Mr. R. White to Miss H. Haldren.

Died.] At Manchester, Miss Rigby. Mr. B. Wright. Mrs. Stretch. Mrs. Goring. Mr. John Lane. In Salford, Mrs. Garnett, of Nantwich. Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Owen. Mr. J. Leach.

At Liverpool, aged 72, Mr. G. Wright. Mr. S. Cutter, landwaiter. Mr. Walker. Mr. R. Robinson. Aged 77, J. Clemens, esq. Alderman. Mr. Whitehead. Mrs. Kershaw. Mr. B. Hartwell. Mrs. Evans. Aged 23, Miss E. Marsh.

At Lancaster, aged 29, Miss Barrow. Mrs. Mackrall. Aged 39, John Brackin, remarkable as an expert angler. Aged 38, Miss Banow.

At Preston, Mr. Newman.

At Blackburn, aged 76, Mr. H. Haworth, cotton manufacturer.

At Longridge, near Preston, aged 86, Mr. J. Warton.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Anderson.

At Kirkham, Mrs. Southward.

At Wigan, Mr. W. Fanhurst, a servant of distinguished fidelity and integrity.

At Wavertree, Mr. J. Hudson.

At Gee-Crofts, Mr. J. W.oley.

At Larkfield, aged 26, the Lady of T. T. Parker, esq. of Canberry-house, Surrey.

Near Blackburn, aged 41, Mr. J. Pickup.

At Fryer Hill, Mr. J. Taylor. Aged 55, Mr. T. Brown, of Woodplumton.

At Ashton Underline, Mr. J. Brown, gent.

At Collyhurst, Mr. J. Crompton.

Clergy.]

Cheshire.—The length of the proposed Macclesfield canal will be twenty-nine miles; extending from Macclesfield and Leek, to the Staffordshire potteries, and the Yorkshire manufactories, with immense collateral advantages, &c. The grounds, &c. are free from obstructions; the expence of freight will be less than that of other canals, and the trade may be carried on without passing of locks, and waste of water.

Married. At Chester, Mr. P. Stanford to Miss M. Bennion, of Chester. Mr. J. Manning to Miss M. Artingfall. Mr. Orford to Miss Pennington. Mr. T. Jenkins to Miss Howard.

At Rotherham, Mr. W. Billington to Miss Mills.

At Chorley, the Rev. C. W. Ethelstone to Miss Threlfal. At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Massey to Miss M. Ainsworth, of Manchester.

At Congleton, Mr. W. Read to Miss S. Martin, of Stockport. Mr. F. Wilson, an eminent brewer, to Miss Brown, of Ashbourne.

Died. At Chester, Mr. Naylor, timber merchant. Mr. Williams, cheesemonger. Mrs. Thomas. In the prime of life, Miss Monk, wife of Mr. Monk, printer of the CHESTER COURANT.

At Nantwich, Mr. Wyllie. Same place, Mrs. Garnett, wife of G. G. esq. Also, Mr. J. Jackson.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. D. S. Same place, Mrs. Boulton.

At Northwich, Mr. Owens, attorney.

Shropshire.—Shrewsbury, April 9. The culture of potatoes, in some instances, proves more profitable than that of wheat; a gentleman at Newick, last year, having gathered 500 bushels from a single acre.

At Bridgnorth great fair, was a show of fat cattle, larger than at any former period;—prices were from 5d. to 5d. halfpenny, sinking the offal. Prices of fat sheep were from 6d. to 6d. halfpenny, sinking the offal. Clover seed was from 10d. to 14d. per pound.

Married. Mr. N. Farnall to Miss M. Langford Condoever. Near Bridgnorth, Mr. F. Woolf to Miss Milner.

At Middle, Mr. Harmer to Miss Elsemere.

At Meole, Mr. Thomas to Miss Bowen.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Groome, of Woverly, to Miss Richards.

Died. At Ludlow, Mr. Farmer, grocer. Same place, Mrs. Taylor. Also, Mrs. Woodward.

At Staunardine, Mr. T. Atcherley, agent to the Earl of Exeter. Mrs. Parry, of Belmont.

Near Bridgnorth, the Rev. Mr. Whitmore.

At Shawbury Park, A. Corbet, esq. aged 77, a gentleman greatly respected.

Staffordshire.

Married. At Stafford, Mr. F. Seymour, of Lane End, to Miss R. Keyter, of Walsall.

At Castle Church, Mr. Lathbury, of Burton, to Miss Ward, of High Fields.

Mr. G. Bateman, of Aqueduct Castle, to Miss M. Godwin, of Draycottwaite.

At Leek, Mr. W. Hodson to Miss Jane Nixon.

Mr. W. Hedderfich, of the Beacon, to Miss Belcher, of Stafford.

At Mayfield, Mr. Richardson to Miss Lees. Mr. Basset to Miss Woodruffe.

At Tattenhall, Mr. Fleming, of Crockhall, to Miss Shaw.

Died. At Stafford, Mr. R. Stubbs. Aged 36, Mr. T. Calkin. Aged 66, Mr. W. Bagnall, of the Hill, near Stafford.

At Uttoxeter, C. Barnes, esq. collector of the excise.

At Mayfield Hall, aged 79, T. Lcy, esq. in the commission of the peace for Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

The Rev. J. Wright, rector of Bradley.

Derbyshire.

Married. At Derby, Mr. Wright to Miss Topliss.

At Ashborn, Mr. Fr. Wilson, of Stockport, to Miss Brown.

At Atherage, Mr. Smallwood to Mrs. Holt. Mr. Buchanan, of Shardlow, to Miss Rose, of Locks. Mr. James Osborne, of Sutton on the Hill, to Miss Catherine Heinkley.

Died. At Derby, Mr. Johnson. Mr. W. Soare. Aged 71, Mrs. Wellbeloved.

At Chesterfield, the Hon. Mrs. Horton, sister of the earl of Derby, and lady of the Rev. T. Horton, of Hundill, and rector of Badsworth. Aged 80, Mr. R. Radford, of Littleover.

At Sandybrook, J. Beavan, esq. Mr. Jos. Smith, Spondon. Mrs. Biggs, Dronfield.

Nottinghamshire.

Married. At Nottingham, Mr. Stoup, of Heckington, Lincolnshire, to Miss Green. Lieutenant Johnson, of the Nottinghamshire Fencibles, to Miss H. Mills. Mr. Chettle to Miss Stafford, both of Bingham. Mr. Milner to Miss Bateman. Mr. Whittle to Miss M. Bateman.

At Mansfield, Mr. Dickins to Miss H. Lockwood.

At Newark, Mr. Wells to the Widow Craze.

At Ollerton, Mr. Marshall, of Freestone, Lincolnshire, to Miss Fouley, of Rufford.

Died. At Nottingham, Mr. Johnson. Mrs. Garton. Mrs. James. Mrs. Dodson.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wood.

At Newark, Mr. J. Spray, and Mrs. Goynor, Mrs. Dean, of Skegby.

Lincolnshire.—At one of the late Lincoln Assemblies, 40l. were collected for the purpose of raising a fund to discharge from prison such persons as, having paid their debts, are detained in confinement from inability to pay their court fees.

At Lincoln Assizes a cause was tried between the magistrates of Gainsbro' district, and a press-gang at that Port.—The apprentice of a ship-master having entered, the master procured a warrant to apprehend him. When the Gainsbro' constables attempted to execute their office, they were obstructed by a midshipman and four of his gang.—A prosecution was entered against the press-gang, which the Court of Admiralty defended. The defendants, however, were found guilty.

The common fields at Gainsbro' are in a course of inclosure.

A new *drainage*, 36 feet in width, and 8 feet deep, is to be constructed across the Salt Marsh, in the New Holland drainage.

A laudable institution has been founded at Alford, calling themselves *the Society of Industry*; a number of parishes having subscribed to confer premiums for KNITTING, and other domestic employments.

The drainage by Bevil's river is about to be improved.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Minnet to Miss A. Caistor. Mr. T. Brown to Miss M. Gibbeson. Mr. J. Kew, of Burton, near Lincoln, to Mrs. A. Wood.

At Boston, Mr. C. Carter, of Spalding, sen. to Miss S. Tayton.

At Louth, Captain Blacker to Miss Maddison, daughter of Colonel Maddison, of Stainton-le-vale.

At Kirton, Mr. Hervey, apothecary, to Mrs. York. Mr. York to Mrs. Finch.

At Caythorpe, near Grantham, Mr. R. Weaver, of Sleaford, to Miss E. Leake.

Mr. Bailey, of Hykeham, to Miss Oxby, of Haddington.

At Brant Broughton, Mr. Norton, jun. of Newark, to Miss Morley.

At West Keal, the Rev. R. R. Francis, of Suffolk, to Miss A. Cracroft, daughter of T. Craycroft, esq.

Mr. Hevey to Miss Flinders, both of Donington.

Mr. Adcock, of Stamford, to Miss M. Gosling.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 73, Mrs. Glen.

At Waddingborough, near Lincoln, aged 64, Mr. J. Seaton.

At Gainsbro', advanced in years, Mrs. Capes.

At Stamford, Mr. W. H. Pyeman.

At Louth, Mrs. Campbell.

At Great Hales, aged 60, Mr. J. Coy, sen.

At Thorpe Latimore, aged 55, Mr. W. Parke.

Miss Bourne, of Ludforth.

Mr. Steele, of Scott's thorpe.

At Grantham, Mr. W. Carter.

Rutland.

Died.] Mr. J. Holmes, of Uppingham,

Leicestershire.]—Various nocturnal depredations have been lately perpetrated at Hinckley and Barwell, by miscreants under the denomination of *the Comet Society*, setting fire to barns, oat-ricks, cow-hovels, killing horses, sheep, &c. Twenty three sheep had their throats cut, and a horse was dangerously wounded, in the course of one night.

Mr. Freer, attorney of Leicestershire, has been elected Coroner for the county, without opposition.

Married.] At Leicestershire, Mr. W. Wheildale, of London, to Miss M. Sultzzer. Mr. J. Martin to Miss S. Hill, of Tardebigg, Worcester. Mr. Temple, attorney, of Leicestershire, to Mrs. R. Burnaby. Mr. Ra. Oldacre, of Great Pratling, to Miss M. Langham, of Kilby. At Wyndham, the Rev. C. Burton, rector of London, Bucks, to Miss Kirkham, of Garthorpe.

Died.] Aged 31, Mr. J. Kettleby, of Leicestershire. At Hinckley, Mr. T. Turner, jun. At Barrow upon Soar, J. Green, a labourer. He had been incapable of working upwards of seven years, and had received from a friendly society £1. 9s. 6d. exclusive of a small sum for his widow, and burial expences.

Warwickshire.] A sack nearly filled with counterfeit half crowns, was lately discovered near Birmingham. They are of plated metal, and exhibit a faint impression, the date not legible.

A number of the inhabitants of Birmingham have associated to build mills, bakehouses, &c. for the purpose of supplying, first the subscribers, and afterwards the public, with flour and bread. At Alcester, an excellent establishment of the kind has been set on foot, under the auspices of Lord Hertford, who has (in the Birmingham papers) recommended its provisions to the imitation of the people of Birmingham.

Messrs. Belton and Watt, of Birmingham, are erecting another manufactory, more considerable than that at Soho, distant five miles from it, on the Bilton canal. The object of this establishment is to form cylinders, iron castings, &c. hitherto made at other manufactories.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Blaxidge to Miss M. Barnet. Mr. Taberner to Miss Newell. Mr. Jos. Gaulton to Miss E. Gam. Mr. T. Philipps to Miss Cheshire.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Cotton to Miss M. Toft, of Norton. Jos. Lander, gentleman, to Miss A. Chadwick. Mr. W. Partner to Miss E. Crutchley.

At Studley, Mr. G. Wedgebury to Miss M. Houghton.

The Rev. Charles Dixell, vicar of Edgely, to Miss Conquest, of Summerhall.

The

The *r. v.* Mr. Bloxham, rector of Brinklow, to Miss A. Lawrence.

Mr. Coltman, of Cloudfley, to Miss Earnsby, of Yelvertoft. At Coventry, Mr. Barnwell to Miss Jay, of Bristol.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. H. Lacey. Mrs. Fleck. Mr. J. Penfold. Miss Hutchinson. Mrs. Farquharson. Mr. R. Pennel. Mr. A. Mainwaring, attorney. Mr. R. Martin, printer. Aged 26, Miss Ruston.

Mrs. Garrison, of Digbeth. At Moseley, the Rev. W. Hawkes, late of Birmingham.

At Stratford upon Avon, aged 214, Mr. J. Gill.

At Coventry, Mrs. Bearcroft.

Worcestershire.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Fiddack to Miss Corbet. Mr. Burran to Miss Brewer. Mr. Hebb, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Weaver.

At Wolverly, Mr. J. Grove, of Birmingham, to Miss F. Clare.

Mr. J. Mathews, of Evesham, to Miss M. Wilkes, of Birmingham.

At Tipton, Mr. B. Woolley, of Dudley, to Miss Evans.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Bugler.

At Pershore, aged 54, Mrs. M. Bourne.

At Finsall Heath, near Bromsgrove, Mr. Smith.

Aged 110, Mrs. M. Turner, of Church Lench.

The Rev. J. Davies, vicar of Upton Shodsbury.

Herefordshire.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. G. H. Hebb, of Worcester, to Miss A. J. Weavers.

At Hereford, W. Evans, esq. to Miss Brewster, of Burlington, county of Leominster. Mr. C. Scarlet to Miss W. Meredith.

Died.] At Ross, Mrs. Holden, wife of J. Holden, esq.

At Allensmore, aged 96, Mr. E. Davies.

At Calverhill, aged 73, James Whitney, esq. of social manners and a generous hospitable disposition.

Aged 89, John Skipp, esq. of Upper Hall.

At the Portway, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late R. H. H. esq.

In Presteign Gaol, John Phillips, against whom a bill of indictment had been found, for the forgery of a note of 500l.

At Ailky, Mr. E. Lewis.

Monmouthshire.

Married.] At Monmouth, Lieut. Bagshaw to Miss M. Cecil.

Died.] At Monmouth, T. Bellamy, esq. captain of the Monmouth militia. Same place, Mrs. Lucas.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. Martin, wife of J. M. esq.

Oxfordshire.]—An ewe, of the Berkshire breed, the property of Mr. James Higgs, of Murcott, has yeaned, since the year 1784, thirty-four lambs;—six times she yeaned two, twice four, once

five, and twice three. Her stock is remarkably strong and healthy.

Married.] Mr. J. H. Bobart, of Balliol College, to Miss Eaton, of N. Weston.

At N. Aston, the Rev. R. H. Brandling to Miss E. M. Bowles.

Mr. Clark, of Sandford, to Miss Wilson, of Mackney, Berks.

The Rev. Mr. Earl, Rector of Swarford, to Miss M. Hoskins, of Witney.

Mr. W. Bannister, of Warborough, to Mrs. Field.

At Idbury, R. Smith, aged 76, to S. Day, aged 74.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. T. Buckingham. Aged 36, Mr. Smith. Miss So. Littlehale, of Bicester.

At Banbury, Mr. R. Rymill. At Kidlington, aged 73, Mrs. Tyrrel. Aged 66, Mrs. Devil-laid, of Ewelme.

Northamptonshire.]—April 7th. Yesterday, the new charter of this borough, to which there has been some opposition by part of the inhabitants, was brought from London, by the mayor, &c. It was met at the foot of the bridge by the corporation, with great ceremony, and conducted to the Guildhall, amidst the congratulations of the townsmen, on the re-establishment of their ancient privileges, and the security and protection afforded to the poor, &c.

Married.] Mr. Mould, surgeon, of Oundle, to Miss Hicks, of Fotheringay.

At Harringworth, Mr. Smith to Miss Weldon.

Mr. White, of Brington, to Miss Den ny, of Muscott.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 13, Master J. Horley, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. dissenting minister. Mr. Fox. Mrs. Trotter, of Blisworth.

At Huntroyd, full of years and good fruits, the Rev. B. Preedy, D.D. rector of Brington, and in the commission of the peace for Northamptonshire.

Buckinghamshire.]—At Peulsey, a swan sitting on her eggs, on one side of the river, observed a fox swimming towards her from the opposite side; rightly judging she could best grapple with the fox in her own element, she plunged into the water, and after beating him off for some time with her wings, at length succeeding in drowning him.

The range of stables at Lothbury Inn, near Newport Pagnell (including 16 fine horses, &c.) were lately destroyed by fire.

Bedfordshire.]—At the late Bedford Assizes, an action for mal-treating a servant boy, was brought against an inhabitant of Streatly—(Verdict for the boy, with 40l. damages, and costs)—The judge and grand jury publicly returned thanks to

the Rev. Mr. Pleadow, for bringing this matter into court.

Married.] Mr Leaver, of Bedford, to Miss Gregory, of Cambridge.

Huntingdonshire.

Died.] At Hemmingford, the Lady of C. Lucas, esq.

At Yaxley, aged 33, Mr. M. Beeton. Aged 59, Mr. F. Drake.

Cambridgeshire.]—April 6. On Saturday last, the Prince and Princess of Orange arrived here on a visit to the University.

Married.] At Wisbech, Mr. Garner to Miss Storr.

Mr. Verdun, attorney, of Long Sutton, to Miss Maulkison, of Sutton Marish.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miss Baldrey, of London. Mr James Rollings, of the Isle of Man. The Rev. Mr. Ayr, vicar of Levenington.

At Wisbech, aged 82, Mr. W. Coleback, gentleman.

Sir Philip Vavazor. He served the office of Sheriff for Cambridgeshire, at the time of his Majesty's accession to the throne, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting the county address on that occasion. He was the only son of Charles Vavazor, esq. formerly receiver-general for that county.

Norfolk.]—Since the establishment of the Benevolent Society of Norfolk, 370l. 4s. 6d. have been distributed among decayed tradesmen, widows, and orphans; the society have in the 4 per cents. a fund of 1250l.—An additional 100l. has been allotted purchased in the 4 per cents.

Yarmouth. April 6. On Friday last, the Hereditary Princess of Orange, her son and suite, arrived at this town on their way to the continent. She was detained a fortnight afterwards by contrary winds.

An Insurance office against damages by fire has been set on foot at Norwich.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Lieut. Tuckfield, of the South Lincolnshire Militia, to Miss Lee, Mr. Barker to Miss Lewis.

Mr. Palmer, attorney, at Downham, to Miss Ch. Hanslip, of Hilguy.

Mr. Bacon, of Trunch, to Miss Nurse, of Trimmingham.

The Rev. Mr. Carver, of Low Stratton, to Miss Barwick.

W. Clarke, esq. of Bungay, to Miss Wake, of Riddleworth Hall.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 87, Mr J. Scott, an eminent manufacturer. Aged 73, Miss M. Payne. Aged 67, Mr. W. Howard. Aged 82, Mrs. M. Bunn. Aged 60, Mrs. Priest. Aged 50, Mr. Riches, of Morley, St. Peter. Aged 78, Mr. C. Godfrey. Aged 71, Mrs. M. Baldery. Aged 60, Mr. High. Aged 21, Mr. T. Dennis, printer. Aged 14, Miss Monk. Mrs. C. Lucas, one of the people called Quakers. Mr. R. Gardiner, post-horse master. Aged 92, Mrs. Lidderdale, of Lynn.

5

Suffolk.] In consequence of a memorial from the principal inhabitants, &c. of Bury to the post-masters general, a mail-coach commenced running daily from the metropolis to Bury, on the 16th ult.

At the Assizes for this county, a verdict, with 200l. damages, was recovered against the hundred of Hartsmere, to repair the loss of a farmer, whose premises had been wilfully set on fire.

Married.] R. Tiddeman, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Burn, of Felixstow. Mr. J. Andrews, of Timworth, to Mrs. Hemington, of Tavenham, Norfolk.

Died.] At Moulsham Hall, near Chelmsford, aged 86, lady Mildmay. Aged 60, Mr. J. Debenham, of Redgrave. Aged 50, Mrs. Hubbard. Aged 82, Mr. Matyard, of Buxhall. At Pakefield, Mrs. Machin.

Hertfordshire.

Married.] The Rev. J. Collins, vicar of Chestnut, to Miss Smith, of Chiswick.

Died.] At Gaddesden, Mrs. A. Norton.

Essex.]—Lately, near Maldon, an *eel* was taken, measuring *five feet six inches in length*, 17 inches in girth, and weighing 26 pounds; the largest of the species ever caught, or described in natural history.

A single farmer at Hadham, in this county, rents 13 farms!

At a meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society at Chelmsford, on the 5th ult. the Vice President asserted, that "the cause of religion, and the interest of the established church, required *an alteration in the law of tythes.*" At their next meeting the society are to take some active public steps in favour of this so much wished for measure.

At the Chelmsford Assizes, in an appeal against certain overseers of poor rates, the court decided, that "rates are to be levied conformably to present value, and not to the last letts."

Married.] At East Hanningfield, Mr. R. Peacock to Miss Turner. Major Fr. Suter to Miss Rebow, of the Park, near Colchester.

At Bormin, Mr. James Firmin to Miss R. Baker, of Stiffed. Mr. T. Mare, of Chelmsford, to Miss Cant, of Writtle.

At Whickham, Mr. Gardiner to Miss Phillips.

Died.] At Colchester, aged 63, Mr. T. Tillet. At Chelmsford, Mrs. Straight. Mr. T. Barnard, of Lindell-hall. Mr. Wall, attorney, of Brentwood. Mrs. Warren, at Greenstead. At Witham, Mr. Sandford. Mr. Attridge, of Writtle. Aged 102, Mrs. Su. Mills, who had lived in good health most of her days in a Lockhouse, on the Bungay Navigation (surrounded with water in the winter season.)

Kent.]—Government are inclosing a large tract of the marshy grounds, near Sheer.

Sheerneck, with a view to add to the fortifications erected there.

At the little village of *Broad Stairs* (in consequence of the war) there are at this time, TWENTY-SIX fatherless children left by persons who have died in the service of their country.

A boat belonging to the Resolution cutter (lying in the Small Downs) over-set lately, from the circumstance of the persons in her (in number fourteen) rising up all at one time.—One man, a youth aged thirteen, and a woman, were drowned.

The Kent Agricultural Society have offered a number of premiums (of fifteen guineas and under) for the invention of the best *turn* *wrist* plough, the best method of destroying rats and mice, without poison, destroying the grub of the chaffer, rearing the greatest number of calves, producing the best cart stallion, and the best fleece of wool, &c. Also others for the encouragement of industry, oeconomy, &c.

The additions and repairs of the fortifications at Chatham lines are carrying on with unusual vigour.

Married.] At Sevenoaks, Mr. Taylor, surgeon, to Lady Louisa Stanhope, daughter of the earl of Stanhope. The ceremony was kept at his lordship's seat with great festivity.

At Canterbury, Mr. Chalk to Miss Vincent. At Maidstone, Mr. J. Argles to Miss Pope. Mr. W. Smith to Miss H. Kingnorth. At Margate, Mr. Lewis to Miss Garret, of Stepney. At Dover, Mr. Glanfield to Miss Sutton B. Cobb, esq. of Lydd, to Miss Cartwright, of Iwerth Abbey, Suffolk. Mr. W. Garret to Miss M. Catterden, Sittingbourn.

Died.] At Canterbury, Master Sa Chambers, eldest son of Ja. Chambers, esq. of Woodstock, Kent. R. Tretton, gent. At Maidstone, Mrs. Soor. At Margate, Mrs. Balsey. Mr. S. Cruuch.

At Tenterden, aged 57, Mr. R. Taylor. Aged 60, Mrs. Mace. At Ingress Park, aged 63, H. W. D. Roebuck, esq. At Dover, aged 26, Miss M. Pullhill. Mrs. Bowes. Mr. Prior, Chatham. Aged 24, Miss E. Watson, of Leeds.

Hampshire.] In the projected Canal FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON. the distance to cut is not above twentymiles—a work which might be finished in twelve months. Such a canal, in time of war, would save the public several millions, by accelerating expeditions, and saving convoys, employed between the two ports. Sometimes an expedition is deferred for want of gun-powder; another time for want of guns; a third time for army necessaries, &c. It also requires a variety of winds to proceed from the Thames to Portsmouth;—whereas, the whole of any convoy, through the medium of a canal to Portsmouth, will arrive there in three days' time!

A private of the 28th (foot) quartered in the Isle of Wight, being to receive a punishment of 300 lashes, when ordered to strip, very deliberately took out a knife from his waistcoat pocket and stabbed himself in two places.

Married.] At Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Steele to Miss Stroud. Mr. Hopkins to Miss Tredgold, of Chilborton.

Mr. Batten, of Southampton, to Miss Short. G. Garret, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss Pierce, of Watford, Herts, daughter to the late captain Pierce, of the Halfwell Indianman.

Died.] Miss Murray, of Springhill, near Southampton.

Mr. Whiteway. Mr. G. G. Hooker. Aged 85, Ed. Lily, esq.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Jesser. Mr. Howard, purser of the Pagafe, man of war.

At Winchester, Mrs. Swanton.

Mr. Cox, of Portsea. Mr. May, of Romsey. Aged 63, Mr. Galton, of Ringwood. At Burgate, near Fordingbridge, Mrs. Rooke, sister of Admiral Sir Roger Curtis. Mrs. Davis, of Warminster.

Wiltshire.

Married.] At Corham, Mr. Haiford, attorney, of Bath, to Miss Hulbert, of Thingley.

At Great Cheverell, L. Tinker, esq. of Eastcott, to Miss Saintbury, of West Lavington.

At Trowbridge, T. Whittington, esq. of Hanfwell House, Gloucester, to Miss Batchelor, of Freshford.

At Devizes, the Rev. Mr. Jolliffe, of Poole, to Miss Carpenter.

Died.] At Marlborough, Mrs. Halcombe.

At Salisbury, Mr. J. Hilary, attorney. Miss Wheeler. Miss Cooper.

Aged 66, the hon. Mrs. E. Arundal, of Ashcombe.

Aged 81, Mr. R. Pearce, of Brodford, a steady orthodox member of the church of England, an excellent man, and real Christian.

[The late William Benfon Earle, esq. who died at his house in the Close, Salisbury, on Monday the 21st ult. has by his will left the following bequests:—To the matrons of Bishop Seth Ward's College, in the Close, Salisbury, he hath bequeathed the sum of 2000 guineas:—To St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner; to Hetheringham's Charity for the relief of the blind; to the Philanthropic Society; and to the Fund for the relief of decayed musicians, a contingent legacy of 1000 guineas each:—To the respective parishes of the Close, St. Edmond, St. Thomas, and St. Martin, in Salisbury, 50 guineas each:—For different charitable purposes, in the parish of Grately, Hants, the sum of 400 guineas; and to the poor cottagers in Grately, his tenants, the fee simple of their cottages:—To the parish of North Stoke, in Somersetshire, 30 guineas:—To the Royal Society, 200 guineas:—to the Society of Antiquarians, 200 guineas:—and to the President of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c 200 guineas, for the purchase of books for the pub-

lie libraries of those three respectable societies :—To the Bath Agriculture Society, 100 guineas :—He has bequeathed the sum 400 guineas, for erecting a window of painted glass, in the great west nave of Salisbury cathedral ; and an annual subscription of five guineas, for ten years, towards the support of the Salisbury Concert, and a further sum of 150 guineas for the three next triennial Musical Festivals at Salisbury, after his decease. Besides the above public legacies, he has amply remembered his friends, and has bequeathed many others, with a view to encourage merit, and to reward industry and goodness.]

Gloucestershire.] At Gloucester Assizes Mrs. Read was tried on a charge of being privy to the murder of her husband (a gentleman of property) and acquitted.

At the same place, the inhabitants, at a late meeting, resolved, "not to accept other halfpence in payment, than good old Tower halfpence, of which, they assert, that as many are in circulation as are necessary."

The *Bristol Marine Society*, having previously disposed of the boys under their government, have lately thought proper to dissolve their establishment, as it could not be longer supported with any prospect of success.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. G. Watson to Miss E. Gore, of Evesham, Worcester shire. The Rev. J. Roberts, vicar of Creeting, Suffolk, to Miss A. Saunders.

At Bristol, Mr. W. Brett to Miss Watkins. Mr. Wallis to Mr. A. Matthews. Mr. Vaughan, jun. to Miss Collins.

At Bristol, Mr. W. Davies, of Hereford, to Miss E. Oakwill. Mr. Mayall to Miss Griffiths.

At Tewksbury, Mr. P. Cary, of London, to Miss Ludgrove.

C. Higgs, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mrs. Brown, of Upper Sewel.

Mr. Haynes, of Court Place, to Miss C. Wilkes, of Blockley.

At Frome, Mr. J. Treasure to Miss Walter. *Died.*] At Gloucester, H. Askew, esq. of Redheugh, Durham. Mr. R. Solloway. Mrs. Ingram. Mrs. Heath. Mr. J. Bicknell.

At Bristol, Mrs. Sperrin. Aged 78, Miss M. Newall ; and a few few days after, aged 70, Miss E. Newall. Mr. J. Nurse. Miss Lansdown. Mr. L. Jacobs. Mrs. Smith. Mr. J. Woodland. Aged 80, Mrs. Adamson. Mrs. Gould. Mrs. Taylor. Mr. String. Mr. Doddrell, jun. Mr. W. Gundry. Aged 82, Mr. Willis, elder brother of Mr. Colson's Endowment, St. Michael's Hill. Mr. W. Wray. Mr. S. New. Mr. T. Edgar. Mrs. Tomlinson. Mr. Fear.

At the Hot Wells, Miss Langton, eldest daughter of B. Langton, esq. of Lincoln. W. Evans, esq. of Darley, near Derby.

At Clifton, aged 72, J. Hetts, esq. one of the master in chancery.

At Stroud, Aged 19, Mr. E. Poole. Mrs.

Jessop, of Fairford. Mr. Mason, sen. of Dowderiswell.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Hind, surgeon and apothecary.

At Torkington, Mr. W. Player, one of the people called Quakers.

At Frome, Mrs. Agres. Mrs. Wayland. At Picked Elm, Mrs. Wathen.

Aged 76, Mrs. Ashwin, of Honeybom.

At King's Weston, Mr. J. Reynolds, a respectable and respected farmer. The rev. C. Elwes, rector of Linton.

Somersetshire.] The barn of Mr. Pope, at North Perrot, was lately set on fire by one Barfella Haller; whereby the time, including a quantity of barley, three dwelling houses, stables, out-houses, several wheat and hay-ricks, bean-mows, &c. were consumed. The loss is rated at 1500l. The incendiary was committed to Lichester gaol.

The servant of a publican in Bath, was suffocated lately in attempting to clean to a large empty beer cask.

Commissioners are at present inclosing Sedgemoor, &c.

At the assizes for this county, a servant maid, of Shepton Mallet, recovered 400l. damages from her master, for a violent assault.

Lately, in digging for a well, on Mendipp Hills, an enormous vein of rich lead ore, was discovered on a piece of ground, formerly devised to the poor of the parish of Priddy.

In the course of twelve hours, half a ton was cleared out some days ago, by the labour of one man !

Married.] At Bath, Mr. W. Ebsworth to Miss E. Thomas, of Bristol. The rev. H. Wynne, of Ireland, to Mrs. C. Eckerfall, of Catharine. R. Moore, esq. of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, to Miss S. Cotton, daughter of the late Vice-admiral Cotton. Mr. T. Bush, of Bristol, to Miss Baynteen.

At Barnstaple, Mr. T. Troster, attorney, to Miss C. Gribble.

At Worle, Mr. Thayer to Miss Wollan.

At East Haptree, Mr. G. Henoille, of Work, to Miss H. Gale. Mrs. W. Chapel to Miss Stevens.

At Stantonwick, Captain Kerner, of the 75th regiment, to Miss Adams, of Chelwood. At Whitchurch, Mr. W. Upcott to Miss Ashley, of Bristol.

Died.] At Bath, the rev. T. Tristram, rector of Great Ponton and Parkston, Lincoln. Mrs. Falconer, wife of Mr. Falconer, author of a poem, called the Shipwreck. Major General Hughes, a colonel commandant of Marines—Mrs. Foster. Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Struttel. Aged 87, Mrs. Wingrove. C. Gunning, esq. attorney, and one of the common council. Mrs. Coshed, Mrs. Evans.

At Taunton, Mrs. Bryant.

At Barr, near Taunton, Mrs. Heine. At

At Bridgewater, Lady A. Montague, sister of the Duke of Manchester.

At Budleigh Mrs. A. Hood, eldest sister of the Lords Hood and Bridport, particularly endeared to her indigent neighbours, to whom she was a constant friend.

At Biddeford, Mr. P. Bargefs, upwards of 50 years in the Customs there; a man of penetrating genius and excellent understanding—From a culpable diffidence, his talents, however, were buried in obscurity.

At Chipley, J. Cluke, esq.

At Brompton Ralph, Mr. Lerway, where he had been parish clerk 63 years.

Dorsetshire.

Married. At Shaftsbury, Mr. J. Dowding, aged 65, to Mrs. L. King, aged 63.

At Lymington, Major Thomas, of the 28th foot, to Miss M. Bulmer.

At Sherborn, Mr. Parry, surgeon, to Miss Burton.

At Shafton, T. Higgins to J. Cookman.—Higgins was tried lately for the murder of his wife: on that occasion his present wife was the principal evidence against him.

Ed. William, esq. of Henningstone-hall, to Miss Flinn, of Swainwick, near Bath.

Died. At Sherborn, Mrs. Owen. Mrs. F. Wanwick. At Martock, Miss Jones. Mrs. Fathing, of Benfield park.

Devonshire.

An Agricultural Society for the eastern districts of this county only (in a meeting of which J. B. Cholwick, esq. was chairman) has been lately organized, and a subscription opened for the purposes of the institution.

Dartmouth, March 29. For several months past, a species of wolf, or wild dog, has been ranging in the forest of Dartmoor, and destroyed 500 sheep.

Married. At Plymouth, Mr. Hervey to Miss Cleveiton.

At Teignmouth, G. Forbes, esq. of London, to Miss Penfon.

At Sidbury, Mr. Hallet, of Axminster, to Miss Taylor.

At Collumpton, R. Cruges, esq. to Miss P. Axford, of L. Clevevell, Wilts.

At Exeter, W. A. Bartlett, of Somersetshire, gent. to Mrs. P. Nation

At Silvertown, Mr. Palsmore to Miss Witcocks.

At Tiverton, Mr. Willmot, of Bridgewater, to Miss S. Hurley.

Died. At Plymouth, N. P. Pine, lieut. and quar. master of the east Devon militia. Aged 80. Miss Harrington. Aged 70, Mr. Stevens.

At Axminster, Mr. Forward, attorney. P. Perring, esq. of Mumbland.

At Tavistock. Mrs. Coleman.

At Exeter, — Lammass, apprentice to a dyer; having stepped on the edge of a boiling furnace, he fell backwards, into it. He was

drawn out a few seconds afterwards, and languished four hours, till he expired. The rev. R. Hole, rector of N. Tawton and Chumleigh. Mrs. Worthy. Mr. G. Cheetham. Miss M. Green. Aged 84, Mrs. Pease. Mr. H. Shillson.

The Rev. J. Fleming, rector of Plymtree, a gentleman of extensive knowledge, and unbounded charity.

Cornwall.

The Cornwall Agricultural Society have agreed to second the views of the Board of Agriculture, in petitioning Parliament for a bill to inclose the waste lands. Cornwall is peculiarly interested, both in the general object, and in the mode of carrying it into execution, having larger tracts of waste lands, in proportion to its extent, than almost any other county; and property there being so minutely divided, as to preclude application for private bills, from the expense of procuring them. The Society are also endeavouring to promote the more extensive cultivation of grasses and green crops, &c. in the county.

A spirited subscription has been entered into for the widows and 27 orphans of the 7 pilots, drowned lately in attempting to assist a vessel in distress on the western rocks of the Scilly Islands.

Married. Mr. Ward, surgeon, of Fowey, to Miss Stevens, of St. Ives

At Fowey, Mr. R. Duggen to Miss A. Long.

Died. Mr. Pyke, of Falmouth, merchant, possessed of vigorous intellectual powers, and a heart fraught with every social quality.

Mr. R. Bludstone.

Wales.

Married. At Llemsaintffraid, Mont. the rev. T. J. Davies to Miss M. Worthington.

At Llandiloes, E. Rees, aged 77, to E. Baxter, aged 74!

At Holywell, Mr. E. Cames to Miss H. Jones.

Died. At Ruthin, extensively regretted, the Rev. Thomas Roberts, A.M. head-master of the grammar-school, a situation he had filled with the greatest credit and satisfaction. The town and neighbourhood of Ruthin, will long have to lament a loss, that to the public cannot be easily supplied, and which, in its private view, is irreparable.

At Holywell, Mr. Small, attorney.

At Bronwhylla, near St. Asaph, Mrs. Hughes, relict T. Hughes, esq.

At Aberllofwyn, Cardigan, E. Hughes, esq.

At Bettws, Mr. Williams, attorney.

The rev. R. Lewis, vicar of 3 united parishes, in Caermarthenshire.

At Kirkwelli, J. Baptiste Moelli, esq. an eminent composer of music, and, for many years leader of the band, at the Opera-house, London.

Scotland.

Scotland.] The fishery on our coast has been so successful, that the finest cod fish has sold in Edinburgh at less than one penny per pound.

In the counties of Wigtown, Kircudbright, and others of the district formerly called Galloway, in consequence of the introduction of English agriculture, land has increased in value 40 per cent. within the last ten years.

At a late general meeting of the proprietors of the bank of Scotland, their whole stock was ordered to be consolidated, amounting to one million sterling. A new banking house is also to be erected, the present being inadequate to extensive operations.

In Bute and Argyleshire, the agricultural premiums are chiefly offered for the cultivation of cottages; in Aberdeen, Banff, Forfar, &c. for the melioration of grasses and turnips; in the western islands for reclaiming moss lands, so as to render them capable of bearing grass, 5l. for every four acres.

Married.] At Edinburgh, William Balderston to Miss Helen Gilmour. Rev. T. Kennedy to Miss S. M. Murray. Mr. F. Napier to Miss Hamilton. John Hawthorne, of Castlewigg, esq. to Miss McDowall.

Mr. S. White, merchant, of Edinburgh, to Miss A. Lamb, of Fetter-lane, London.

Died.] Suddenly, Lord Somerville, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland.

At Edinburgh, Mr. P. Mayne, an ingenious mechanist. Mrs. C. M. Lee Lewes, wife of the comedian. At Glasgow, aged 84, the rev. J. Gilles, D.D. upwards of 54 years minister of the College Kirk, eminently distinguished for piety and charity.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Helen Simson Miss J. Murray. Mrs. Barbara Douglas. Thomas Todd, esq. treasurer of the Orphan Hospital, to whose exertions that excellent institution is greatly indebted.

At Aberdeen, aged 71, G. Campbell, D.D. F.R.S. Edin. late Princ. and Prof. Divin. at Marischal college. *For memoirs of this gentleman, see our next month's Magazine.*

At Edinburgh, A. Macdonochie, esq. one of the comptrollers of the customs of Scotland.

At Aberdeen, Miss Turner. At Grenoch, Miss N. R. Kerr. Mrs. C. Carnegie.

At Leith, Mrs. S. Dalrymple, aged 94. At Norristown, Rev. Pat. Caldwell.

At Glasgow, Miss Ann Napier. Mr. George Hamilton. J. Ferguson, esq. late of Jamaica. Mrs. Colhoun. At Broonhill, Capt. J. Hamilton. At Inverness, Major G. Munro, 68th reg. In Broughton, Mrs. Helen Seton, Mrs. M. Moubray. Miss M. Graham. Mrs. Elliot. Mrs. Wright, of St. James's street. Aged 83, Mr. Alex. Palmer.

At Caradell, Dugald Campbell, esq. At Hennington, Mrs. Lucas. At Crieff, Mr. Mat. McInnes, surgeon.

Ireland.

Some of our great landholders are dividing their estates into smaller farms, of from ten to thirty acres. Lord Dillon has lately advertised lands in Carlow, for a term of lives or years, with a *nota bene*, that "None but such as covenant to reside on the farm, will be treated with"—a line of conduct the best calculated to raise, what is so much wanted in this country, a substantial yeomanry.

The following resolutions are copied verbatim from an advertisement lately published in the Dublin papers, in consequence of a meeting of citizens, at which the lord mayor presided—"That it appears to this meeting, that a very great number of the lower orders of the people have died in the course of this winter, in silent obscurity, for want of the common necessaries of life"—"And that many hundreds of the poor are now in a famishing state, and must lost be to the community, unless some mode of relief be immediately adopted."

In a paper lately read before the Royal Irish Academy, it has been demonstrated, that the Telegraph was invented nearly thirty years ago, by a Mr. Edgeworth, a British subject.

The commercial intercourse between this country and America, is increasing rapidly—large orders for linens, glassware, and other Irish manufactures, arrive daily.

There is also an increased demand for Irish soap and candles, for the West Indies. Our soap for bleaching and washing linen, is deemed the best in the world.

At Longford Assizes, eight men concerned in the murder of the late C. B. Harman, esq. were capitally convicted, and ordered for execution.

*** It was not in the County of Meath Hospital, that the Cæsarian operation, noticed in our last, was performed, but in the Meath Hospital, or county of Dublin Infirmary. The operation was performed by Mr. WILLIAM DEASE, one of the surgeons to the above Infirmary.

Died.] In Dublin, Mrs. Curtis, relict of T. C. esq. of Mountown, a lady of singular merit.

In Bridge-street, Travers Hartley, esq. merchant, and late representative of the city of Dublin; a man who through life exhibited a bright example of public and private virtue. His remains were interred with great pomp, attended by most of the public bodies in Dublin.

Mr. S. L. Adams. Mrs. Burke. Miss Taverse. Mr. A. Gore. Mr. P. Reynolds.

Aged 74, Lewis Thomas, esq. Mr. Potts, an eminent printer and bookseller, proprietor of Samd'n's News Letter. Mrs. M. Graves. Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Smark. Aged 76, T. Gibbons, esq. Mrs. M. Allen.

A MAT-

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, for FEBRUARY, 1796, at Southgate, Middlesex.

D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.	D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.
1	6	28.87	39	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW	clear, fresh breeze	12	29.36	36			NWW	cloudy
	12	28.87	39		SW	rainy	14	6	29.41	35		NNW	part. clo. fresh gale
	9	29.	35		SW	cloudy		12	29.41	37		NW	do. clear fresh gale
	12	29.12	33		SW	clear		12	29.48	35		NNW	do. fresh breeze
2	6	29.05	33	5	SW	do.	15	6	29.60	31		NNW	very clear
	12	29.17	41		NNW	partially cloudy		12	29.72	40		NNW	partially clear
	6	29.07	34		NNW	drizzling rainy		12	29.77	31		NNW	clear—fr. breeze
	9	29.25	32		NNW	very clear	16	6	29.84	29		NNW	very clear
	12	29.25	30		NNW	do.		12	29.85	44		NNW	cloudy
3	6	29.36	32	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW	partial. clear ther.		7	29.77	42		NNW	do.
						in the night 26°.		12	29.72	43		SW	drizzling rain
	12	29.36	35		SW	thick fog	17	6	29.7	40		NNW	clear
	10	29.36	36		SW	cloudy		12	29.65	42		SW	do.
4	6	29.41	33		SW	cloudy and calm		12	29.77	39		SW	do.
	12	29.36	35		N	cloudy	18	6	29.84	34		SW	do. perfectly calm
	3	29.48	39		N	do. with a breeze		9	29.84	40		SW	cloudy
	5	29.49	35		NW	part. clear—calm	P.M.	11	29.72	45		NW	do. & fresh breeze
	10	29.51	30		NW	clear—calm	19	6	29.84	45		NW	do.
5	6	29.48	40	10	S	rain—high wind		12	29.84	53		NW	do. showery—calm
	8	29.	35		S	rain		12	29.89	49		NNW	do. calm—breeze
	12	29.	37		S	thick mist	20	6	30.	39		NNW	partially cloudy
	4	29.	40		SW	partially cloudy		12	29.89	48		NNW	cloudy
	11	28.89	40		SW	cloudy; high wind		12	30.	38		N	clear
6	6	28.89	35	5	SW	cloudy	21	6	30.	39		W	cloudy
	12	29.	40		SW	do.		12	30.			NW	do.
	6	29.05	40		SW	partially clear		12	29.89	40		NW	do.
	12	29.25	38		NW	cloudy	22	6	29.84	38		SE	do.
7	6	29.25	32	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	NW	do.		9	29.84	38		SE	do.
	12	29.29	43		SW	foggy		12	29.84	38		SE	do.
	12	29.	40		SW	rain		12	29.84	38		SE	do.
8	6	29.	38	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW	cloudy	23	6	29.84	32		SE	partially clear
	12	29.	45		SW	very cloudy		8	29.84	35		SE	thick fog came on suddenly
	4	28.84	46		SSW	rainy		12	29.84	42		SEE	clear
	12	28.72	38		SSW	cloudy		12	29.89	32		SEE	very clear
9	5	28.77	34	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	N	clear over head,	24	6	29.85	30		SEE	do.
						thick in the hori.		12	29.89	33		E	do.
	12	28.84	37		NNW	cloudy		12	30.12	32		E	do.
	5	29.	39		NNW	do.	25	6	30.17	33		E	sprinkl. of rain in the night—cloud.
	12	29.25	37		NNW	clearing to the N.		12	30.17	37		E	cloudy
10	6	29.41	36	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	N	cloudy & windy		12	30.17	37		E	do.
	12	29.6	34		N	cloudy	26	6	30.17	33		E	cloudy and a breeze
	6	29.77	33		NE	partially clear		12	30.17	36		E	partially clear
	12	29.89	27		NNE	clear		12	30.17	36		NE	cloudy & windy.
11	6	30.	25		NW	do.		6	30.17	33		ENE	do. very windy
	12	30.	25		NW	do.		12	30.17	33		NE	do. & windy
	12	30.05	26		NW	do.	27	6	30.17	33		NE	partially
12	6	30.05	35		NW	cloudy		12	30.17	33		NE	very clear
	7	29.65	42		SW	rainy		12	30.17	29		NE	do.
	12	29.6	45		SW	showery	28	6	30.12	51		NE	do.
	7	29.65	43		SW	cloudy		12	30.05	27		NEE	clear
	12	29.65	34		NW	clear	29	6	29.84	27		NE	cloudy
13	7	29.48	31		NW	do.		12	30.	29		NE	partially clear
	12	29.45	33		NW	do.		12	29.84	25		NE	do.

OBSERVATIONS.

N.B. By *perfectly clear* is meant, a sky all blue and clear in the horizon—By *clear*, a sky blue but hazy in the horizon—By *partially clear*, a sky in which there is more blue than clouds—By *cloudy*, a sky covered with light clouds—By *very cloudy*, a sky in which the clouds are dark—B. stands for Barometer at the head of the column; T. Thermometer; P. Pluviometer; and the figures denote the number of ounce measures that have fallen on the square in the last 24 hours—W. means the quarter the wind blows from—The first expression of the Thermometer given each day is the lowest degree of heat in the preceding night, unless the contrary is noticed.

AGRICULTURE,

A G R I C U L T U R E .

Monthly Report for April.

[This Report is faithfully made up for the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, from an actual Correspondence in nearly 20 Districts of Great Britain.]

THE present, on account of the mildness of the weather, has proved an uncommonly favourable season for every operation in husbandry. Little rain having fallen since the month of February, the fields ploughed since that time have benefited much by the dry weather, which, with the seasonable frosts in March, have reduced the soil to a powder, with small labour to the harrow.

The **WHEATS** throughout the kingdom exhibit a degree of strength and forwardness very unusual so early in the season, and should the ensuing month (generally the most trying) prove mild, with moderate showers, there can be little doubt of a most abundant crop. In Scotland particularly, so great an extent of wheat was never before seen, which, in general, looks well, and far superior to the crop of last year.

The spring seed-time has been remarkably good. Great part of the grain is beginning to appear, and it looks very regular and promising. In the *North-western* counties, the fields intended for **BARLEY** are in forward preparation; what has been sown begins to peep through the soil. In stiff soils in the *western* districts, the **Bailey** sowing goes on with difficulty, through the want of spring showers.

The **RYE-GRASS** and **CLOVER** are generally good, and very early, a circumstance much in favour of the fine **LAMING** season, as they afford plentiful food to the ewes, instead of Turnips, which have this season gone off so early. In the north of the island the appearance of the **Clover** and **Rye-Grass** is, however, not so flattering, the plants of **Clover** being very thin in most places.

The fields intended for **TURNIPS** are far advanced in culture, many have been twice ploughed, and are in fine tilth.

There is a fine prospect of **APPLES** in the western **CYDER** counties.

The dry spring has been highly favourable to **SHEEP** in general, and particularly productive in **LAMBS**.

It is at length ascertained, and the fact is confirmed by some of the best informed of our correspondents, that no real scarcity has ever existed in this country, and that the late High Prices of **Wheat** have been the sole work of monopolists. The **CORN MERCHANTS** have never been more plentifully supplied than during the last month, and the prospect of large importations, added to the alarm that has taken place among the speculators, will, no doubt, keep the price moderate till after the ensuing harvest.

CATTLE and **SHEEP** are higher than was ever remembered; and, from the great demand, it is to be feared will continue so. Every thing is picked up; **LEAN STOCK** was never known to fetch such prices, and **FAT STOCK** is nearly as much above the usual rates as the lean.

From the great stock of last year's **HAY** on hand, and the promising appearance of the Spring, the price of that article has fallen considerably.

WOOL, in the western counties, sells in the fleece at 30s. per weight of 30lb.

POTATOES have fallen 1s. per sack. **GRASS SEEDS** have sunk in value more than one-fourth. The market continues very heavy for **HOPS**, bags sell from 5s to 90s. pockets from 60 to 100s.

ERRORS of the Press in **LENORA**, which appeared in the last Magazine.

Stanza 10, line 1, for knell read kneel.—Stanza 17, line 4, for die read lie —
Stanza 22, line 3, for heaven read God —Stanza 30, line 1, for The read Tho.'

The Conductors of the Monthly Magazine feel it their duty gratefully to acknowledge the liberal Patronage with which the Work has hitherto been honoured. It affords them, at the same time, the highest satisfaction, to learn, that the Plan and Execution meet with general approbation.—To give the Magazine immediate currency throughout the British empire, and America, it may, however, be useful to remind those persons, who have kindly expressed its interest, that much depends on their prompt and active exertions in the circle of their respective connections.—Several much-esteemed favours are unavoidably deferred.

Communications on all subjects of Information and Amusement are respectfully solicited; and it is entreated that they may be sent on or before the 10th of each Month.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
AND
BRITISH REGISTER.

No. IV.—FOR MAY, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE majority of your curious readers are, doubtless, acquainted with the name of Emanuel Kant, professor at Koenigsburg; and not a few must feel a desire to become acquainted with his doctrines: but nothing has yet appeared in our language, calculated to gratify this desire. Indeed, it will require more than ordinary industry and ingenuity, to make a just translation or intelligible abstract of his system. A new nomenclature, more difficult than for the Linnean botany, must be invented. A very intelligent German writer reckons the acquisition of a clear knowledge of Mr. Kant's principles a hard task for a whole year.

In looking to external signs, I cannot help perceiving, that the fortune of this writer's doctrines has been similar to that of most great discoveries. They have been much misunderstood, and much opposed. But while the established doctors of speculation appeared in the field of controversy, as adversaries, many of the younger inquirers professed themselves converts. These two circumstances you may, perhaps, allow to be presumptions in the author's favour.

Were you to take down the neglected volumes of Locke's Answerers, they would not furnish you with a catalogue of more insistent charges than the following, which have been brought, by different persons, against Kant. By his dogmatic opponents, he has been represented

as a *sceptic*, trying to subvert the foundations of all knowledge: by *sceptics*, as aiming to build up a new dogmatic system out of the ruins of all the preceding. The *supernaturalist* regards his labours as a crafty attempt to do away the idea of the indispensable necessity of the historical documents of religion, and to establish *naturalism*, without leaving room for controversy: the *naturalist* treats him as a supporter of the sinking credit of faith. The *materialist* ranks him with the disciples of Berkley: the *spiritualist*, among those who limit every thing real to the material world, which he veils under the specious title of the *territory of experience*.

The example best calculated, as far as I know, to give an idea of the essential part of this new philosophy, is the following: Metaphysicians have been divided into four sects, each characterised by a fundamental tenet, which is combated by the remaining three; and the propositions, contradictory of these tenets, are found to be maintained, each by three sects against one. The propositions, which have the plurality of voices, happen to be the very results of Mr. Kant's examination of our intellectual faculties. They may be thus distinctly stated:

1. The doctrine which characterises the dogmatic atheist, is that *the non-existence of the deity may be proved*. This is denied by the other sects.

2. According to the dogmatic sceptic, *the question concerning the existence of the deity admits of no satisfactory answer*.

3. According to the supernaturalist
Mm (of

(of which sect there are few eminent writers in England, but several in Germany, as Mr. Jacobi, the adversary of Moses Mendelssohn) the answer to *that* question lies beyond the boundary of reason, and is to be sought exclusively in revelation.

4. According to the dogmatic theist, the being of a God may be demonstrated.

The contradictory propositions are these: 1. *The question concerning the existence of a God is not to be answered negatively: maintained against the atheist by the three other sects.**

2. *This question may be answered satisfactorily: maintained against the sceptic by the rest.*

3. *This question cannot be answered from revelation: maintained against the supernaturalist by the others.*

4. *The affirmative answer to the question concerning the existence of a Deity, does not admit of demonstration: maintained by the rest against the dogmatic theist.*

I owe this short illustration to Mr. Reinhold, of Jena, who is, I believe, the most perspicuous expositor of the philosophy of Kant. I shall subjoin to it a translated specimen from the *Kritik der Urtheilskraft*—the *Examination of the Judgment*. But I will first observe, that nothing can be conceived more harsh, obscure, and involved, than Mr. Kant's style. Oliver Cromwell is explicit in his speeches, compared to him; and he incloses parenthesis within parenthesis, as Pilpay fable within fable. This is a circumstance of ill omen. It is not easy, however, for an original reasoner to be as perspicuous as a narrator. And the disciples of Mr. Kant observe, that Newton's philosophical contemporaries, with equal deviation from former systems, and the simple futilities of common sense, found no less contradiction in the principles, and obscurity in the proofs.

Space and time, which have been the subject of so much metaphysical disquisition, are said, by Mr. Kant, to be forms or shapes of intuition, inherent in the intellect. And this is so essential a doctrine, that if they be merely loose, transferable terms, such as I have elsewhere endeavoured to show *necessary* to be, his system could scarce be maintained. He saw clearly enough that the various attempts of ingenious men to fix ideas upon these terms, had been perfectly vain. But I know not whether the manner of considering words which it is to be hoped that one of our coun-

trymen will soon farther illustrate, had ever occurred to him.

What follows, will hardly give an idea of the subjects generally treated by the philosopher of Koenigsbourg, nor of his manner of treating them. I have been obliged to break and unfasten his sentences; and so must the translator of his works; and this without mutilating or changing the sense.

"In every thing capable of exciting hearty laughter, there must be absurdity. Laughter is an affection from the sudden change of a *stagnant* imagination into *nothing*.* This change, which certainly is by no means grateful to the understanding, indirectly, and for a moment, produces very lively gratification. The cause must therefore consist in an influence, exerted upon the body, and in the reaction of this upon the mind. The idea presented is not, in itself, an object of pleasure, as it is in the case of a person who receives tidings of a successful stroke in trade. How, in fact, can mere *laughed* expectation be pleasing? But a play of ideas takes place, and this excites a play of the powers of life.

"An Indian, at table with an Englishman, at Suras, expressed his surprise by loud exclamations, on seeing a vast quantity of froth ooze out of a bottle of porter, as soon as the cork was drawn. Being asked, *What surprised him?* May, said he, *don't suppose I wonder it comes out; how did you ever contrive to prevent it in?* We do not laugh at this story, because we find ourselves wiser than the poor Indian, or because the understanding finds in it any thing satisfactory, but our expectation was strained, and suddenly vanishes. A rich man's heir is desirous to celebrate his funeral with all solemnity, but he complains that he cannot accomplish his purpose; for, says he, *the more I give my mourners to look sorrowful, the more cheerful do those fellows appear*. The reason why we laugh aloud at this, is the sudden vanishing of expectation. Observe that the expected object is not changed to its contrary (which would always be something, and often may give pain) but absolutely disappears. As the conclusion of a story, which has raised our expectations, if its falsehood appears evident, we feel displeased. This will the case, if we be told of one whose hair was turned grey

* This is literal, and not, I believe, harsher than the German.

with grief in a single night. But let a person of humour, by way of reply, seriously and circumstantially relate how a merchant, on his return home with all his whole fortune in goods, was obliged to throw them all overboard during a violent storm, and that the loss affected him so, that the very same night his periwig turned grey; and we shall laugh aloud. For we feel pleasure in striking to and fro the idea we are catching at, as if it were a ball. We are not delighted, because a liar or a blockhead is set down, for this would not be worth while; and the latter story told with a good face, would of itself occasion a burst of laughter.

"In all such cases, it is remarkable, that the joke must contain something capable of deceiving for a moment. As soon, therefore, as the appearance vanishes, the mind looks back, to be sure whether it is so; and thus, by a rapid succession of exertion and relaxation (*anspannung und abspannung*) is thrown into oscillations. The recession from that which drew the chord being sudden, and not as if it had been let gradually go, a movement of mind, and a corresponding internal agitation of body, takes place, and continues involuntarily, producing weariness, and at the same time exhilaration, which are the effects of a movement that contributes to health.

"Assuming that with all our thoughts, corporeal movements are harmonically connected, we can pretty well conceive how the sudden removal of the mind, from station to station, in order to consider its object, is answered by a reciprocating contraction and dilatation of the elastic parts of our viscera. These are communicated to the diaphragm, which (as from tickling) throws the air out by sudden jerks, and occasions a healthy-concussion. This alone, and not what passes in the mind, is the true cause of the pleasure derived from a thought, which in reality contains nothing. Voltaire says, that providence has given us *hope and sleep*, as a compensation for the many cares of life. He might have added *laughter*, if the wit and originality of humour, necessary so excite is among rational people, were not as rare, as the talent for *head-breaking, nose-breaking, and heart-breaking* fictions, is common among our mystics, *spirits forts*, and sentimental novelists, respectively.

"We may, then, I think, concede to Epicurus what he contends for, 'All pleasure, even that excited by objects of taste,

consists in animal or bodily feeling.' In granting so much, we shall not in the least degrade the *spiritual* sense of respect for moral ideas. This is not pleasure, but self-esteem, which raises us above the want of it. Neither will the concession be any degradation of the less noble pleasure of taste."

You, Mr. Editor, will join with me in wishing this celebrated code of metaphysics were translated, that its pretensions may be examined in the country of Locke and Horne Tooke. But I should be sorry to see it undertaken by a man not master of the two languages.

I am, Sir, yours,
March 28, 1796. THOMAS BODDGES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. Malone, in his inquiry into the Authenticity of the Papers attributed to Shakespeare, has objected (p. 164) to HEAVEN being used as a dissyllable; but he has since, I find, recollected, that Shakespeare has made use of it as such in *Macbeth*—

"Hear it not, Duncan, for it is a knell,
"That summons thee to Heaven, or to hell!"

Now I could have pointed out several other places where Shakespeare has given it as a word of two syllables, though, in some of his editions, it is very erroneously marked with an apostrophe in those places, as a monosyllable. Let the FOUR following examples suffice for the present:

"O you are men of stone.
"Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so,
"That *Heaven's* vault thou'd crack: she's gone for ever!

LEAR, ACT 5.

"Now let the rain of *Heaven* wet this place,
"To wash away my useful monuments."
HENRY VI. 2d Part, ACT 3.

"How much thou wrong'st me, *Heaven* be my judge."

Ibid. ACT 4.

"By *Heaven* I had rather coin my heart,
"And drop my blood for drachmas, than to
"wring
"From the hard hands of peasants, their vile
"truth
"By any indirection."—

JULIUS CÆSAR, ACT 4.

In short, this word (as well as *Seven*, *Given*, *Driven*, &c.) when it happens to be the second or sixth in a line, appears to be then as frequently used for *two feet*

as it is now : notwithstanding, as a monosyllable, even in some of the above lines, it would have read better, as may appear from the following—not meant as emendations of the diction, but of the metre:

"That summons thee to Heav'n or (else) to hell"

"That Heav'n's (great) vault should crack," &c.

"Now let the rain of Heav'n (make) wet this place," &c.

"By Heav'n (Sir) I had rather coin my heart," &c.

Mr. Malone, was, no doubt, led astray by the play of *OTHELLO*, where the word *Heaven* is frequently used, and (I believe) always as a monosyllable.

I was surprised to find, some time ago, in a summary review (if it can be called a Review) of my Continuation of *VICTOR's History of the Theatres*, that Victor should be accused of numerous inaccuracies. Certainly these learned gentlemen have mistaken CHETWOOD for VICTOR. In the *Biographia Dramatica*, VICTOR, though ridiculed for egotism, and some particularities in his style, is acknowledged to be remarkably correct and exact in his accounts. Indeed, I should have wished to have been equally so; but I had not the opportunities which were certainly open to the *Prompter of a Theatre*. I should have been happy if these learned reviewers had notified my errors, as, whatever they are, I dare say they originated with the ingenious proprietors themselves of that correct work, to which I acknowledge myself indebted for some erroneous dates, it being a period when I was not in London.

Mr. Vaughan, who favoured me with a note in a morning paper, should have observed, that I did not say the comedy of *The Deception* (1784) was absolutely written by him, only "ascribed to him," which it then was by those very periodical writers who have remarked upon my inaccuracies. I shall, however, be very happy, at a future opportunity, to obliterate whatever is disagreeable. Indeed, I presume that very few works of this nature are ever found faultless in the first editions. Mr. Baker was obliged to add a very long *Corrigenda* to his *Companion of the Playhouse*. Mr. Malone (whom I respect as a most ingenious commentator) was obliged to correct some parts of his *Shakspeare*; and even in his late *Inquiry*, notwithstanding the *Errata* no-

ticed in the publication, to make other corrections.

I am, Sir, your's,
W. C. OULTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I VERY much approve of your allotting a particular part of your Magazine to the valuable purposes of medical improvement; and what has been already done, will, I hope, lay the foundation of a series of communications, from which physicians may derive great advantage. From entertaining so high an opinion of this part of your Magazine, I am induced to offer my mite, by contributing a few remarks on a disease, not yet touched upon by your medical correspondents, but which, by the time this communication will appear, must be pretty well known in most families. It is very prevalent in the months of June and July, is at the height in August, begins to decline in September, and about the end of October generally disappears, though much will depend upon the weather.

I am somewhat at a loss to describe this disorder, because being of very recent appearance in this country, it has escaped the attention of Sauvages, Vogel, Cullen, and all our late Nosologists. It has some symptoms peculiar to the class of fevers, and some to that of inflammations, but it is a disease, if I may use the phrase, so original, so much *per se*, that we must be content to let it be the root of a peculiar class, which may hereafter be divided into species, when the faculty shall have made it more their study.

I call it, merely for distinction's sake, the *DOMIPHOBIA*, or *dread of home*, which is the principal symptom; it begins, as I said before, about the month of June, or earlier, for I have at this moment a family under my care, who are dreadfully afflicted with it. The mother, a remarkably healthy-looking, and indeed very handsome woman, complains of a wasting of the flesh, want of appetite, listlessness, and dejection. The two daughters, though possessed of the finest bloom of complexion, are inclined to consumption, have also lost their appetites, and are, to use their mother's expression, in a very alarming situation. The sons have various pulmonary symptoms, shortness of breath, cough, and complain that the smoke of London entirely disorders them. The husband is the only person who has escaped the disorder, although he

seems

seems so much distressed at the sight of his family, that I should not wonder if he caught it from them. Every medicine I have prescribed, has failed in its operation. Indeed, I must confess, that this is one of those disorders, in which we are not to expect a cure from chemicals or Galenicals. On the contrary, if we leave nature to perform her work, a cure is immediately found, for nature suggests to the patients, from the very first attack of the disease, that it can be relieved only by a jaunt to a WATERING PLACE. And hence a very expert practitioner in my neighbourhood, chooses to call it the *Hydro-mania*; but I apprehend he is mistaken, for I never knew a patient more attached to *water* when abroad, than when at home. There certainly, however, are symptoms, which indicate a *mania* of some kind or other; but so imperfect is our knowledge of *maniacal* cases, that I can derive no information from books. ARNOLD does not mention it in his last edition, although probably he may in the next, for which I am told he is preparing materials. Besides, I confess, that I am not very partial to increasing our catalogue of *manias*. So many things might be brought under this title, that a general history of madness would, I am afraid, be as comprehensive as the Annual Register, or any other work which professed to record the actions of man; but this is a digression.

It is peculiar to the disorder I am now speaking of, that the symptoms of it never appear, when the patients are by themselves: the presence, however, of a stranger, or a party of strangers, never fails to bring on the cough, dyspnoea, and other concomitants. But above all other occasions, they are most exasperated in the presence of the head of the family, whether a father, an uncle, or a guardian. Now, as this is as much a disease of the mind as of the body, it strikes me, that the passion of envy, or jealousy, is strongly excited by the sight of persons who are not afflicted with the disorder, which is generally the case with fathers, uncles, and guardians; and that the patient, from a desire of communicating the disease, is impelled to throw out those *misfama*, or contagious particles, which will affect all present. That this is often done without producing the effect, I well know, but I must say, that, in general, where the disorder is of long continuance (a month or six weeks, for example) it seldom fails to impart such a degree of its virulence, as to affect the father, and then, I observe, the cure is as good as performed.

From the few remarks I have thrown out, you will perceive, sir, that although we cannot refer this disorder to any class hitherto mentioned by nosologists, yet we may rank it among *endemics*, or those disorders which affect the inhabitants of a certain district. This is most prevalent in the city of London, and extends a little way into the suburbs. I have met with a few cases of the kind in the borough of Southwark; but the small villages near town are, I think, generally pretty free from it. As to the Borough, it is rather singular, that some of the patients, after returning from Margate or Brighton, apparently perfectly cured, take lodgings nevertheless in a large building in St. George's Fields; whether this confirms the cure, I know not, but I apprehend it may prevent a relapse, and I am doubtful whether any thing will so effectually answer this purpose. The tendency of the disorder to return, is one of the worst circumstances belonging to it, and sufficiently convinces me, that there is a radical error in the mode of treatment. I am not ashamed to confess, that I have often failed. If we physicians are not as free in acknowledging our errors, as proud in announcing our cures, the medical art, as to practical usefulness, must stand still.

With respect to the causes of the DEMIPHOBIA, they may be divided, as in the case of other disorders, into *remote*, *proximate*, and *occasional*. On these I shall not be prolix: It is a great mistake, however, to ascribe this disorder to low living, or a poor diet. If that were the case, the poor would be afflicted by it, particularly this season. But the fact is, it attacks persons who live well, freely, upon a generous diet. *Excessive indulgence* never fails to bring it on, and it is remarkable, that those who have *ONCE indulged*, are sure to have a relapse the following year. I scarce know an instance to the contrary. The mental affections are also to be taken into the account, and I have known cases where it was brought on merely by *talking about it*; a wonderful proof of the intimate connection betwixt the mind and the body. That there is an affection of the head, cannot well be doubted, from its being almost always attended with giddiness, wanderings, vain fears, and sometimes downright raving, the patient perpetually talking of *balls, dances, breakfasts, raffles, subscriptions*, and other things, which very seldom much occupy the attention of persons of sound minds and robust health.

I have now, sir, communicated the result

ful of pretty accurate observation, and some practice in this disorder. I am aware, that, in the curative part, I have failed to impart much information. The fact is, and I honestly confess it, I have succeeded in very few cases, and those were chiefly where the disorder was slight. Taken at the beginning, much may be done, but the patients are very apt to conceal it, probably from motives of delicacy, until it acquires strength which common remedies will not oppose. The indications are likewise sometimes so complicated, that one does not know how to obviate one symptom without increasing the violence of another. What can be done where there is an inflammatory tendency, accompanied by *torment* and *weakness*, a very common form of the disease? I must, therefore, close the subject for the present, with observing, that an eminent physician of my acquaintance, Dr. Abraham Newland, has a very elegant form of prescription, which I never knew any patient refuse to take; but it is liable to the same objections I have already mentioned, namely, that it will not prevent a relapse.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
Warwick Lane, May 21b. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in a Number of your much-approved Miscellany, a sort of invitation to the discussion of subjects belonging to language, I am induced to offer you some brief remarks on a matter relative to English style, which I cannot but think of some importance. The first principle of good taste in writing, as in every thing else, appears, to me, to be congruity, and I scarcely know any advantage to be gained by its violation which can compensate for such a defect. But to mix the styles of different periods or different subjects in the same sentence, is certainly such a violation; and there is an instance in which this has been, and still is practised by many of our first writers. This is, where in some verbs the third person singular is made to preserve its old termination *th*, while in others, and indeed in the general course of construction, it has the modern termination of *s*. There are two cases, in which I observe this incongruity very frequent. The first is in sermons and other grave writings, where, I suppose, for the purpose of throwing a sanc-

tionous air of antiquity over the composition, it is usual, almost universally, to terminate the auxiliary verbs in this manner, viz. *doth*, *beeth*, rather than *does*, *bees*. The other case is, where, for the sake of euphony, it is thought proper to avoid a concurrence of *s*'s, by substituting the *th*; thus *expresseth*, rather than *expresses*; *possesseth*, rather than *possesses*, &c. In both these cases, it is, I acknowledge, a sentiment of taste which occasions the incongruity I complain of; and some of our most elegant authors have sanctioned it both by their precept and example. Against this, I have nothing to set, but another rule of taste; and it must be left to the reader to decide, which is of the greatest obligation. For my own part, I avow that this mixture of different grammars—this junction of the antique and modern—is, to my perception, a deformity infinitely greater than any euphony can be; nor do I believe it can be justified by a similar example in any other modern language. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

May 2.

SIMPLICIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following Letter, written some years ago, by a physician to a friend, is thought worthy of insertion in your Miscellany, you will oblige me by giving it room. Your's, N.N.

"You will be much concerned, my dear friend, to hear that your amiable acquaintance, Mrs. ———, is irrecoverably gone in a consumption. We have had the painful task of watching the progress of this slow undermining disorder, so flattering and treacherous to the patient, though generally obvious enough to the intelligent observer. We have been continually mortified with the inefficacy of the best-directed means of relief, and have seen every glimmering of hope successively vanish, and only serve to augment despair. Country air, milk diet, medicines, have all been tried—but in vain.

Alas, what avails the life-inspiring breeze,
Elastic, fragrant! what, the wholesome herb,
Cull'd from the mountain! what, the milky stream,
Balsamic, fragrant! that thousand sweet tubes,
Nature's best laboratory? In her side,
The fatal arrow sticks; its barbed point
Tears deep, and all the outward features mar.

"There is one step in the routine of practice, which usually commences about this stage of the disease, that I certainly shall not

not attempt to recommend. This is, a visit to some of the fashionable watering places; where, at a distance from friends, relations, and all the endearments of home and native soil, the poor harrassed patient languishes, and perhaps dies, amidst the hurry of thoughtless dissipation, and the cold negligent services of mercenary attendants. And I own, I am greatly surprised, that where the virtues of the supposed remedy are so inadequate, and every other circumstance is so opposite and unfavourable, the power of fashion should be able to influence men of skill and humanity, to give advice so little conformable to the dictates of either. Of all wiles relative to this poor precarious life, the last and most reasonable is a peaceful and quiet departure from it; and of all tormentors he is the most inhuman, who extends his molestation to the very article of death.

"These reflections lead me to some indignant censure of another fashionable cruelty, which could never have gained ground so much, had not fashion the power of stifling every emotion or reflection that would oppose its sway. Inefficacious as I believe all medicinal waters are in consumptive cases, it is certain, that many grievous maladies receive from them relief, which no other remedy would so effectually bestow. They are, therefore, the resort of numbers, afflicted with disorders, some highly painful, some dangerous, and all fatiguing and distressing, which demand quiet, stillness, and repose. Yet these are the places, where the dissipated and the gay choose to crowd, for their round of summer amusements. Here, unmoved by the melancholy spectacles continually before their eyes, and careless how much they aggravate the sufferings of fellow-creatures, they dance; they play, they racket, with all the morbid rage of people, who think they exist only to divert themselves. But did the delicate and sentimental fair one but once reflect, that every step she takes in the dance, and every note of the music, brings agony to some poor wretch, and prevents that sleep he would give worlds to purchase; it must surely keep her short in the midst of merriment, and alarm her with the apprehension of guilt, in what she before regarded as innocent amusement. Add to this, the increase of expence, and abridgement of convenience, which the sick suffer from this unwelcome intrusion, and the numbers who are actually debarred from any share of the benefits to be derived from these natural resor-

ties, and the evil will appear of very important magnitude. I by no means include the frequenters of the sea-bathing places in my censure. That bounteous element flows in so liberally upon us, that there is little danger fashion should monopolize it, or bar all its avenues. Besides, the generality of salt-water bathers are likely to be as much benefited by cheerful company and agreeable exercise, as by the grand panacea they pretend to value so much. It is only the choicer and rarer gifts of Hygeia, that I would reserve for the peculiar advantage of those who need their aid."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I WAS so much struck with an expression in a Paper in your Magazine, "On the primæval form of Europe," that I cannot resist requesting the ingenious writer, to present us with his farther thoughts upon the subject. "Europe, he conceives, originally consisted of a cluster of islands." This idea appears to me very probable; and it is strengthened by a circumstance which probably did not occur to your correspondent. In the account of the peopling of the earth after the deluge, recorded in the tenth chapter of Genesis, the part called the isles of the nations, is allotted to the sons of Japhet, and universal tradition ascribes Europe to his descendants. Repeatedly throughout scripture, the isles of the Gentiles are mentioned, and all commentators agree in supposing that Europe is described under this appellation. Hence, we have reason to conclude, that Europe was at the time when the book of Genesis was written, a cluster of isles; and it is not improbable that by more accurate researches into ancient history, the time may be ascertained, when these islands were united into one continent. The subject merits enquiry, and your correspondent may, perhaps, afford much entertainment and instruction to your readers, by producing the passages at full length from ancient writers, which bear upon this question.

I am, &c.

BEN JAPHET.

May 5, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE majority of your English readers must be well acquainted with Nos. XI and XII of the Microcosm. They contain Observations on the Reformation of the Knave of Hearts, a poem, and are the pro-

production of Mr. George Canning, a gentleman, full as respectably known in the capacity of a schoolboy as in that of a senator. Having observed that it was customary among periodical writers, to display their abilities by criticisms on poets either of acknowledged or obscure merit, he declares his intention of expatiating on "an object as yet untreated of, by any of his predecessors." It is needless to say, that he has executed his task in a manner amusing to his readers, and, consequently, creditable to himself. But you may not have heard that there has long existed in the French language, a composition precisely the same in design, and in execution very nearly corresponding with Mr. Canning's, as far as the latter goes. The title is, *Le chef-d'œuvre d'un inconnu, poème, &c.* Its object to expose the jargon of criticism. It seems to have been written early in the present century. The fictitious approbations of the censors of the press, are dated in 1714. The fourth edition was published in 1758, in 2 vols. 12mo. The poem has an affected silliness (*niaiserie*) of thought and style. Here it is. The scarcity of the work will, I believe, justify you in reprinting it.

L'autre jour Colin malade
Dedans son lit,
D'une grosse maladie
Pensant mourir,
De trop songer à ses amours,
Ne peut dormir ;
Il veut tenir celle qu'il aime
Toute la nuit.
Le Galant y fut habile,
Il se leva ;
A la porte de sa belle
Trois fois frappa :
Catin, Catos, Belle Ber-
gère, dormez-vous ?
La promesse que m'avez faite,
La tiendrez vous ?
La fillette fut fragile ;
Elle se leva,
Toute nue en sa chemise
La porte ouvra.
Marchez tout-doux, parlez tout-bas,
Mon doux ami,
Car si mon papa vous entend
Morte je suis.
Le Galant, qui fut honnête,
Droit se coucha,
Entre les bras de sa belle
Se reposa.
Ah ! je n'ai pas perdu mes peines,
Aussi mes pas,
Puisque je tiens celle que j'aime
Entre mes bras.
J'entends l'Alouette qui chante
Au point de jour,

Amant, si vous êtes honnête
Retirez-vous.
Marchez tout-doux, parlez tout-bas,
Mon doux ami ;
Car si mon Papa vous entend
Morte je suis.

For two pieces thus similar in conception, EPIC honours are claimed, on the grounds of their having a *beginning, middle, and end*; and both commentators confidently appeal on this head to the established canons of criticism. The freedom from the incumbrance of episodes is noticed by both. In speaking of the beginning, "can any thing," exclaims Mr. C. "be more clear ; more natural ; more agreeable to the true spirit of simplicity ? Here are no tropes ; no figurative expressions—not even so much as an invocation to the muse. He does not detain his readers by any needless circumlocution ; by unnecessarily informing them what he is going to sing ; or still more unnecessarily enumerating what he is not going to sing." In the same vein the French writer : "What beginning can be more simple than that of our author ? It is more simple than Homer's. It is more modest than Virgil's, who, with all his simplicity, sets himself foremost. I sing. *Cano*. What need to tell that one sings ? Is it not self-evident ?" Both critics remark, how their poets come to the point at once ; and both on this occasion quote from Horace in *medias res—audito rem rapit*. If Mr. C. professes the morality of his poem, his predecessor, with greater boldness, lays claim also to this praise. "The fable, he asserts, is reasonable and probable, it imitates a complete and important action, and besides involves a point of morality, which may serve the purpose of instruction". Mr. C. comments on the studied felicity of the phrase, *All on a summer's day* ; and so does Mr. — on *L'autre jour*. The latter has, moreover, a profusion of annotations, in ridicule of heavy commentators on the classics, like those of Martinus Scriblerus. But the general remarks, as well as the style of the poems themselves, have that degree of difference and of resemblance, which perfectly suits the hypothesis of imitation.

An independent coincidence which would naturally follow from a single leading idea, is certainly possible. Mr. Canning, when he assisted in writing the *Microcosm*, may neither have read French, nor have had any acquaintance capable of furnishing a suggestion from the *chef-d'œuvre*. In this case, he

he will be the person most surpris'd at the circumstances I have stated. It would not degrade him to explain. He knows that the propensity ascribed to the knave of hearts is not unexampled among authors; and here, are special appearances sufficient to induce many a grand jury to send a bill into court. Should he and his friends be silent, the public will have to choose between the opposite improbabilities, a schoolboy meeting with a scarce book, or of his inventing a new mode of composition. I have no enmity to Mr. C.; of his public conduct, I do not think with respect. But this feeling I venture to believe that I have in common with some of those, whom he calls his friends. Nor is it any disparagement to his abilities, to affirm, that his other essays, his university prize poem, and his speeches, exhibit more of imitative than of inventive talent.

It is always curious to trace the origin of ideas; and this communication, if it serve no other purpose, may excite some more learned correspondent to produce an earlier specimen of this species of burlesque criticism.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE enquiry made by your correspondent, whether the ode, 'Quales per Nemorum,' should be assigned to Bourne or Jortin, has recalled to my mind a similar circumstance, which, from the obscurity of the authors, is probably an object of less curiosity, but, I am inclined to think, of more difficult solution. Among the *Deliciæ Poetarum Danorum*, are the poems of Vitus Beringius. In the perusal of his works, I met with the following lines: *Vide Deliciæ Poet. Dan. tom. ii. p. 172.*

Heu quam perpetuum est nihil!
 Quam nunquam stabili gradu
 Ævi fors fragilis manet!
 Et quæ tuta putes brevi
 Memento Deus obstruit!
 Sic mundi imperium cadit
 Præceps, occidis, occidis
 Imis eruta sedibus
 O gentis domus exulis:
 Nec Saturnia te Jovis
 Conjux eripere, et soror
 Nec quicquid superum est, valet.
 Urgent irrevocabiles
 Parcarum exitium coli:
 Stat defixa adamantinis
 Clavis dura necessitas
 Et fati stabilis rigor,
 Qui terram et mare continet
 Ac rerum dominos premens
 Infra se superos habet, &c. &c.

MONTHLY MAG. No. IV.

The above are taken from the 'Naxilix Chorea,' written at the baptism of the daughter of Frederick the Third, of Denmark, and published, Hafniz, 1649. It was not without surprize, that I found the very same lines given to the chorus, in a tragedy written by 'Dionysius Petavius,' and entitled 'Carthaginienfes.' If this writer be the celebrated Dennis Petau, who died 1632, it would appear, that the *Dane* was guilty of the theft, as it is well known, that dramatic composition was a scholastic exercise, imposed by the Jesuits on their pupils; and the 'Carthaginienfes,' which is to be found in a Collection of Tragedies, written by members of that Society, was, probably, if composed by Petau, a juvenile production. I should be happy, if any of your correspondents could inform me, if such a tragedy is to be found in the catalogue of works, written by that learned theologian?

Gray's Inn, May 6.

W. R.

N.B. In my left, for Watton, read Warton.

THE ENQUIRER. No. IV.

QUESTION: Is Private Affection inconsistent with Universal Benevolence?

Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,
 As the smooth pebble stirs the peaceful lake;
 The centre mov'd, a circle straight succeeds;
 Another still, and still another spreads;
 Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace;
 His country next, and next all human race;
 Wide and more wide, th' overflowings of the mind
 Take every creature in, of every kind;
 Earth smiles around with boundless bounty blest,
 And heav'n behold its image in its breast.

POPE.

THE result of long enquiry concerning the nature of morals, seems to have been a general agreement among philosophers in the system which places the virtuous Principle in the benevolent desire, and virtuous Action in the wise pursuit, of universal happiness. We now hear little of Plato's Moral Beauty, Aristotle's Middle Path, or Zeno's Conformity to Nature; of Clarke's Fitness of Things, Woolaston's Truth of Action, or Shaftsbury's Balance of the Affections. Utility is now commonly understood to be the only characteristic of virtue; that course of action which is most productive of good, is admitted to be most virtuous; and he is esteemed the best man, who, with the greatest integrity of principle, ardour of spirit, and energy of action, endeavours to promote the general welfare.

N a

If

If our first obligation be the pursuit of the common good, whatever in the final result interferes with this pursuit, must be wrong. No man can have a right to purchase personal enjoyment at the expence of a single grain, in the turn of the balance, against the good of the whole. No individual member of a family has a right to purchase his own gratification, at the expence of the happiness of any of his relations; no family, no province, no nation, has a right to enrich or aggrandize itself at the expence of the happiness of other families, other provinces, other nations. The plain old trading maxim, *live and let live*, should be followed in all relations of society, and through all classes of reciprocally connected and dependent beings.

The obligation to universal benevolence, is admitted in its full extent. But does it follow, that private affections ought to be lost in general philanthropy? Is it inconsistent with the good will and the service I owe to my species, to indulge the warm feelings of domestic affection; to give up my heart with generous ardour to a tried and faithful friend; to cherish sentiments of gratitude towards the man who has done me a kindness; to feel a peculiar attachment to the civil community to which I belong, and in which I enjoy, in common with my fellow citizens, the blessings of civil freedom? In order to be a philanthropist, must I cease to be a father, a friend, a patriot?

—"Yes," replies the cool calculator, upon the system of universal benevolence, "the sacrifice is absolutely necessary. In the exact proportion in which you suffer any private affection to prevail, universal benevolence must be impaired. You cannot give the members of your own family, your own neighbourhood, or your own kingdom, a larger share of your affection, than belongs to the rest of your species, without proportionally biasing your judgment, and misleading your actions. If your mind be under the influence of any private affection, it will not be in a proper state to weigh the merits of any case, which comes before you in the equal scale of general benevolence: for these affections necessarily imply a preference of one person to another, from other considerations than those of his higher powers of enjoyment, and capacity for usefulness."

According to this method of reasoning, every kind and degree of private affection is a weakness, and in some sort a crime, as it obstructs the natural operation of general philanthropy; and the perfec-

tion of wisdom and virtue, is, to admit into the soul no other feeling, than the sublime sentiment of universal love; and to employ life in no other occupation, than in devising and executing plans of universal happiness.

If this system were adopted, it is very evident, that the present order of society must be entirely overturned. Patriotic ardour, in defending the common rights, and promoting the common interests of our country, as such, must no longer be indulged. Local attachments, arising from voluntary associations, religious, political, or commercial, must be broken; the kind regard which is generated among neighbours and acquaintance, by the intercourses of civility and hospitality, must be suppressed; above all, the tender affections of friendship and consanguinity must be rigorously subdued; because a man who loves any individual too much, must love all the world too little. All that variety of sentiments and passions, which at present renders human society so interesting, and like a happy combination of notes in music, produces an enchanting harmony, must be reduced to the dull monotony of one tranquil sentiment. Every man, it is true, would meet his neighbour with the mild aspect of calm philosophy, and with the placid smile of perfect benevolence; but no eye must be seen sparkling with rapture, or melting with tenderness; no tongue must utter words of kindness, which have not first been exactly measured on the scale of universal benevolence. In short, the moral world would become one flat unvaried scene, resembling the aspect which the natural world would assume, were all its mountains and valleys levelled, and its whole surface converted into one smooth and grassy plain.

The loves and the graces must, on this supposition, all be banished. The lover's fancy must no longer deck his mistress with imaginary charms, lest he should bestow upon her more affection than is her due. Even the mother must no longer be supported, under the pains and solitudes inseparable from the maternal relation, by fond affection, but by the cool recollection of the service she is rendering to the world, in producing, nursing, and educating a rational being. If an unlucky moment should occur, in which the life of her own child, and that of another person, which promises greater benefit to society, come into competition, maternal affection must give way to universal benevolence; she must, in such a case, save her neighbour's child from drowning, rather than her own.

Against

Against the truth of the system, which teaches the absorption of all private affection in universal benevolence, it is, surely, a strong presumption, that it counteracts, so essentially, our present habits and feelings, and could not be reduced to practice without new-modelling the world. This is not, indeed, a demonstrative proof of its falsehood. The world certainly wants new-modelling in many respects. It is also certain, that universal benevolence is a divine principle, never to be abandoned. If it can be proved, that the private affections are inconsistent with this principle, they must, at all events, be banished. But before such a grand innovation is made, let it be well examined, whether the general good would not, on the whole, be more promoted by retaining, than by dismissing the private affections?

That this is, in truth, the case, may be inferred with some confidence from the consideration, that to banish private affection, would be to annihilate a large portion of that happiness, which it is the object of universal benevolence to produce. It cannot be necessary formally to prove, that the private affections are sources of enjoyment. Every one who has been a friend, a lover, a parent, knows this from the sure evidence of experience. If we, for a moment, suppose these affections to be annihilated, we destroy the first charm of life. Every happy family becomes an insipid, unanimated society; and all human beings are converted into a set of speculative calculators, on an ideal question of general happiness, in which no individual any longer feels himself deeply interested. The rays of affection, which, while they are concentrated in private relations, are warm and vivid, diffused through the universe, become too faint and feeble to be seen or felt. Happiness is the child of feeling, not of reason. Deprive men of the private affections, and you rob them of every thing which gives life its zest, which makes its labours pleasant, and its amusements interesting; you throw a general shade over nature, which, in truth, converts it into "a drab-coloured creation."

It is a still stronger proof that the private affections are not inconsistent with universal benevolence, that the latter is in fact the offspring of the former. No man is born a philanthropist. That general affection which embraces a whole species of being, and even an universe, is not produced but by a long process of association. An infant, at first, loves nothing but

warmth and nourishment. Shortly after its birth, its love for these is transferred to the mother or nurse, who supplies them. By similar associations, it gradually acquires an affection for other persons, within the small sphere of its experience. New sets of associations afterwards produce the next class of affections, those of friendship and love, and, in process of time, those feelings which belong to the artificial arrangements of civil society. Before the proper period of their growth, it would be as fruitless to expect them, as to look for harvest in spring. A child may read a love tale, but he can have no conception of the sentiments connected with it. A school-boy, without some premature inoculation of political ideas, will be a stranger to the class of affections belonging to the citizen. The peasant, who knows nothing of civic relations, rights, and duties, will feel little interest in the grand events of kingdoms and states. The flaming patriot, who pledges his fortune and life to his country—who wastes his time, and frets his temper, over the details of public occurrences—for want of comprehensive views of the history and present state of the world, and large conceptions of the nature of civil society, and the general rights of mankind, is wholly incapable of interesting himself in the fate of men who inhabit distant regions, and is an entire stranger to the liberal ideas and generous sentiments of universal philanthropy. So natural is the transition, from the more confined to the more enlarged affections, that it is commonly remarked of old bachelors, that they are less public-spirited than married men; and the reason is obvious, for, who is so likely to be active in beneficent services to the public, as he who is in the daily habit of exercising kind affections in his domestic circle? The man who is observed to be remarkably deficient in the private affections, is of course understood to be incapable of universal benevolence. The truth is, the private affections are not to be considered as the scaffolding, by means of which the structure of universal benevolence is raised, but as the very materials of which it is composed. Without the previous habits of the former, the latter could never be produced; and when these habits, by the long process of association, have been established, they become so incorporated into our nature, that it would be impossible to separate them. The top of the climax of affection cannot be reached, without advancing through each intermediate step;

nor is it possible to remain at the top, without resting on the ladder by which we have ascended.

But, even on the supposition that the principle of universal benevolence could be formed without the process which nature has appointed, it is to be further considered, that this principle would not, to such beings as men, be by itself a sufficient incitement to action. Reason may speculate upon the general good, and the means of producing it; but feeling alone can stimulate to those exertions, which are necessary to accomplish this great end. Fancy may, in contemplation, amuse itself with the image of a happy world; but the idea is too vast to excite that degree of passion, which is necessary to produce vigorous action. Images, sufficiently distinct and strong, to operate as efficient motives, can only be derived from individual objects. It is in this manner only, that the heart can be interested; and without this, the rational philanthropist, who employs himself in contemplating the abstract idea of general good, will be in the situation of the speculative mathematician, who, after he has solved an useful problem, feels no inclination to apply it in practice. The necessary consequence of the adoption of the system of universal, exclusive of private affection, would be a general relaxation of the springs of action; and it might be expected, that, except during the daily *half hour's* labour, which the necessities of life would demand, men would think it sufficient, if they ate plentifully, slept quietly, and "rose up to play." Happiness is best provided for by the division of affection, as wealth by the division of labour; for in the proportion in which affection is extended, it loses its impulsive force, as the circles, produced by a stone falling on the smooth surface of a lake, gradually become fainter as they recede from the centre.

It is another consideration of no small weight in the present argument, that the theory which would require all men to act upon the principle of universal benevolence alone, supposes a degree of comprehension, and an extent of knowledge, beyond the ordinary limits of the human faculties. What is for the good of the universe, is a vast problem, only to be solved by that mind, which comprehends the whole system. What is for the good of the human species, is a question, towards the solution of which we continually approximate, as we improve in our knowledge of the powers of human nature, and of the various substances and beings which

lie within the sphere of human action, but which can never be completely answered, while our acquaintance with nature remains imperfect. The utmost that we can do is, to collect facts sufficient to establish general rules, the observance of which become obligatory from our experience of their utility. If we supersede these rules, and recur, in every case, to the general principle of benevolence, we oppose individual opinion against common experience, and we require from all men an extent of knowledge, and correctness of judgment, which are possessed by no individual. The wisest philosopher would be aware of so many difficulties attending the determination of questions relative to the general good, and would perceive so much hazard of a bias on his judgment from the selfish passions, that he would always hesitate in opposing the universal law of benevolence against more limited maxims of prudence or morality. Of what use, then, could this law be to the illiterate peasant, or the busy mechanic? You might as well expect a common sailor to find his way at sea by Trigonometrical theorems, without his log-line, and his Gunter's scale, as that a man unused to speculation should be able to calculate every case of moral action by the general principle of universal benevolence.

From these united considerations it may be confidently concluded, that the private affections form a necessary part of the moral economy of man, and, therefore, are not inconsistent with the law of universal benevolence.—To the advocates for the exclusive authority of this law it is conceded, that it is the foundation of all other laws; that it is paramount to all other laws; that where it can be applied *with certainty*, it ought to be followed without reserve; and that the sublimity and perfection of virtue consist in sacrificing the less to the greater good. It is also conceded, that it is the general tendency of private affection to direct a larger portion of kindness towards its object, than, without attending to the influence of these affections upon the general system, might seem right; and that particular cases may be supposed, in which greater *immediate* good will be produced by consulting general utility, than by following the impulse of private affection. It is granted, that it might have been for the *immediate* advantage of the world, that the life of the wise and virtuous Fenelon * should have

* See Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Justice, Book ii. chap. 2.

been preserved, which his palace was on fire, rather than that of his worthless valet. Nevertheless, supposing, at such a moment, the choice to rest with the mother of the valet, it is contended, that it was better, because on the whole more productive of good, that private maternal affection should have dictated the preference of the valet to his master, than that the good archbishop of Cambray should have been saved, in obedience to a system which supposes the annihilation of the private affections. Universally, it is contended, on the grounds above stated, that parental, filial, and fraternal love, friendship, gratitude, patriotism, and other limited affections may, under certain established regulations be indulged, without abandoning general benevolence;—that, as the chemical attractions, which subsist between different classes of bodies, operate without interfering with the universal law of gravitation; so the “dear charities” of private life may remain, without violating the supreme law which unites man to man, and being to being, throughout the universe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the present moment, when various plans are offered to the public for the better accommodation of the trade of London, perhaps the following particulars of its former and present state may be acceptable to some of your readers. They are collected chiefly from some valuable pieces of commercial information that have been circulated within the last three years, and which are ascribed to one of the best informed and public-spirited members of the mercantile interest.

Your's respectfully,

May 9th, 1796.

J. J. G.

PORT OF LONDON.

THE limits of this port extend from London-bridge to the North Foreland, in the Isle of Thanet, and to the point called the Naze, near Harwich, on the coast of Essex; but the part where ships that trade to London usually moor, only from the bridge to Limehouse. In this space it is computed about 800 sail can lie afloat at moorings, at low water: the part near the bridge is occupied by the small vessels, on account of its shallowness; and the lower part of the pool by the larger the East India-men, and a few other large ships, lie at Deptford and Blackwall. The width of the river at London bridge is 930 feet, but

it is considerably more at Limehouse, and at Woolwich it is 1650 feet wide. The number of ships that arrive annually in the port is about 9900 coasters, and 3500 foreign traders; the former discharge their cargoes chiefly at the sufferance wharfs, which are dispersed up and down the river, as low as Blackwall; the latter have also been permitted, from necessity, to land their most bulky articles, such as hemp, pitch, rice, &c. at the sufferance wharfs; but the most valuable part of their cargoes is restricted to the legal quays, which are twenty-one in number, all situated on one side of the Thames, between London bridge and the Tower, and extending only 438 yards in length. The principal branches of the trade of London are, the coal, the West India, and the East India trades. The annual importation of coals to London is about 800,000 chaldrons, forming about 3,500 cargoes; last year it was 887,759 chaldrons, being nearly double what it was fifty years ago. The import of sugar is from 100, to 120,000 hhds, and has been 131,000. The import of rum in 1792 was 15,707 puncheons; and the number of West Indians that arrived in the port in one year, ending the 25th of March 1794, was 344, making 93,027 tons. The East India trade, though of much less magnitude than the West India, particularly with respect to the number of ships and tonnage employed in it, has increased to a very great extent, when compared with its amount in former periods. In 1655, Cromwell laid the trade open; and two years after, when the company began again under a joint stock, their export consisted of 74,235l. in bullion, and only the value of 2114l. in merchandize: the constant attention of the company to increase the proportion of the latter, has, however, raised it considerably above the former; in 1790, they exported produce and manufactures to the amount of 928,783l. and in bullion 532,705l. the number of ships taken up that season was twenty-four of upwards of 23,400 tons, but the number has since been augmented considerably.

Of the general increase of the trade of the port no one can doubt, and of late years we have sufficient evidence to ascertain it; but of its state in former periods there are few accounts that furnish an accurate idea. In 1590, the customs and subsidies of the port inwards, were farmed at 20,000l. per annum, which was afterwards discovered to be not more than two thirds of their actual amount. In 1604, the customs amounted to 110,000l. which, though it may now be considered a small sum,

sum, was comparatively great, as the customs of the out-ports were only 17,000*l.* from whence it would appear that London enjoyed nearly seven-eighths of the trade of all England. But to form any estimate of the extent of the trade at that period from the produce of the customs, great allowance must be made for the degradation of the value of money, and the many additions that have been made to the duties that were then levied, besides imposing duties on many articles of commerce, which at that time were exempt. The trade of London at the period abovementioned, was confined to about two hundred persons, and of course subject to all the evils that arise from combinations; this circumstance rendered it impossible for the merchants of other parts of the country to engage in a fair competition with those of London, and enriched a few individuals, while it produced a general decay of the commerce of the country, and other alarming evils, that rendered it necessary for the legislature to interfere, in order to check the dangerous monopoly. The consequence of this interference was the increase of the trade of the out-ports, as it appears that in 1613, the customs of London were 109,572*l.* and those of the out-ports 38,502*l.* The natural advantages of London, arising from situation and other circumstances, continued to maintain its superiority in extent of commerce over the other parts of the kingdom; the increase of population, which was probably in some measure the effect of its expanding commerce, also contributed in return to draw more trade to the port, by an increase of demand and consumption; so much, that in 1700, the value of the imports of London was 4,785,538*l.* while those of all England were only 5,970,175*l.* the former being more than four-fifths of the latter. The increase of the trade of London, as far as it can be estimated from the imports and exports, will appear from the following statement:

Imports of London.

1737	—	—	£. 5,335,254
1756	—	—	5,333,257
1763	—	—	8,146,417
1784	—	—	10,314,872
1791	—	—	12,016,229
1792	—	—	12,071,674

Exports of London.

1737	—	—	£. 7,362,367
1756	—	—	8,347,100
1763	—	—	9,389,570
1784	—	—	8,260,278
1791	—	—	12,944,192
1792	—	—	14,742,516

The year 1792, being the last year of peace, is perhaps the most proper to estimate the present state of trade from. In that year the gross produce of the customs of London was about 3,580,000*l.* which, deducting drawbacks and charges of management, amounting to 1,350,000*l.* leaves 2,230,000*l.* nett revenue, being more than half the nett produce of the customs for the whole island, which amounted to 4,039,924*l.* The number of ships in foreign trade, that cleared out from the port of London in that year, was 1570, and the total number belonging to the port about 1860 vessels of 374,000 tons. During the present war, the imports and exports, so far from being diminished, have apparently increased considerably, but the accommodations of the port remaining nearly the same as they were centuries ago, inevitably clogs its commerce with detrimental impediments and heavy expences. The crowded state of the river at all times, but particularly when ships arrive in large fleets, causes great delays, and exposes the cargoes to plunder, favours smuggling, is injurious to many articles of commerce, and frequently renders goods liable to seizure, from the impossibility of getting them landed within the time limited by law. The want of sufficient wharf-room for discharging cargoes without the intervention of lighters, subjects the merchant to a heavy expence and additional risk. The accidents and damages to shipping, arising from the present state of the river, are very great; and the annual loss from plunder and smuggling has been estimated at from 3 to 400,000*l.* per annum; on which the loss of duties to government is from 70 to 100,000*l.* per annum; the loss on West India produce alone is about 150,000*l.* per annum to the proprietors, and 50,000*l.* of revenue. These facts, it is presumed, strongly shew the necessity of some immediate steps being taken for the better accommodation of the trade of London; and whatever plan may be adopted, it is to be hoped it will neither be formed on partial views, nor influenced by partial interests; but such as "by giving convenience to commerce, safety to shipping, and security to revenue, may preserve and extend to the port of London its natural advantages."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

March 22d, 1796.

PERMIT an admirer of the plan of your new Magazine, to send you a few strictures on a work lately published, replete with acuteness of observation and poignancy

poignancy of feeling, and which will not cease to be admired, as long as delicacy of sentiment and the amiable charities of the human heart are held in estimation. After this preamble, it will hardly be necessary to say, that the work I refer to is the Letters of Mrs. Wollstonecraft, during a short residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with this lady; but as I think her one of the distinguished few whose writings may contribute towards dispelling the mists of prejudice and error, I regret the more, that want of sufficient attention, should, in some instances, have given rise to an inaccuracy of expression, which may tend to mislead, rather than instruct. Of this nature, I apprehend, is the following passage, page 217: "What, for example, has piety under the Heathen or Christian system been, but a blind faith in things contrary to the principles of reason? And could poor reason make considerable advances, when it was reckoned the highest degree of virtue to do violence to its dictates?" From this statement, the inference might be, and to some minds the inference actually would be, that the piety of Heathenism, and of Christianity, had been alike inimical to the progress of reason, and degrading to human nature. Now, piety being an affection of the heart, and not a matter of speculative opinion, it may, perhaps, be a question how far it is really hurtful, even where the objects of its awe, fear, and love, producing reverence, humility, gratitude, trust, and confidence, have no real existence. But be this as it may, surely no one will affirm, that where the supreme object of adoration is the great Author of the Universe, and is considered as a being of spotless purity, and of infinite goodness as well as power (and such is the God of the rational Christian) these affections can have any tendency to *debase* the human character; rather, on the contrary, would they lead the humble worshipper to aspire after the imitation of these divine perfections, and according to the emphatic language of Scripture, to become holy as God is holy, righteous as he is righteous, and merciful as he is merciful. Piety like this, far from debasing reason, is her noblest auxiliary, animates her every generous exertion, is the truest refiner of the human soul, and the only unfailing support of weak and erring creatures, in the dangers, the difficulties, and calamities of life. But to return;—if a slight alteration had been made in the construction of the sentence, and if, instead of

piety, Mrs. Wollstonecraft had used the term *religion*, she would then merely have asserted what no rational Christian will deny, namely, that a miserable superstition, enforcing many express contradictions to reason, and very debasing to the human mind, has too often in Christian as well as Heathen countries, been mistaken for religion; and that, bound in such fetters, it was not possible for reason to make considerable progress.

A like want of accuracy is to be regretted, in page 219, where our author says, "I have formerly censured the French for their extreme attachment to theatrical exhibitions, because I thought that they tended to render them vain and unnatural characters. But I must acknowledge, especially as women of the town never appear in the Parisian, as in our theatres, that the little saving of the week is more usefully expended there every Sunday, than in porter or brandy, to intoxicate or stupify the mind." The expression *more usefully expended*, as if there were no other alternative, seems not only an apology for this mode of spending the Sunday, but even to impose an approbation of it. But our author assuredly never meant to affirm that, in order to avoid the gross vice of drunkenness, it is necessary that a people should plunge into perpetual scenes of dissipation, and especially, into scenes where the passions are wont to be unduly and improperly excited, and which, perhaps, as effectually unfit the mind for calm reflection, and the rational exercise of its faculties, as the very vice which she so justly condemns*. It ought, moreover, to be taken into the account, that a rage for theatrical exhibitions, gives occasion to the neglect of family duties; checks the growth and cultivation of the social affections, by pursuing happiness *without* the pale of domestic enjoyment; causes the common occurrences of life to appear flat and insipid; and by spending in this manner the savings of the week, not only throws away the means of attaining independance, but by its general operation prevents those habits of frugality from being formed, which, in any

* No notice is here taken of the infringement of a divine command, to abstain one day in seven from the common occupations and amusements of life, there being some who do not think that this institution of the Jewish dispensation, is particularly enjoined by the Christian, as a dispensation intended for universal acceptance; but, on the contrary, that all that class of duties which may be termed *instrumental*, the Sabbath among the rest, is left to the discretion of its disciples.

sation, are necessary to its security; and it need not be added, that without independence, we may look in vain for consistency of conduct, or real dignity of character.

If, instead of the terms, "more usefully," our author had said *less hurtfully*, the sentence would not have been liable to misconstruction; and trivial as the alteration may seem, the effects produced by it among many who admire, and who justly admire. Mrs. Wollstonecraft, would not have been trivial. That lady will, I hope, excuse the liberty I have taken in these remarks, and will see, that if she had not been considered as a writer of considerable eminence, and whose works are likely to produce effects beyond the amusement of a leisure hour, the motive would have been wanting that has given occasion to them, from her real admirer,
April 19, 1796. CHRISTIANA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a fact, that in the garden of Thomas Simpson, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, at his villa, near Elswick, the following number of nectarines and peaches were produced last season, from trees not more than eight feet square, in a state of full maturity, and of a most delicious flavour, by a new method which he has adopted of cultivating this fine and justly admired fruit:

From one Royal George peach,	
the tree 8 years old,	261
One do. of do. the tree 8 years	
old,	201
One do. of early Newington,	
the tree 9 years old,	220
One do. noblisc, the tree 8	
years old,	151
One do. of do. the tree 8 years	
old,	151
From 5 trees	985 peaches

of a full size, many of them nine inches in circumference.

From one nectarine, the tree	
8 years old,	148
One red Roman do. the tree	
9 years old,	201

From 2 trees 349 nectarines

of a full size, some of them eight inches in circumference.

The gardener, in thinning the fruit, took

off 2020 peaches, and 550 nectarines, and the trees are now full of health and vigour, promising an equally luxuriant produce in the ensuing season.

The method of cultivation which Mr. Simpson made use of, and which he feels much happiness in making as extensively public as possible, is to plant the trees within frames fourteen feet long, and twelve feet broad, with three slides of glass (much the same as those used in hot-beds) on a level plain of rich loamy soil, and extending them from the root on a platform of wood with lathes, to an elevation of three feet five inches, which is considered as the best for receiving the beneficial rays of the sun; by this, a vacant space is formed between the tree and the earth, calculated to prevent any noxious vapours, or insects, doing a prejudice to the tree or its fruit; great care must be taken in fixing the frames close to the earth, that the frost or cold blasts may not do harm; so soon as the blossoms make their appearance, the glass slides must be put on, and the tree must have nearly the same treatment as a melon-bed, only with this difference, that in serene weather, when the sun shines without frost, the glasses are taken off, and also, at other times, to make use of any genial fertilizing shower, when necessary.

The plan of the garden was established before Mr. Simpson planted his trees; but it is situated in a most favourable aspect, being some few points to the south-east; from which, the most fecundating rays of the sun, on his rising, greatest altitude, or in certain degrees of his declension, are cheerfully imbibed by the fruit, which, when in full size, and approaching to maturity, are in a position of far-tening in the sun (to make use of the expression of an old gardener) and seem to stretch themselves out to solicit his mellifluous influence.

HORTULANUS.

Newcastle, April 2, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO those who think that the cause of dissent from the establishment is materially connected with the interest of truth and freedom, both civil and religious, and who are also of opinion, that this cause depends a great deal for its support upon the talents, character, and conduct of dissenting ministers, the declining state of the seminaries, instituted with a view to their education, must be matter of serious

serious regret. The more opulent dissenters have contributed with the utmost liberality towards such institutions. They have witnessed the erection of buildings, at least adequate both in size and elegance, to their purpose. They have seen, with pleasure, men of the first character in the literary world employed as lecturers and tutors. Yet, at the very time when they supposed these seminaries to be rising out of the evils of infancy and inexperience, and gaining reputation and stability, they have beheld them crumbling to pieces. But is the object therefore unattainable? Or, because any particular institution may have failed, are we to be discouraged from trying other plans, and availing ourselves of past experience? As an individual, wishing well to the great cause of truth and rational religion, I shall beg leave to suggest the outlines of a scheme, which I have reason to think would obviate many of the difficulties, to which these seminaries have been liable. I suppose the body of what are called rational dissenters to form themselves into a society, for the general purpose of providing systematical education for those who are in future to conduct their public services. Let a committee, properly appointed, look out for the most able teachers throughout the kingdom, in the different branches of science which ought to engage the attention of young men intended for divines. Let them next endeavour to fix, but with the allowance of considerable latitude, the proportion of time which each study should successively occupy; and then, without regarding place or situation, offer sufficient inducements to a number of professors, or teachers, to undertake the charge, each at his own residence, without relinquishing his other professional engagements or views in life. As there would be few young men at any one time under the care of each professor, they might with the greater ease be accommodated in the same house with him. The advantage of this plan would be, in the first place, that it would afford much better means of instruction than in a fixed seminary, because it would enable the society to offer an adequate recompence to tutors, without being influenced in their choice of them by accidental circumstances, or being obliged, for the sake of one principal tutor, to put up with mere novices and boys in the other departments. To this it may be added, that if two professors were nominated, for instance, in divinity, to suit different tastes, a student, by preferring one of them, would not be

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under the necessity of sacrificing other considerations. A second advantage of this plan is, that, though upon a large scale, it would be conducted at much less expence. In the next place, the institution would probably be more permanent; it would prevent the jarring of divided authority; and even those tutors who

“ Bear, like the Turk; no brother near the throne,”

might be content to enjoy in peace each his own little supremacy. But the most serious benefit of all would be, the especial provision that might thus be made for the morals of students, by which I mean their freedom not only from gross acts of criminality, but also from high-flown and sordid notions, so usually acquired by their intercourse with students of another description, and so often the source of disappointment and uneasiness to them in future life. There is one obvious objection to the whole of this plan, that it seems to require that every particular study should be insulated from the rest; but this I conceive would by no means necessarily be the case, since there are few men, eminent in any one branch of learning with which a minister ought to be acquainted, who are not fully competent to direct him, in a general way, as to the other objects he may have more distantly in view; it has been a great objection to dissenting academics, that they divide the attention amongst too great a variety of studies at the same time.

I shall esteem it a favour, sir, if you will have the goodness to communicate these imperfect hints to the public, in hopes that some of your correspondents will favour me with their sentiments upon the subject.

Wishing you every success in the conduct of your new Magazine, and rejoicing in the favourable influence it will be likely to have upon the cause of literature,

I remain, your's, &c.

April, 1796.

CASTOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have announced the establishment of a Board of Health, in Manchester. Perhaps the following account of the leading objects of this benevolent scheme may promote the formation of similar institutions in other large towns.

Copy of a paper, entered into the minutes of the Board of Health, at Manchester, January 4, 1796 :

O o

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"The objects of the Board of Health are threefold:

"I. To obviate the generation of diseases:

"II. To prevent the spreading of them by contagion:

"III. To shorten the duration of existing diseases; and to mitigate their evils, by affording the necessary aids and comforts to those who labour under them.

"I. Under the first head are comprehended—the inspection and improvement of the general accommodations of the poor:—the prohibition of such habitations, as are so close, noisome, or damp, as to be incapable of being rendered tolerably salubrious:—the removal of privies placed in improper situations:—provision for white-washing and cleansing the houses of the poor, twice every year:—attention to their ventilation, by windows with open casements, &c.:—the inspection of cotton-mills, or other factories, at stated seasons; with regular returns of the condition, as to health, clothing, appearance, and behaviour, of the persons employed in them; of the time allowed for their refreshment, at breakfast and dinner; and of the accommodations of those who are parochial apprentices, or who are not under the immediate direction of their parents or friends:—the limitation and regulation of lodging houses; or the establishment of caravans for passengers, or those who come to seek employment, unrecommended or unknown:—the establishment of public warm and cold baths:—provision for particular attention to the cleaning the streets which are inhabited by the poor; and for the speedy removal of dung-hills, and every other species of filth:—the diminution, as far as is practicable, of other noxious effluvia, such as those which arise from the work-houses of the fell-monger, the yards of the tanner, and the slaughter-houses of the butcher:—the superintendence of the several markets; with a view to the prevention of the sale of putrid flesh or fish, and of unsound flour, or other vegetable productions.

"II. Under the second general head are included—the speedy removal of those who are attacked with symptoms of fever, from the cotton-mills, or factories, to the habitations of their parents or friends; or to commodious houses, which should be set apart for the reception of the sick, in the different districts of Manchester:—the requisite attentions to preclude unnecessary communications with the sick, in the houses wherein they are confined; and

to the subsequent changing and ventilation of their chambers, bedding, and apparel:—and the allowance of a sufficient time for perfect recovery, and complete purification of their clothes, before they return again to their works, or mix with their companions in labour.

"III. Under the third head are comprehended—medical attendance:—the care of nurses:—and supplies of medicine, wine, appropriate diet, fuel, and clothing."

May, 1796.

MANCUNIENTSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, there is a very intelligent sketch of the manner of working the coal-mines at Whitehaven, by Dr. Fisher. Perhaps some of your readers may not dislike to compare it with an account of the same mines, as they appeared in 1765, contained in the *Voyages Metallurgiques*, of the late M. Jars. I have often been surprized that the whole of this excellent work has not been translated. It would surely be a very acceptable present to our English mineralogists.—A few notes respecting the Present State of these mines, are added [*in Italics*] by May, 1796.

CUMBRIENSIS.

COAL MINES AT WHITEHAVEN.

WHITEHAVEN is a small well-built town, on the western coast of England. Its principal trade is in coal, of which there are many mines in and near the town. They all belong to one individual, who possesses the royalty for an extent of many mines. He causes them to be wrought on his own account, and it is said that they yield him a clear annual revenue of 15,000*l*. From the top of the hill to the deepest works in the mine, are about 120 fathoms. In this depth are reckoned twenty different beds of coal, not more than three [*four*] of which, however, are workable. They have all their [*water level conse or*] direction from north to south; and their inclination [*or dip*] to the west; with a dip of about one fathom in six [*eight*] or seven [*nine*].

The first of the workable seams is separated from the second by about fifteen fathoms of rock. It is a stony coal, of an inferior quality, from four [*three*] to five [*four and a half*] feet thick; and is wrought only for the use of the salt-pans.

The second seam is from seven to eight feet thick; it is divided by two different layers

layers of a very hard and blackish earth, called *metal*. It is very vitriolic, and effloresces in the air. The upper layer of *metal* is a foot thick; the lower only four or five inches. Thus this seam is divided into six different beds or strata. The upper coal is called *laying-coal*; the bed of black earth which succeeds, *banne* (*ban-rock*) *metal*; the coal next below, *top-layer-coal*. The second bed of earth, *quarter-coal-metal*; next, the *quarter-coal*; and, lastly, a bed of coal called *bottom-layer-coal*.

These different coals vary very little in quality; they are, however, in places, more or less stony *. The third bed, which is the best, is above twenty fathoms below the second; it is ten feet thick [*from seven feet and a half to twelve feet thick*] all good coal, without any mixture of *metal* [*above two inches*].

There often happen derangements in the strata; chiefly in their inclination. *The rock of the roof, and especially that of the wall, cause the seam to rise or sink all at once. One place is seen, where they are thrown four fathoms perpendicular out of the horizontal line.* These derangements are called *bunches*, or *small troubles*. At other times, they are much more considerable, since they cut the seams, if not entirely, yet leaving only a small thread, to mark out the course of the seam. The subsidence of rock, which produces this effect, is called a *dyke*.

The entrance into the mine is by a kind of gallery or level, arched with brick and mortar for the first fifteen fathoms; after which we enter into the workings in the first bed of coal. This seam is pursued for some time, *always descending, and following the direction of the dip. They next meet with the second seam.*

The works are extremely extensive, being at least a mile and a half from the entrance, always following the dip of the stratum, which is at right angles to its direction. One part of the mine, where they are working every day, is two-thirds

of a mile entirely under the sea: but there is no danger, since it is reckoned that the rocks which are between the water and the place where they are working, are more than 100 fathoms thick.

The method in use for extracting the coal, is to follow the seam at right angles to its direction, that is to say, according to its dip. For this purpose, the master miners trace, with white chalk, along the roof, a line which serves as a guide for the workmen. The rule is, commonly, to make this excavation fifteen feet broad, that is to say, seven feet and a half on each side of the line. Thus the work is continued, always of the same dimension, every seven fathoms and a half; and at the same distance they cut, to the right and left, excavations also of fifteen feet; so that the pillars of coal which are left to support the mine, are seven fathoms and a half square. This rule, however, though general in this mine, is observed only in places where the rock which forms the roof is solid, and capable of being supported with props. In this manner they use little wood; and if sometimes there should happen falls, they are not considerable, and always proceed from carelessness in the workmen (*not so*).

The manner of working the coal is pretty much the same every where: it is excavated in the tenderest places with two-pointed picks, till the coal is wrought under, below, and on one side, to the distance of several [*three*] feet; and then with wedges and mallets it is brought down in large pieces.

The workmen have so much for every basket of coal, according to the places where they work. They will earn in nine or ten hours, from eighteen to twenty-pence [*10 s.*]; but their wages are higher in places which are dangerous on account of bad air. Almost all the workmen are paid according to the work done; the lowest wages of those who are not so, is a shilling a day.

There are more than thirty [*100*] horses employed in this mine; they enter and return every day by the opening mentioned above. These are furnished by a sort of undertakers, at the rate of 2s. [*and 2d.*] a day for each horse.

Four fire-engines raise the water out of this mine; two are placed upon a pit, which is close to the sea shore; but as the strata incline towards the sea, and it is therefore impossible to sink a pit at the lowest point in the workings, it becomes necessary to raise these waters up to the fire-engine-pit. For this purpose, they collect,

* In the mountains of Allstone Moor, in Cumberland, is found another species of coal, named *draw coal*: it is without bitumen, but sulphureous. The Germans call it *sulphur-coal*. It is not fit for the forge, but excellent for burning lime, and for apartments, as it maintains its heat a long time, and gives no smoke. There is no bed of this coal sufficiently thick to be worth working regularly: but many persons extract it out of three different beds, for private use, and for burning lime. None of these beds are more than a foot thick.

in reservoirs built of brick, and lined with clay, the waters which are found in the higher workings. These are conducted upon a wheel, which, by means of a triple crank, of pulleys, and of chaining, moves three pumps to raise the waters of one pit; and these run, together with those which turn the wheel, to another pit, at which is placed a fire-engine. It is also farther necessary to raise the waters which are collected in these deepest parts of the mine, where they are at work every day, pursuing the dip of the stratum; and they take the following method:

They have made, in several places where the dip is most regular, and the roof most solid, a double waggon-way, like those upon the surface, only smaller: the four-wheeled carriages, which go upon these ways, are simply a box, made watertight, and higher behind than before, in proportion to the dip of the strata; so that the upper surface is always horizontal; and it is closed exactly with a lid, that the water may not be lost. It has a valve in the bottom, which is easily opened by a little [*Fr. varlet*] placed above the lid, in the manner described below.

At the upper end of the waggon-way is a gin, from which, by means of pulleys, a strong rope is carried along the middle of each way, supported all along by small wooden rollers; there are two horses in this gin, which draw up the carriages from a distance of two hundred fathoms—more or less, according to the situation. At the lower extremity of the road, where the waters collect, a workman is constantly raising them, by a common pump, into a large cistern; from which they are conveyed by a cock, into the body of the carriages, when they arrive at the place. When a carriage is filled, the workman blows a horn, the sound of which may be heard at the gin. Then the boy who drives the horses, sets them a-going, and thus brings up a carriage full of water, while an empty one is descending by the other way. When it is near the place where the valve is to be opened, it meets a piece of wood, which, by the help of a cord, rings a bell placed near the horses, which immediately stop. The boy then leads them gently, and knows the number of steps which they have to make, to arrive at the place where the carriage is to empty itself. Over the reservoir which is to receive the water, there is a small wooden roller, at which, when the carriage is arrived, the *varlet* [*Q. clock*] of the valve meets the roller, which oversets it, [*Fr. seesaws*] and opens the valve; the horses stop, and

the carriage goes no farther. The carriage is prevented from running back, by a forked iron drag; but for greater security, there is a sort of barrier, which stops the carriage at this place, and gives notice to the horses, who walk very slow from the moment that they heard the bell. The boy then goes to the place where the carriage has emptied itself, takes up the iron-drag, and puts it on a hook; he waits till the sound of the horn informs him that the other carriage is full, on which he returns to his horses, drives them in a contrary direction, and brings the loaded carriage up the other waggon-way, while that which has just been emptied, descends.

In places where they are working, they have carriages composed of two chests, one for bringing up the water, the other for drawing the coal. There are also some which bring up only coal.

In places where they are working upon the direction (or level) of the seam, they construct waggon-ways for four-wheeled carriages [*at Newcastle called trams*] upon which they place the baskets [*corves*]. These are drawn to the pit by horses, in order to be raised to the surface. All the coal is raised by pits from one bed to the other; for which purpose, many gins are erected within the mine. There are also many places where as yet no waggon-ways are made; and here they place the corves upon sledges, which, according to the nature of the place, and its distance from the pit, are drawn by men or by horses.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON, EXAMINED AND COMPARED.

I shall not begin this Paper with attempting to lay down any rules for the construction or application of similes in poetry: for upon what *speculative* principles could they be founded so securely, as upon a view of the *practice* of the greatest masters of the art, compared as to the several purposes designed, and effects produced? Remarks of this kind, will, therefore, properly accompany or succeed the intended display of what has been performed by the three eminent epic poets, whose names are prefixed; and considering the celebrity of all the three, with the different ages in which they lived, and languages in which they wrote, it may be fairly supposed, that the subject of similes will receive a very complete illustration from the specimens they afford. These I shall arrange under several classes, accord-

ing to the objects from which the comparisons are drawn, And first, as to those taken from

THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

It will appear extraordinary, that amidst the numerous objects in nature which caught the eye of Homer, the noblest of all, *the sun*, should be so little applied by him to poetical use. I can find but one instance in which this luminary is made, in its proper character, a subject of comparison; and this is comprized in a single line. Achilles, shining in arms, is said to be "like the sun in its ascension." IL. xix. 398.

Unaided by the example of Homer, it would seem that the genius of Virgil found itself unequal to the management of so grand and dazzling an object: but our Milton has ventured, and nobly succeeded, in his attempt to paint it; not, indeed, in meridian splendour, but with its glory dimmed and obscured;

— as when the sun new risen
Looks thro' the horizontal misty air
Shorn of his beams, or from behind the moon
In dim eclipse disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations; darken'd so, yet shone
Above them all, th' Archangel.

PAR. L. i. 594.

This sublime simile has an excellence, which may generally be met with in those of Milton, and, indeed, is necessary to constitute the perfection of this figure—its resemblance consists not only in sensible properties, but in character. Thus, it is not only the *form* of Satan, still retaining its brightness, though obscured, which is compared to that of the sun behind a mist; but his malignant *character* is also expressed by the ominous nature of an eclipse, according to the superstitious notions so universally received concerning that phenomenon.

Sun-shine, though not the sun himself, is the subject of two other similes in Homer and Milton. When Patroclus repels the hostile fire from the Grecian ships, the interval of returning repose and safety to the Greeks, is expressed in the following simile:

* As when the thunderer from the lofty top
Of some huge hill dispels the heavy cloud;
Sudden, the towers, the cliffs, the groves around
Shine out, and boundless ether from above

* As Mr. Pope's translation is too refined and ornamented to give a faithful picture of the original, I shall substitute a close, though much less poetical, version of my own. (Mr. Cowper's had not appeared when this was written.)

Wide opens: thus, the hostile fire repell'd,
The Greeks short respite gain'd.

IL. xvi. 297.

The similitude here consists in the *effect*, not in the *objects* themselves; for in these there is rather an opposition, *fire* being *extinguished* in one instance, and *light restored* in the other. But the effect of these circumstances on the mind is the same in both cases: joy and hope are restored, Mr. Pope, indeed, contrary to all the commentators, and to the poet's own explanation of his simile, supposes the likeness to consist solely in obvious and sensible appearances; and that the *clearing away the smoke* after the extinction of the fire is meant to be resembled to the *dispersion of the cloud*. But nothing appears to support this explanation. It may be added, that in the poetical language of the Jewish scriptures, *light* and *joy* are used almost synonymously; and there are examples of the same imagery in the language of Homer himself.

Milton, in his imitation of this simile, has applied it to the same purpose. After Satan has taken upon himself the perilous exploratory voyage, which was to free the diabolic host from their terrible prison, their returning hope and joy are expressed in this beautiful similitude:

As when from mountain tops the dusky clouds
Ascending, while the north wind sleeps, o'er-
spread
Heaven's cheerful face, the lowering element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or
shower;
If chance the radiant sun with farewell sweet
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Amass their joy, that hill and valley rings.

PAR. L. ii. 488.

The moon is likewise the subject of two similar comparisons in Homer and Milton; but the Greek poet only touches upon what our countryman improves into a noble picture. Of Achilles, it is said,

And next he raised his ample ponderous shield,
Whence beam'd from far a lustre, like the
moon's.

IL. xix. 373.

The shield of Satan is thus represented:

— his pond'rous shield
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon, whose
orb

Thro' optic glass the Tuscan artist views,
At evening, from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, in her spotty globe.

PAR. L. i. 286.

This

This is an example, of which we shall find many others in this poet, and in Homer, whom he imitates, of that kind of simile, in which, besides the circumstances on which the resemblance depends, others are introduced, merely for the sake of improving the picture. Thus, the figure of the Tuscan artist viewing the moon through his telescope, and the imagined rivers and mountains described in its *spotty* surface, have no direct reference to the shield of Saran; but only serve to render the appearance of this luminary more picturesque. Some fastidious critics have censured this exuberance as a vicious excess, derogating from the simplicity and unity requisite in every piece of art; and the French have ridiculed such similes by the appellation of *long-tailed similes*. But if it be considered that the use of similes in poetry is perhaps rather to enliven and diversify, than to elucidate or enforce a subject, and that such is the versatility of the mind as to enable it with great ease to range from one object to another, and back again to the first, without perplexity; we shall be inclined to regard with indulgence, or rather with applause, every attempt to increase our pleasures by varying agreeable images. He who would rigorously lop off every circumstance in a simile which has not its exact counterpart in the original object, would better consult his genius by the study of mathematics or philosophy, than of poetry.

The moon appears a conspicuous object in a simile of Homer's, which has been greatly and deservedly celebrated for its poetical beauties:

As when the stars in all their lustre glow
Around the radiant moon, when not a breath
Disturbs the silent air, when every tower,
High cliff, and grove, shines forth, and 'mid
the heavens

The boundless ether bursting wide displays
Each constellation, while the shepherd's heart
Distends with joy: so numerous on the plain,
Between the ships and Xanthus' winding
stream,

The Trojan fires appear'd.

Il. viii. 551.

This is, indeed, an exquisite picture; and, considered simply as a night-piece, has, perhaps, never been equalled; yet as a simile it may be thought too grand and high-wrought for its object, which is a scene of a similar kind, but greatly inferior. In *character*, also, it is defective; as being a display of tranquil and beneficent majesty, ill-assorted with the accompaniments of war and slaughter. The interesting figure of the exulting shep-

herd, has nothing corresponding to it in the real scene.

Stars are frequent objects of comparison in the works of the three great epic poets; as images both of beauty and of terror. The glitter of arms is very naturally resembled to the sparkling of a star. Thus Homer says of Diomed:

Fire flash'd unwearied from his helm and shield,
As bath'd in ocean's waves th' autumnal star
With brightest lustre shines.

Il. v. 4.

And of the spear of Achilles:

As in the darksome night, amidst the stars
Fair Hesper shines, the fairest light of heav'n,
So sparkled the keen point.

Il. xxii. 317.

Astyanax is compared to a star for his beauty (Il. vi. 401); a similitude which Virgil finely heightens and expands in applying it to the son of Evander:

— ipse agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde & pictis conspectus in
armis:

Qualis ubi Oceani perfulsus Lucifer unda,
Quam Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes,
Extulit ex sacrum celo, tepetralque resolvit.

Æn. viii. 587.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous o'er the rest,
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest.
So, from the seas, exerts his radiant head
The star, by whom the lights of heav'n are led;
Shakes from his wavy locks the pearly dews,
Dispels the darkness, and the day renews.

Dryden.

The circumstance of the planet's lifting his head above the waves, and dispelling the darkness, is imagined and expressed with the elegance and dignity peculiar to this poet. The translation, though by no means correct, is highly beautiful in point of language.

Brightness, but of a terrific and ominous kind, is the attribute of the star to which Hector is compared, with the additional resembling circumstance of its shining and disappearing by fits, as that warrior in his rapid motion now shewed himself in the front, now in the rear:

As bursting from the clouds, a star malign
Now sparkles bright, anon in clouds again
Plunges obscur'd; so marshalling his host
Now in the van, now in the distant rear,
The hero shines.

Il. xi. 62.

In the following simile, the baleful or malignant star is distinguished by its name, and a reason given why it is considered as such. The subject of comparison is Achilles,

Achilles, in all his terrors, pursuing the Trojans :

Glitt'ring he scour'd the plain : as that bright star,

Orion's dog by name, in autumn shines Thro' the dark night, and shoots his vivid rays, Refulgent 'mid the numerous stars of heav'n. Brightest he shines, but baleful is his sway, To wretched mortals bearing hot disease.

IL. xxii. 26.

Virgil, in his application of the same simile to Æneas, greatly heightens the poetical expression ; at the same time, the effect is somewhat injured by dividing the attention between two objects of similitude, a comet, and the dog-star :

Ardet apex capiti, cristisque ac vertice flamma Funditur, & vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes. Non secus ac liquida si quando nocte cometæ Sanguinei lugubre rubent ; aut Sirius ardor ; Ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus ægris Nascitur, & lævo contristat lumine cælum.

ÆN. x. 278.

The Latians saw from far, with dazzled eyes, The radiant crest that seem'd in flames to rise, And dart diffusive fires around the field ; And the keen glittering of the golden shield. Thus threatening comets, when by night they rise,

Shoot sanguine streams, and sadden all the skies : So Sirius, flashing forth sinister lights, Pale human kind with plagues, and with dry famine frights.

DRYDEN.

The former part of this description is imitated from that quoted above of Diomed's armour, in Homer. In the latter part, the expression *lugubre rubent*, and the circumstance of *saddening the sky with malignant light*, are strokes of the boldest poetical imagery.

In *sublimity of conception*, Milton has, by copying this simile, surpassed both his originals ; and, indeed, the superior grandeur of his personages allowed him, without fear of offensive exaggeration, to employ the loftiest images his great mind could suggest to him. He has judiciously confined his resemblance to the comet :

On th' other side, Incens'd with indignation, Satan stood, Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd, That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge I' th' æt'ic sky, and from his horrid hair Shakes pestilence and war.

PAR. L. ii. 708.

What can be imagined more terribly sublime, than the figure of the comet filling the whole space of a vast constellation, and shaking plagues from his locks ?

The fancied form of Orion, in the heavens, has afforded Virgil a simile of extraordinary grandeur ; but somewhat hyperbolical and injudicious in its application to one who is only a second-rate hero in his poem :

At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam Turbidus ingreditur campo : quam magnus Orion, Cum pedes incedit mediis per maxima Neri Stagna, viam scindens, humero supereminet aristas

ÆN. x. 763.

Once more the proud Mezentius with disdain, Brandish'd his spear, and rush'd into the plain ; Where tow'ring in the midmost ranks he stood, Like tall Orion stalking o'er the flood ; When with his brawny breast he cuts the waves, His shoulder scarce the topmost billow laves.

DRYDEN.

Milton has again employed a simile derived from the celestial bodies, as the only objects capable of inspiring adequate ideas of his angelic heroes. Michael and Satan join in conflict,

such as, to set forth Great things by small, if Nature's concord broke, Among the constellations war were sprung, Two planets rushing with aspect malign Of fiercest opposition in mid sky, Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound.

PAR. L. vi. 310.

The meteor commonly called a falling star, is probably intended by Homer as the object of similitude to the descent of Minerva :

As when from Jove a glitt'ring star is sent, His sign to mariners, or numerous hosts In arms ; emitting many a spark it flies ; Such show'd the goddess as she rush'd to earth.

IL. iv. 75.

This is imitated, and, as usual, much heightened, by Milton, in his description of Uriel's descent :

Thither came Uriel, gliding thro' the even On a sun-beam, swift as a shooting star In autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fir'd Impress the air, and shows the mariner From what point of his compass to beware Impetuous winds.

PAR. L. iv. 555.

The same poet uses the image of a meteor in his magnificent description of the great Satanic standard :

— forthwith from the glitt'ring staff unfurl'd Th' imperial ensign, which full high advanc'd Shone like a meteor, streaming to the wind.

PAR. L. i. 535.

(To be continued.)

J. A.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER TO A FRIEND, ON JORTIN,
WARBURTON, AND HURD.

My dear F.

It has often, you will recollect, in our social conversations with each other, been a subject of remark, how very different the same action appears in different circumstances; taking its colour, while the substance remains unaltered, entirely from the character, the station, the profession, or perhaps, not seldom even from the temper and disposition of the agent.

—“ One murder made a villain,

“ Millions a hero.

Thus you read, in an elegant poem of a rising genius; which, as the blossoms of the spring, gave early promise of those matured abilities, and venerable virtues, which now add dignity to a station of the highest order in the Church

This partial estimation of merit and demerit, or rather this wonderful transmutation of virtue into guilt, and guilt into virtue, merely by the influence of the medium through which they incidentally pass, was brought into my mind by a paragraph which I lately read in an evening paper*. Poor Chatterton! A few years ago, he sent into the world, you know, some excellent poems, said to have been found in a chest, in Radcliffe church, at Bristol; and supposed to have been written by Thomas Rowley, a priest, of the fifteenth century. I will not enter into the question, which has divided the literati of the present day, whether these poems be the genuine works of Rowley or not. Be it granted, if you please, that they are not. What is the consequence? For this the poor boy has been abused as a *profligate and unprincipled impostor*; a *vagrant, who lived by expedients*. The deception which he endeavoured to pass upon the world, has been considered as a *wicked forgery*! nay, so strangely perverted by this sort of fashionable prejudice are the most trivial and indifferent actions, that, when he at first desired, and afterwards, what he had an undoubted right to do, demanded the return of some MSS. which, in the simplicity of his heart, he had entrusted to a person whose rank gave credit to every thing he chose either to do or say, it was deemed an *unparalleled instance of*

impudence and assurance. Thus fared it with this ill-farr'd genius; till, driven to desperation by the cruel usage he met with, he sought refuge, at last, in the sanctuary of the grave. Read how pathetically one of kindred sensibilities describes and laments his fate:

In a chill room, within whose wretched wall,
No cheering voice replies to misery's call:
Near a vile bed, too crazy to sustain
Misfortune's wasted limbs, convuls'd with pain;
On the bare floor, with heav'n-directed eyes,
The hapless youth in speechless horror lies.
The poisonous vial, by distraction drain'd,
Rolls from his hand, in wild contortion strain'd.
Pale with life-wasting pangs, its dire effect,
And stung to madness by the world's neglect,
In keen abhorrence of the dangerous art,
Once the dear idol of his glowing heart,
See! from his harp he tears the hated wires,
And in the phrenzy of despair expires.

HAYLEY.

Now mark the difference. In an account, published at last, of the life, writings, and character, of a late celebrated prelate, by a friend of the same order, we have a narrative of a similar imposition planned between the two friends; one, at that time, professor, the other bachelor of divinity; both aspiring to reputation and preferment. The RR. biographer appears animated beyond his usual temperament of manner on this part of his subject; and conducts his reader, with evident marks of satisfaction, through the whole progress of this mysterious transaction. The original contrivance, as appears by a letter inserted in the account, belongs to the great man himself; which, I doubt not, the RR. biographer considered as an *uncommon piece of wit*, worthy, at least, to be recorded amongst the other extraordinary performances of this extraordinary man. He it was who suggested the title for the pamphlet intended to be printed.

“Remarks on Mr. Hume's late essay, called *The Natural History of Religion*, by a Gentleman of Cambridge, in a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Warburton.” Then going on to explain, in his own way, the effect and operation of the fallacy he was meditating, “The address, he adds, will remove it (*the Remarks*—you must not boggle at a little inaccuracy in grammar; such slips are pardonable in the freedom and hurry of epistolary correspondence, especially in a genius)—“The address will remove it from me; the

* See St James's Chronicle from Thursday, Jan. 14, to Saturday, 16, 1756.

* See Appendix to Jortin's Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, p. 380.

“author

"author, a gentleman of Cambridge, from you; and the secrecy of printing from us both."

Having thus done justice to his principal, the RR. biographer proceeds to relate the share he himself bore in this notable achievement. "I thought," he says, "the observations too good to be lost; and the hint of the address suggested the means of preserving them, without any injury to his reputation." But pause a moment. Is there not something here very suspicious in the mode of expression? Take the words in their plain sense: "The hint of the address suggested the means of preserving them without any injury to his reputation." Do they not seem to convey an insinuation that, unless under some such disguise, these valuable observations could not have been preserved without injury to his reputation? It is impossible that the learned Commentator,—I beg pardon, my — It is really very far from my intention by this simple epithet, to cast any slight on the reputation, which you have long maintained, of a refined and able critic: though, at the same time, I am aware * how a most amiable man, an accomplished scholar, a candid and judicious critic, an able and zealous defender of Christianity, one who recommended its doctrines not less by the purity of his manners, than by the strength of his arguments, was loaded with illiberal invective, and persecuted with the most inveterate rancour, as if he had been guilty of some atrocious crime, little short of blasphemy—and for what? merely for applying this very term (so inadequate to his transcendent merits, even though accompanied with other expressions of commendation) to a friend; a friend, with whom he had long been in the habit of communicating, without reserve, on literary subjects; a friend, who had been often assisted by his extensive learning in the execution of those highly celebrated works; which, though now little known, and less read, for a while, however, attracted the attention of the public, and excited that astonishment of the learned. Do not, my —, startle at the unqualified assertion in the last sentence. From your own attainments in literature, you must know enough to admire the erudition of Jortin; you must,

at times, have been sensible of his wit; you, therefore, cannot but know, notwithstanding the flippant sneers of an anonymous pamphleteer, that in a literary connection between two such men as Jortin and Warburton, the latter must have been very considerably indeed the *gainer by this intercourse*.

Excuse, my dear F —, the warmth and length of this apostrophe, which has broken from me involuntarily, and unawares, on recollection of the injuries done to so excellent a person, as the late Dr. Jortin, whom we both so much respected and loved. But justice will have its course; and never fails, in the end, to deal due retribution to all parties. As on the one side,

Raro antecedentem SCELESTUM

Deferuit pede Pæna claudo, .

So on the other,

Suum culque decus Posteritis rependit.

We have now, therefore, the satisfaction of seeing all men of letters and virtue, with a great author of distinguished eminence at their head, conspiring to vindicate the reputation of this great and good man, from the insidious attacks of an *interested* and malignant calumniator.

Καυρηγοῦσι μὲν διαβολῇ; ἐγὼ τῷ
Λαῷ γὰρ ἀπατήσω τὸν πικρῆσαι
ΜΙΣΟΣ ἀναπλάττει πρὸς ΤΟΝ ΟΥΔΕΝ
ΑΙΤΙΟΝ.

Pardon this scrap of Greek. The sentiment conveyed by it, comes so home to the real intention of the anonymous pamphleteer, whose great business it evidently was, by that shameful work, to excite in the fiery and unguarded bosom of the vain man to whom he was paying court, a spirit of jealousy and hatred against one, not only innocent, *τὸν μὲν αἰτίαν*, but deserving, by many important services, as you and I well know, as the anonymous pamphleteer himself well knew, the warmest returns of gratitude, that I could not resist the temptation of transcribing it.

With this, having wandered already so far out of my way, I will, with your leave, close this letter; and resume, if you will allow me, the subject with which I set out, in my next. For the present, adieu. O—N.

* See Delicacy of Friendship, addressed to Dr. Jortin.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number, in the Enquirer, No. III, are some observations relative to the talents of women, and the propriety of their application to literature and science. I admit the justness of some of these observations, but do not concur in the whole of them. I am fully convinced, that women ought to be better educated than they are; that they have a right to the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures; and that they are capable of attaining to considerable literary excellence: but I am not convinced, that women are "capable of rivalling men in any thing, except bodily strength;" and I am still farther from admitting, that "woman has more mind than man;" or that she is "capable of higher refinement of intellect." There have certainly been female writers, of very considerable merit; but no evidence has yet appeared, that they possess powers equal to those of men. We have never yet seen a Female Homer, or Virgil, or Bacon, or Newton. Much is said, and certainly with reason, of their disadvantages with respect to education; but great numbers of women have received a much better education than Shakspeare ever enjoyed; and yet, I believe, we may venture to ask, whether the works of all the female authors who ever existed, taken collectively, are equal in value to the works of Shakspeare, an uneducated man? But though I am not inclined "to concede to woman so unjust a monopoly, as that of being at once the most lovely and the wisest part of the human species," I think highly of the talents of some female writers of the present age, as well as of former periods; and wish to see the intellectual powers of women more diligently and more generally cultivated.

May, 12, 1796.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March last, were some just observations on the subject of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY. It is certainly much to be regretted, that, of many very estimable characters, scarcely any memorials should have been preserved. Among other respectable writers, of whom we have but a very slender account, one is, DR. RICHARD LUCAS, author of several volumes of Sermons, which possess considerable merit, and of "An Inquiry concerning Happiness," which has passed

through at least eight editions. He was the son of Richard Lucas, of Presteigne, in Radnorshire; and born in that county about the year 1648. In 1664, he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford; and after taking both the degrees in arts, he entered into holy orders, about the year 1672. For some time, he was master of the free-school at Abergavenny; but, in 1683, he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, and was also chosen lecturer of St. Olave, in Southwark. He took the degree of doctor in divinity in 1691, and was installed prebendary of Westminster in 1696. About this time, he lost his sight, but lived many years after that misfortune. He wrote his "Inquiry after Happiness" after he became blind, or nearly so; and, in his preface to that work, he says, "It has pleased God, that, in a few years, I should finish the more pleasant and delightful part of life, if sense were to be the judge and standard of pleasure; being confined (I will not say condemned) by well nigh utter blindness, to retirement and solitude. In this state, conversation has lost much of its former air and briskness; business (wherein I could never pretend to any great address) gives me now more trouble than formerly; and that too without the usual dispatch or success. Study, which is the only employment left me, is clogged with this weight and incumbrance, that all the assistance I can receive from without, must be conveyed by another's sense, not my own; which, it may easily be believed, are instruments or organs as ill fitted, and as awkwardly managed by me, as wooden legs and hands by the maimed."

In the same preface, he says, as a reason for his undertaking to write his Inquiry after Happiness, "The vigour and activity of my mind, the health and strength of my body, being now in the flower of my age, continuing unbroken, under this affliction, I found, that if I did not provide some employment that might entertain it, it would weary out itself with fruitless desires of, and vain attempts after, its wanted objects; and so that strength and vivacity of nature, which would render my state more comfortable, would make it more intolerable."

Dr. Lucas was the author of several theological pieces, besides those which have been already mentioned. He died in 1715, and was buried in Westminster-abbey; but no stone has been put there to point out the place of his interment.

May 3, 1796.

H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the MANUFACTURES of this country are the principal source of its great wealth and political importance, it cannot but afford matter of reasonable surprize, that so little has hitherto been ascertained and published relative to the origin, progress, and extent of their several branches.

We have, in fact, seen no attempts made towards digesting a complete treatise, or even compiling a stock of materials on this subject. The writers of local and county histories, from whom we should naturally expect the completest information of this kind, pass over, with incurious haste, or total silence, the manufactures of their respective districts. Almost the only exceptions to this remark (which is so disgraceful to our national taste) and especially to our topographical historians, are the accounts of Manchester and its environs, by Dr. ARKIN, containing a complete account of the Cotton Manufactory; and the ingenious Lectures, elucidating the various branches of our manufactures, as they are connected with the science of Chemistry, by Mr. FARISH, of Cambridge.

My object in this Letter is to point out an easy and certain mode of adding considerably to our present scanty stock of published materials on this important topic. Among other uses of a miscellany, of the extensive plan and circulation of the Monthly Magazine, I conceive none is of such high importance as its affording, at all times, a *centre*, or *focus*, to the correspondence of intelligent persons, on all subjects that may be interesting to the public. Let it, then, Mr. Editor, henceforth be generally understood, that a part of your Miscellany will be expressly allotted to communications of *Facts* relating to the State of our Manufactures. Permit the insertion of these Hints, to imply your earnest invitation of such communications; and I have not the smallest doubt, but every manufacturing district will immediately supply you with information. In Norwich, Birmingham, Colebrooke-dale, Sheffield, the New-castles, Yorkshire, Paisley, Nottingham, Lancashire, and, indeed, in all the great manufacturing towns, there reside a number of well-informed persons, who will cheerfully contribute towards a design fraught with such extensive utility.

May I presume to add a few hints to persons who may undertake the useful, and, as I conceive, very interesting

and pleasing task, of sending you information on this subject?

1. The raw material ought to be traced, from its growth, or importation, through each process, to its actual consumption, or exportation.

2. The machinery employed ought to be accurately described, so as not to interfere with unpublished patents, or necessary and prudent secrets.

3. The number, and the proportion of the hands, which each department gives employ to, with their several emoluments, ought to be ascertained.

4. The history of the manufactory, its first rise, gradual progress, and all its improvements and speculations, ought to be minutely investigated.

5. Its value to the public, and its gross return and profit, ought to be fairly estimated.

6. Doubtless, also, every peculiar branch will suggest, of itself, to the intelligent and philosophical observer, other particulars, which may be equally acceptable and interesting to the public.

Should you honour this letter with a place in your Miscellany, I shall, possibly, trouble you hereafter with some similar inquiries on the subject of Canals, Sea-ports, Population, Agriculture, &c.

I am, Sir, your's

May 5, 1796.

INDAGATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON LAW.

THE profession of the law takes its origin solely from human depravity; and this being the case, it is no wonder that considerable abuses should always be found in it. Crafty and designing men will ever be attempting to enrich themselves at the expence of others; and they will never want professional assistants to gain their ends, or to defend their cause, if they are attacked. This must necessarily oblige the honourable practitioner to exercise arts, by way of counteraction, which, in strict abstract justice, he would condemn. Hence also, the practice itself will unavoidably become a labyrinth of subtleties to him who is engaged in it; and of no ordinary vexation to him who is under the necessity of having recourse to it, as a means of defence, or to obtain a right unjustly usurped.

The intricacies and difficulties of the profession must, undoubtedly, therefore, be numerous. They arise from the profession itself; and while it continues to

be required in society, from the corrupt habits of mankind, these subjects of so much just complaint, will, in spite of every effort to the contrary, abundantly be found. Still it does not follow, from this concession, that no endeavours should be used to render the law more clear and simple in its principles, and certain in its practice. Though the law will always be necessary, and though new statutes will always be requisite, according to the change of circumstances and manners; yet, with the same, will a perpetual reform ever be found equally expedient.

It is not one of the least distinguishing excellencies of the present reign, that the profession of the law has been rendered more respectable, and a less object of popular odium, than it was formerly. The establishment of the Judges on a different footing, was a circumstance of eminent consequence to the liberty of the subject; and from that, in some measure, we may conclude, has proceeded the reformation in the practice of the courts. Pleading at the bar has assumed a more decorous appearance; and the paltry, if not worse, arts of entrapping evidences, have sunk into disrepute, have been checked by the bench, and slighted by the jury.

But one of the most considerable and beneficial alterations, and which promises still greater advantages, is the parliamentary regulation, by which articulated clerks, and persons entering upon practice, are obliged to pay a sum, of no small magnitude, to the public revenue.

Though a tax on a particular profession conveys a sort of disgrace upon it; and no generous mind can approve of it, *as such*; yet, in the present instance, when the number of pettifoggers, of men who made the law an instrument of chicanery and oppression, was so great and increasing, some measure was necessary to correct the evil. That which has been adopted is certainly a strong one; but, with every allowance in its favour, it is to be lamented, that no small portion of the abuse, to which it was meant to apply, remains in a force and exercise that powerfully calls for farther correctives.

That there is no law enacted, but what may be evaded by interested men, has been long a proverbial truth in this country; and, therefore, that the one now under consideration should lose some of its effect, cannot be a matter of surprise, when we reflect that it affects to

a body too generally practised in the arts of evasion.

It was hoped that this measure would have freed the profession from the irruption of low and mean persons, whose habits and situation would naturally incline them to exercise it to the injury of their unwary fellow-citizens. That it will do this, in a considerable degree, is yet confidently to be expected; but that it should do so completely, will require farther legislative exertions.

There are many persons, particularly in the metropolis, who carry on an underhand practice, although they were never either regularly articulated as clerks, or enrolled. These men cannot be supposed to have much of the *mens conscia recti*, or a sense of honour in their minds, while they are exercising a profession to which they, in reality, do not belong. The lower orders of tradesmen are very much exposed to the influence of these vermin. Familiarity with them, and a consequent admiration of that parade of legal talents which they display, and especially of the promises which they hold out, of managing causes with success, at a small expence, induce them to commit their affairs into such *singularly honest hands*. The client believes his friend to be a *real attorney*, and generally retains him with a fee beforehand. This respectable practitioner has a principal, who being regular, acts as a sure covert in case of need, and with whom he goes shares. The real lawyer, if the business appears disgraceful, shifts off the opprobrium upon his jackall, who, having no character to lose, cares but little for the stain, and sets out again in quest of fresh prey.

I met with an instance lately of this kind, which roused my indignation to such a degree as to induce me to throw these observations together for the public eye.

A poor industrious woman contracted a small debt of somewhat less than *four pounds*, for which the creditor, avaricious and unfeeling, proceeded to legal extremity. She was willing to pay it by installments weekly, and desired one of these cheap and benevolent practitioners to negotiate this disagreeable affair for her, and gave him half-a-guinea. The honest retainer assured her that the creditor was satisfied, would comply with her terms, and received more money for his trouble. The next thing was an execution on the poor woman's furniture for debt and costs, to the amount of

affixet

fifteen pounds, from which the casual hand of benevolence relieved her. On enquiry, it appeared, that the person in whom she put her confidence, had totally deceived her, never having taken the least step for settling the business. What remedy can the injured party have recourse to for justice? It may be said, that an action will lie against the wretch who has been guilty of the injury. — But who will solicit her cause? Money she has none; and, like many else, in similar circumstances, is obliged to sit down in mortified patience, without having any other satisfaction, than the thought that there is a higher tribunal, where justice will be impartially distributed.

What I have to propose is, that all unarticled clerks to attorneys should be registered and licenced; that, prior to their being so registered, they shall be obliged to bring letters testimonial; and that every attorney be responsible for any professional business undertaken by his clerk. This is the brief outline of what I conceive to be yet wanting to render the profession of the law honourable to those who are engaged in it, and beneficial to the public, by freeing it from those secret, insidious, but destructive vermin, who go about seeking whom they may devour.

At another opportunity, I shall resume the subject, and point out some other objects in it that require reformation.

May 12, 1796.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING highly pleased with the interesting reports which you have given, of some very important institutions for the improvement of the sciences and the arts, I request that you will insert in your extensively useful Publication, the Monthly Magazine, the following concise account of the Lectures now given in Cambridge, by the Rev. Wm. Farish, M.A. Professor of Chemistry, in the University.

The principal object of his lectures is, the explanation of the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, and the illustration of their practice and principles, by actual experiments and examples.

In order to render his design more complete and instructive, the professor

has provided a great variety of engines, mechanical contrivances, and working models of the most important machines, which are in actual use in the various branches of manufacture of which he treats.

The nature of the lectures will be best understood, by an abstract of the particulars; but I shall first observe, that the models of the different machines do actually work, and consequently convey, in the readiest way, a most accurate idea of every part of the contrivance. In many instances, an inspection of a working model, will convey much better information than a sight of the machine itself; for in the model, the whole contrivance is exhibited at once, whereas, in the machine itself, especially if it be very large, many parts are often covered, that they may be protected; different parts are in different rooms, so that the relation of the whole is not easily comprehended.

In the first course of lectures, the moving power was an overshot water-wheel, the diameter of which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; in the second, he added a small steam-engine, and he now uses both.

The water is raised by a pump, but that the supply may be uniform, it is conveyed to the water-wheel by a large syphon. The water, when it has fallen out of the wheel, returns to the pump. The professor performs all the late Mr. Smeaton's ingenious experiments, in order to ascertain the most advantageous construction of wind-mills, and of overshot and undershot water-mills. In the latter case, the supply of water is kept perfectly uniform, by means of a gauge applied to the syphon.

The professor has not a separate model of each particular machine, but being provided with a great number of brails wheels of various sizes, and of every form (face, bevil, and crown wheels, pinions and trundles) the cogs of which are all equal, so that any two of them may be applied to each other, and also with axles, bars, nuts, screws, and clamps, he can, with the addition of the peculiar parts, construct a model of (almost) any machine, with the exception of the cotton-mills, and such complicated machinery, of which he has highly finished working models.

The professor not only exhibits the models of the different engines, but also explains the various modes of operation in almost all the arts and manufactures where

where no machinery is used, and especially the chemical and philosophical principles upon which the effects depend. As, for instance, in the arts of engraving, the preparation of ores for being melted, and of animal and vegetable substances for being manufactured, and in the principles of substantive and adjective colours; the use and application of mordants or intermediates in the art of dying.

The plan of these lectures is entirely new, and the execution displays the most unwearied attention, the most extensive enquiry, and the greatest mechanical skill on the part of the professor. To Mr. Farish, we are indebted for a valuable addition to the means of information in the University; and we trust, that by exciting in young men, already fraught with the principles of mathematics and philosophy, an habit of attention to the most useful inventions of ingenious men in all parts of the kingdom, he will greatly enlarge their sphere of amusement and instruction, and eventually do an essential service to the community. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you have room for the following anecdote, it may, perhaps, entertain your readers.

Some of the casts of the Hindoos, it is well known, never kill any animal themselves, and frequently redeem them from others, in order to give them their lives and liberties. This custom (says the traveller Pietro della Valla) was one day the occasion of an odd mistake in the market at Ormuz. A Christian, dressed in the Hindoo habit, went up to a fowler, who had got some live birds in a cage, and purchased them, with the intention of making his dinner of them. The seller, taking him for a native, immediately upon receiving the money, set open the cage door, and let the birds fly. The Christian, seeing his dinner upon the wing, began to vociferate; and complained, that he was cheated. In short, when the mistake was discovered, the poor fowler was compelled to return the money, and left to catch his birds again, how he could.

Your's, &c.

A FIRE-SIDE TRAVELLER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANNIBALITY,
OR THE RIGHT OF DEVOURING OUR
FELLOW CREATURES, JUSTIFIED
ON THE PRINCIPLES BY WHICH THE
WEST-INDIA MERCHANTS AND
PLANTERS ASSERT THEIR CLAIM
OF ENSLAVING THE NEGROES.

SHOULD the CANNIBALS of Owbyhee, or other Indian islands, be reproached with feeding on human flesh, it is likely, they would at first affect to ridicule those who expressed their abhorrence of the practice, as arising merely from the squeamishness of their stomachs, or ignorance of the deliciousness of the food; and insist, that if once they knew its richness, they would never lose the relish of it, but be as ready to feast thereon, as other people: but as the clamour grew more loud and general, the jocularity of their language would change into the lowest scurrility and invective; they would charge those who differed from them in sentiment and taste, with injustice, cruelty, hypocrisy, and fanaticism; and when they found this was of no avail in stifling the outcry against the inhumanity of their conduct, they would gravely undertake to justify the right, expediency, and necessity, of devouring their fellow creatures, somewhat in the following manner:

1st, They would resolve and maintain, that *man-eating* was not expressly forbid by the religion of Owbyhee, humane and excellent as it is; and that, therefore, it is divinely lawful. That, in fact, it was allowed by the founder thereof, and sanctioned by the great God himself, as has been clearly shown by the priest Harisboo*, who, having been initiated in two or three religious systems, must be supposed to know something about religion.

2dly, That the eating our fellow creatures does not violate the great principle of morality, established by the religion of Owbyhee, of *not doing to another what one would not have done to oneself*; as it was well known, the people of Owbyhee were as ready to be eaten by, as to eat their fellow creatures.

3dly, That CANNIBALITY, or man-

* An Ecclesiastic, formerly a Romish priest, of Liverpool, who has written a book in justification of the Slave Trade, as being agreeable to the law of God.

eating,

eating, has always existed as a condition and practice of mankind, in some place or other in the world; and, therefore, it might be rightfully extended every where, not only in the most barbarous, but the most civilized countries.

4thly, That it is well known, that they who are doomed to be devoured, exult at the thought of their approaching fate, always singing and dancing as they go to the stake, to the jingling sound of bits of iron, fastened to their hands and feet; which diversion is greatly promoted by their humane conductors, as such exercise is found to purify their blood, and make their flesh more delicious.

5thly, That it being proved, that the eating of human flesh is not contrary to religion, morality, humanity, and the practice of the world, it is obvious, that it is not only consistent with, but dictated by sound policy every where, and particularly at Owhyhee.

6thly, That Owhyhee being a mercantile country, must necessarily sacrifice every consideration, and every principle, to commerce; in the course of which, all the natural, inherent, and unalienable rights of man, may be sold and purchased by another, for his sole profit and enjoyment in life.

7thly, That Owhyhee depending on trade for its existence, it ought to be extended every where, either by fraud or force; that it cannot be carried on to any great extent or national advantage in certain places, but by the purchase of human flesh and blood.

8thly, That 30,000 or 40,000 Owhyheens could not live so luxuriously as they do, if three or four hundred thousand strangers were not annually devoured by them; and, in particular, their wives, widows, and orphans, would lead most uncomfortable lives, if they did not feed on the wives, widows, and infants, of other countries.

9thly, That the manufactures of lances, knives, and daggers, canoe building, paddling, and even the subsistence of the king, and all the people of Owhyhee, are materially interested in the trade of human flesh, and the sacrifice of their fellow creatures.

10thly, That although this trade is the grave of those who are the objects of it, and of those who carry it on, it is the nursery of the most useful set of men in Owhyhee.

11thly, That the king of Owhyhee, could not be so great and so fat as he is, if he did not dine on human flesh; and

his revenue in hogs would sensibly diminish, if *man-eating* was abolished; the natural breed of hogs not being sufficient for the support of the country; and that the people of Owhyhee would not be so brave and strong as they are, and, therefore, must soon become dependant on the neighbouring nations, that is to say, become slaves, which is more horrible than death itself, if they did not feed on the flesh and blood of their fellow creatures.

12thly, That it is notorious, that the soil of Owhyhee cannot be worked to advantage, unless it be manured by the bones and offal of the victims of human avarice; and therefore the oroonas, or lords of the world, must go without their sugar canes and sava, unless millions of the human species are killed off.

13thly, That should it appear, notwithstanding what has been offered, that this trade is contrary to humanity, morality, and religion, it, nevertheless, ought not to be abolished, because it has been once permitted.

14thly, Should it however be put a stop to, as odious in the sight of God and man, the good people of Owhyhee, demand an indemnification for their losses, they being by no means inclined to be either religious, moral, or humane, from principle; and no government whatever, as governments are conducted, has a right or reason to expect they should.

15thly, That though the Owhyheens are pretty confident and vain of their supposed superiority over all other people, encourage knowledge, humanity, and religion, yet it is not their interest to affect to be wiser and better in this instance, than their neighbours, the Francees, the Spanios, and the more distant Amercees; for why should the Owhyheens be less barbarous, than they are said to be; and, in a word, less CANNIBALS than any other nation in the world?

(Signed) CREOLE, Secr.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

CONSIDERING your Magazine as the best Monthly Production extant, I profess myself one of its advocates, and feel interested in every thing which has reference to it. Well assured that it is far from your wish, intentionally, to mislead or misinform any of your readers; allow me to rectify a mistake in the Description of the *Admiralty Telegraph*, given in No. II. You say, "As there may be made as many changes with these frames,

as with the same number of bells, the letters of the alphabet may be made with ease, and a sufficient number of signals may be formed for extraordinary purposes :—"This position I deny, although I admit, that there are changes sufficient for all the letters of the alphabet, and a considerable number remaining for other purposes.

The combinations of *sounds*, which may be produced by ringing the changes on six bells, are, I believe, 720; whereas the combination of *appearances* with the same number of Telegraphic frames or shutters, are no more than sixty-three; and these combinations are not to be ascertained by any known rule (as the changes on the bells are found by the rule of permutation, which is the changing or varying the order of things) but by experiment only.

The combination of appearances which the Telegraph is capable of, stands thus:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array} \right\} \text{ may be expressed } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 20 \\ 15 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ different ways;}$$

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to which is to be added the six positions of each single shutter, which being no combination, is not included in the above plan, and the number of indications or appearances will be, as before stated, sixty-three.—Your misstatement seems to arise from not having properly discriminated between *sound* and *sight*. For example—two bells will produce two distinct expressions of sound; by striking one and two, and two and one; but the same effect cannot be given in appearance to two shutters, which cannot change their places. The shutters Number 1 and 2, therefore, may communicate to the corresponding Telegraph, the word *ship*; but 2 and 1 can convey no other idea.

I doubt not you will find, on a re-examination of the subject, some propriety in these observations, and wishing success to your labours of entertainment and instruction, I am, sir,

Your's, &c.

May 4, 1796.

I. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOWEVER interesting your review of Music of the present day may be to the musical world, yet, I presume, it

would not be found less acceptable, were you occasionally to extend your critiques to the *ancient* as well as the modern composers.—The Abbey Festivals brought forward a rich fund of Handel's works, that was very little known before, and a great part was entirely new to the public.—Of the Composers of the present and last century, Handel, undoubtedly, stands the most eminently distinguished, for his unbounded genius, and extensive works. What has been already published of his, amounts to more than one hundred volumes, folio; and the unedited part has been said to amount to not less than eighty volumes of the same size!

The work of HANDEL's, to which I shall call your attention in the present communication, is his "DRYDEN'S SONG FOR ST. CECILIA'S DAY, a piece which I conceive to be one of his completest performances. Though not so great in size as the "*Allegro il Penseroso*," or "*Alexander's Feast*," perhaps, it is in no respect inferior in ingenious composition.

This piece opens, by way of overture, with nearly the whole of his fifth grand concerto. The following recitative is finely accompanied:

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began;
When Nature, underneath a heap of jarring
atoms lay,
And could not heave her head.

The restraint which appears in the violin parts, from the introduction of flats in the two last lines, admirably expresses the force of the words.

The tuneful voice was heard on high,
"Arise, ye more than dead!"
Then cold and hot, and moist and dry,
In order to their stations leap.

The contrivance here is too light and whimsical. An universal modification of nature must have been truly grand, and is not to be expressed by hopping semi-quavers.

CHORUS.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This universal frame began;
Thro' all the compass of the notes it ran
The diapason closing full in man*.

This chorus is well conceived—the different chords upon the word *harmony* are fine. The running up the intervals

* The diapason is a set of pipes in an organ, which is considered as the ground-work or principal part of that instrument.

of the scale, by the trebles and altos in the third line, is happily expressed. The confining of the last to the tenors and bass, is masterly; expressing at once the sense of the term diapason by the octaves.

Had Dr. Johnson been more of a musician, he might here have gathered a definition of the word, and not insulted the understanding of his enquirers by saying, that "*Diapason was a term in music.*"

Song. "*What passion cannot music raise and quell.*"

The symphony to this song is not to be equalled for excellent composition. It is principale for the violoncello, and when played by a Crofdil or a Linley, a more enchanting morceau cannot be found. I must express my passionate fondness for the chord of the seventh, which is so elegantly introduced upon the pause.

The succeeding passage, gives utterance to the sweetest tones by far upon the violoncello. The brilliant violins so complete the subject, that I could have been satisfied had it ended here; as I am of an opinion Handel made this song more to shew the powers of the performer than that of the singer.

Song. "*The trumpet's loud clangor excites us to arms.*"

The subject of this song and chorus is well calculated to shew the clang and fire of the trumpet, and is a martial inspiring air. In this chorus, I observe one of those inaccuracies which Handel has sometimes fallen into; namely, the wrong accenting of the poetry, probably from his not, at that time, having a thorough knowledge of our language.

"*The double double beat of the thundering drum.*"

Here the little insignificant article (*the*) by coming upon the bar, is made the most emphatic word in the line, whereas the first syllable of *thun-d'ring* ought to have had that place; and, as it now stands, a person with a good ear finds a difficulty of singing it. On the whole, this is a most pleasing and animating chorus.

Song. "*The soft complaining flute.*"

This is a plaintive air, well adapted to shew the excellency of the flute—that is, its peculiar delicacy of tone. It would be much better, if this instrument was more confined to this species of music, as its powers are so feeble, that it is

impossible it can have any great effect in orchestra, rapid, or chromatic music. The flute solos are accompanied by the lute; that instrument being now laid aside, the part is generally played by the violoncello; but this, in my opinion, destroys the effect.

Song—"Sharp violins."

There is nothing peculiarly striking in this song. It may be remarked, that the author has very properly fixed upon the sharpest key upon the violin (A) which forms a fine transition to the succeeding air in the mellow key of F:

"But, oh, what art can teach,

"What human voice can reach,

"The sacred organ's praise?"

This larghetto movement admirably displays the rich and melodious tones of the diapasons, in a fine series of harmony, accompanied, *mezzo piano*, by the stringed instruments. The solemn organ being heard, at regular intervals, throughout.

Song—"Orpheus could lead the savage race."

The symphony of this song is a kind of hornpipe in the minor key of (D); I suppose, intended to express the moving powers of this deity upon his savage audience. But I much doubt, whether many of his brutes could find sufficient agility to keep in time, the movement being rather too quick for his elephants or buffalos.

The vocal air is of a more sedate cast, with some easy though rapid divisions, ultimately ending in the key of F major, well calculated to shew volubility and neat execution in the singer.

This ode, like a finished work, ends with a grand chorus, that forms a climax to the whole.

"As from the power of sacred lays,

"The spheres began to move."

A charming solo for a Madame Mara, "*Senza orchestra*" requiring great strength and evenness of voice. After which, an ingenious idea is given of the motion of the various orbs (in the second line) by the instrumental part, decorating the full chorus:

"So, when the last and dreadful hour,

"This crumbling pageant shall devour."

The resolution of the chord upon the word *dreadful*, in the chorus following, is literally *dreadful*; and shews how discord, when scientifically disposed, is capable of raising the passions.

"The trumpet shall be heard on high."

Q9

This

This vocal solo, *Senza Orchestra*, takes the natural notes of the instrument, and a response follows from the trumpet, with great effect. I am persuaded, this part can never fail to operate most powerfully upon an audience, as well as the following chorus :

"The dead shall live, the living die ;
"And music shall untune the sky."

This is wrought up to the highest pitch, by a most musical fugue. Nothing can surpass it for solemn grandeur. The clang and strokes, at intervals, from the trumpets, trombones, and drums towards the conclusion, operate like electrical shocks upon the human frame, while the smooth cadence is heard between from the voices. In a word, I am warranted in concluding, that this is a masterpiece of composition, and may be truly ranked as one of the sublimest productions of human genius.

Leicester, Mar. 21.

W. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COURT OF SARDINIA.

THE sudden aggrandisement and speedy decline of the House of Savoy, is a problem only to those unacquainted with its history.

The rocks of Mount Cenis proved as lucrative formerly to the Princes of Piedmont, as the Sound does at present to the Kings of Denmark. During the long and bloody wars, between the Houses of Bourbon and Austria, this *turnpike Road* into Italy was frequented by each of them, and a *toll* regularly levied on the favoured army. Nay, if we believe history, it was actually put up to auction, and let to the highest bidder.

Little states, as they possess no real *physical* strength, provided they enter the vortex of European intrigue, must accustom themselves to a certain degree of political elasticity, and their governors must frequently appear in the humiliating but necessary character of perpetual balance-masters. In short, it is by a change of position alone, that they can preserve their equilibrium, and prevent a sudden subversion.

It was owing to this policy, that the petty Counts of Maurienne became Dukes of Savoy, and the Dukes of Sa-

voy, Kings of Sardinia. It is in consequence of a departure from such a system, that this newly created royalty has been recently shorn of its rays, and after rising in splendour, at the beginning of the present century (1718) seems but too likely to be subjected to a temporary eclipse, if not doomed to set at last in blood and disgrace.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Is despotic, therefore military. The officers wield the law at the end of their canes. They are assisted by a numerous clergy, in order to keep the people in ignorance, which in such a case, is another name for slavery. In Savoy alone, there were six different colleges, exclusively appropriated to, what it is the fashion to term, "theology." There are no less than five archbishops, twenty-eight bishops, forty-four abbots, and monks and nuns innumerable. Their revenues were immense—but a Savoyard, like a Welch curate, is allowed to starve on 15l. per ann.

Lettres de cachet, are as common in Turin, as they were formerly at Versailles; they have their basils too, and the term *babeus corpus* is unknown in any law dictionary on this side of the Alps. In the *Legge e costituzioni di sa Maestà*, promulged in 1770, there is a whole chapter on the torture !

DOMINIONS AND POPULATION.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>
Piedmont	Turin
Savoy	Chambery
Monterrat	Casal
Alexandrine	Alexandria
Oneglia	Oneglia
Island of Sardinia	Cagliari.

I omit the kingdoms of Cyprus and Jerusalem, although his majesty includes them in his titles, and even quarters them in his armorial bearings.—The inhabitants do not exceed three millions two hundred thousand souls.

TAXES.

Turin, like Paris before the revolution, is subjected to an impost on all commodities entering and leaving the city, to a *per centage* on the income, or, in other words, the industry of the inhabitants; and also to a capitation.

The taxes levied in the provinces, are as numerous as amongst us, and still more vexatious than our excise laws. In ad-

* On trouve dans les archives de l'archevêque d'Embrun, des actes dans lesquels les ducs de Sa-

voie prennent le titre de *cellerier de Monseigneur*. N'est-ce pas là un beau titre pour un prince ? *Etat moral, physique & politique de la Maison de Savoie.*

dition to the territorial imposts, is a duty on silk-worms, the staple of Piedmont, and another on the mulberry-tree, which is the indispensable food of this profitable insect. The trees are taxed by the foot, and five *sols* for each twelve inches of admeasurement must be paid, before the peasant crops a single leaf. Another tax, is a lottery, of that kind, called in Italy *Lotto di Genova*: this, as with us, is a voluntary contribution, raised on the passions of the people, at the expence of their morals. The catholic prince, who governs this country, also permits the monks to dispose tickets of about four *lire*, or six shillings each, on their own account, thus happily blending avarice and devotion together.

REVENUE.

Piedmont produces near 850,000*l.* sterling a year. The taxes now raised on the people of England, amounting to almost sixty shillings a-piece, affect them less than the five and sixpence a head, levied on the former; and yet, prejudice apart, their soil and climate are both superior to our own, and the country abounds with articles for manufacture. Still, however, the *Piedmontese* are the favoured nation, for the other territories are treated with a certain degree of contempt, and their vice-roys, judges, and all public officers, even to the hangman, are invariably natives of Piedmont. Savoy, which, besides breeding multitudes of black cattle, exports radishes and chestnuts, and furnishes Paris with chimney sweepers, and London with *grinders of music*, formerly transmitted 150,000*l.* sterling to the royal treasury; since it has assumed the name of *Mont Blanc*, England has amply indemnified this loss, by means of a subsidy of 200,000*l.* a year.

The island of Sardinia, which has been greatly neglected, does not pay for its own government.

The expences of the state, are at present ruinous in the extreme; the difference between the income and the expenditure, is supplied by an emission of paper money "*De par le Roi*."

The late king left his coffers full; but what is termed a monstrous *deficit* at Turin (perhaps ten millions sterling) took place before the war—and this *deficit* occurred during a profound tranquillity, and under a most excellent administration!

TROOPS.

The peace establishment is 22,000; in time of war usually 30,000; during the present contest, upwards of 40,000. Of these, one fourth are at this moment prisoners to the French. The number of subaltern

and superior commanders is so disproportionate to that of the men, that there is said to be an officer for every four privates. The generals in the army-list amount to about three hundred, and there are no less than one hundred and fifty officers in the legion of cavalry alone.

MARINE.

As the corps at Naples presents the spectacle of horses without riders, so the naval establishment of Sardinia exhibits a *marine corps* without men of war. There were indeed two frigates launched a few years ago, but they have not been heard of during the present contest. They are perhaps rotting in Cagliari!

After this statement, the disasters of the war will perhaps appear the less surprising. The Austrians defended Piedmont with vigour—it was the frontier to the Milanese—but the moment they were defeated by French impetuosity, the unpopularity of the government, the operation of the *deficit*, and, above all, the want of a common cause on the part of the people, shewed that the government was inadequate to the resistance of a foreign enemy. The throne of a king totters from the moment he separates his own interests from those of his people!

The King of SARDINIA, Victor Amadeus III., is the oldest monarch in Europe: he is now 70 years of age, for he was born June 26, 1726. While yet duke of Savoy, he applied to the reform of the laws with a laudable industry, and actually promulgated a new code, which, like that of most other states, is more commendable in theory than in practice. The example given him by his father was not calculated to increase his natural humanity. Charles Emanuel III., who was what is termed a *great warrior*, on beholding a field of battle strewn with dead men and horses, exclaimed, *Poveri Cavallo!* This was a phrase fit only for the king of Hounynhymms!

His present majesty, in one thing—and it nearly interests his subjects—differs essentially from his predecessor. The former was so economical, as to be accused of avarice; the latter is profuse to a proverb; being, like our own James I., addicted to show and dissipation. He has been known to create twenty *lords*, or, as they are there termed, gentlemen, of the bed-chamber, in one week. His chamberlains, with leaden keys, nicely gilded, and suspended from empty pockets, are innumerable;—there is not a court in Europe

Europe where there are more ribbands ! It is impossible to cross the esplanade at Turin without jostling against a cross of St. Maurice. His majesty is also passionately attached to the military ; and three-fourths of his annual income has been constantly absorbed by the army. He has generals and colonels enough for manœuvring an army of one hundred thousand men. He also maintains skeleton regiments—but the skeletons consist of officers alone. The pay, indeed, is trifling—but then the uniforms are so very brilliant, it is impossible for an Italian count to resist the temptation of ruining himself, under so handsome a suit of regimentals.

His majesty, like his father, has, perhaps, exhibited too much partiality towards Piedmont. Savoy, the original *appanage* of the family, has been always treated with jealousy and distrust ; and as for Sardinia, which to the title of king adds the very *unroyal* revenue of a sum * we not unfrequently behold at the bottom of the rent-roll of an English esquire, it is become a place of exile for those banished from the other states. The very officers and soldiers sent thither, are often destined to that service, not as a duty, but as a punishment†. Neither Sardinian nor Savoyard is allowed to exercise any employment in the place of his nativity. After this, is it surprising that the one province is become a French department ; that the other has been in open insurrection during the last twelve months and that from neither of them does his majesty draw any more revenue at this moment, than from his ideal kingdom situated in the *Holy land* ?

The king's passion for military men has been already mentioned. This extends to minute objects, such as the cut of a coat, the colour of a facing, the form of an epaulet, and the shape of a button. In 1791, Victor Amadeus collected all the *drummers* in the kingdom, in the *casernes*, or barracks of Turin ; and their branch of military music was carried, in consequence of this, to a higher pitch of perfection than it had ever attained before. This, however, will cease to appear wonderful, when it

is observed, that his majesty, in person, superintended their progress daily ; and that *Preganzi*, the best violin player in Italy, instructed the whole corps. The result was, that the drums of the capital of Piedmont excel, even to this very day, those of Vienna and Berlin ; and that the leader of the band at the opera-house was dubbed a captain.

Regal sympathy, family connections, and large subsidies, have produced wonderful changes since the grand reform of the drums ; and great part of Piedmont is, at this moment, in the possession of the French, either as a pledge or a conquest ! The king of Sardinia, imitating the customary policy of his ancestors, has already begun to treat with the conqueror ; the citadel, the five impregnable bastions, the memory of the ineffectual siege of 1706, and still more than any of these, the policy of humbling a formidable enemy, will all operate in his favour ; and, after obtaining a portion of the Milanese, he may yet bully Genoa into loans, and Geneva into submission, like his illustrious progenitors, of *blest memory*.

Before this article is closed, I shall leave a memorandum for posterity. There is, at this moment, in the south of Europe, a Catholic prince, who deems himself invulnerable when clothed in the uniform of his patron-saint ; every joint of whose body is girt round with relics ; and who, after *visiting* his mistress, instantly confesses himself, and begs pardon of heaven at the feet of a frowzy friar, lest he should die in the commission of a mortal sin. Will this be believed in 1850 ? I hope not ; and in 1796, I conceal the name and title of his Majesty, out of my profound respect to Royalty.

THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT,

Charles Emanuel Frederic Maria, is a most excellent prince, whose conduct might serve as a model to all the heirs-apparent in Europe. The Cardinal de Gerdil, an enlightened clergyman, was his tutor ; but he has preferred a layman for his confidant. He has uniformly interfered, but always with the utmost deference and submission, in favour of the Sardinians and Savoyards. He has also, with equal uniformity, opposed the present war, notwithstanding his marriage to the sister of Louis XVI : and it was he who, in a familiar conversation with his royal father, when speaking of the irresistible progress of opinions, exclaimed, " Ceux qui ont envie de régner, n'ont qu'à

* 15,000*l.* a year !

† Ce sont les plus souvent des hannis qui occupent les emplois en Sardaigne ; & cette lie est en partie gardée par deux régimens dont les officiers & soldats ont été condamnés au service par punition. Ces deux régimens sont les *dragons de Sardaigne*, & les *Compagnies Franches*."

qu'à se dépêcher." He never surveys the houses of Turin, cut down, Procrustes-like to one common standard, without a sigh.

THE DUKE D'AOSTE,

Resembles the king his father, who has carved a patrimony for him out of the property of the church. This in Italy is termed, "Pairing the Pope's nails." We preceded them at that sport; and our Henry VIII brandished the scissars with wonderful dexterity.

THE DUKES DE MONTFERRAT, GENÈVOIS, AND THE COUNT DE MAURIENNE.

These three princes were reckoned well educated, until the appearance of the duke d'Angouleme, and his brother, the duke of Berry, (the *ci-devant* count d'Artois, now *Monfieur's*, sons) at the court of Turin. The superiority of the French princes, is said to have been at once visible and offensive, in respect to every thing, but the repetition of *Ave-Marias* and *Pater-Nosters*.

THE DUKE DE CHABLAIS,

The king's half brother, dabbles in commerce; but any one, who dared to term his royal highness a merchant, would be put in irons, and punished with the *bastinado*. He married his own niece, with the consent of the court of Rome; and during the very same year, three marriages of citizens with their brothers' daughters, were annulled in Piedmont; and the Pope excommunicated the parties from the apostolic chair. *Sans argent, point de salut!*

PRINCESSES.

Adelaide Clotilda Xaviere, de France, princess of Piedmont, loves her husband, and has gained the affection of the people, by learning Italian, which she speaks with fluency.

Maria Theresa, of Austria, duchess of Aoste, is young, handsome, and attached to Germany.

Marie Anne Caroline Gabrielle, de Savoy, the consort of the duke de Chablais, respects the duke infinitely; she still considers him as her uncle.

Marie Felicité, born in 1730, and who, if she were not sister of a king, might be fairly termed an *old maid*, is likely to remain so. She is the victim of the family pride of her father Charles Emanuel, who would marry her to none but a crowned head.

The monks have persuaded her, that

a niche in paradise could alone be obtained by founding a convent.

Alas! her nieces, Marie Josephina Louisa, titular queen, and Maria Theresa, madame of France, by courtesy, are at this very moment in want of an asylum. To succour their distress, would be more beneficent in the sight of heaven, and more seemly in the eyes of men, than the endowment of a score of nunneries!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the *Fine Arts* are now so universally admired in this country, that what with pictures painted at home, and pictures imported from abroad, we seem in the way of having as many exhibitions as there are streets, and as many square yards of illuminated canvas, as will cover the whole island; and, as I perceive it is a part of your plan to notice the leading productions, I shall occasionally send you a few remarks on the different exhibitions; beginning with

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The exhibition of 1796, like many that preceded it, abounds in portraits, and many of them painted with a taste and spirit, that do great honour to the artists; but as they are not in general very interesting to the public, suffice it to say, that Hoppner, Lawrence, Beechey, and Opie, take the lead. Of historical painting, there is not much to be seen here. If Mr. West's large picture of Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh, is valued by the yard, it is a *great picture*; but in composition, drawing, and colouring, very inferior to his smaller productions;—but it is to ornament his Majesty's chapel, at Windsor. Mr. Tresham's two pictures of the Lover of Virginia, haranguing over her dead body, and Earl Warren, justifying his title to his estate, are well conceived, and coloured in a much better style than this artist adopted when he first came from Rome.

Among the landscapes, two by Sir George Beaumont hold a very high place, and display a knowledge of the art that has been rarely shewn by those who have professed and studied it their whole lives. Farrington, Ibbertson, and Pether, have greatly distinguished themselves in the same walk. In classical correctness of taste, and harmonious brilliancy of colouring, Westal stands alone. His two Cottage Children, which (as

well

well as the drawings) were painted for Lord Berwick, beam with an attractive simplicity, that fascinates the eye, and awakens in the heart the most pathetic sensations. His drawings of Sappho, chanting the Hymn of Love; Hesiod instructing the Greeks in the Arts of Peace; and a Storm in Harvest, are admirably thought, and exquisitely coloured. The different effects of the thunder storm on the old and the young, are delineated in a manner that evinces the taste, truth, and genius of the master, and displays nature as in a mirror.

Among the novelties of the exhibition, are two Artists, who have trod in the path of William Hogarth. Mr. Smirke, in his little picture of *The Conquest*, has given us a representation so irresistibly ludicrous, so well imagined, so well drawn, and so admirably pencilled and coloured, as places him at the head of that class, and entitles him to the place of lineal successor to that great master, whose works have been properly considered rather as comedies, written with a pencil, than as pictures; for when we consider the clear manner in which the story is told, the nice discrimination of character, and variety of incident, heightened by broad and genuine humour, they are fairly entitled to the appellation. To this may be added, what is a still higher praise, that his stories have almost invariably a moral aim, and tend to the promotion of virtue. That Mr. Northcote had the same view in the ten pictures, which he has entitled, *Diligence and Dissipation*, we can readily suppose; but to give, what he calls, *the Progress of a Modest Girl and a Wanton*, after Hogarth's *Harlot's Progress*, and *Two Apprentices*, required a knowledge of life, an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the times, a power of marking characters appropriate to situations, and a number of other *et ceteras*, which it is no great reproach to Mr. Northcote to say he does not possess; for few men, of any age or country, have possessed them. The story is not very skilfully told, neither is the drawing, disposition of the figures, or colouring, equal to many of Mr. Northcote's other productions; but the four prints which are engraved, are in a good stile, and the whole is intended to have a good tendency. We wish him success in the prints, though we think, that in painting such a series of pictures, he has mistaken his powers; they are not calculated for this branch of the arts, nor will he add to his reputation by quitting history, in

which he is so deservedly distinguished, for morality or humour.

May 15, 1796.

Your's, &c.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A NEW AND GENERAL METHOD FOR EXTRACTING THE ROOTS OF NUMBERS.

THE common method for extracting the roots of numbers, deduced from the involution of the binomial, is, in most cases, too laborious to be employed in practice. Authors have, therefore, had recourse to the method of approximation, and, by means of the great improvements in the modern algebra, have discovered many simple and useful rules for this purpose.

The celebrated Dr. Halley, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1694, published a very easy and general method for finding the roots of equations in numbers. The theorems which he there determines, are still in high esteem among mathematicians, and the method of investigation is followed in most researches of a similar nature. He first assumes the required root, as nearly true as possible, and then, by substituting this value, increased or diminished by an unknown quantity, instead of the true root, a new equation emerges, affected only with that difference and known quantities. The root of this new-found equation, on account of its smallness, is easily determined to any degree of exactness, and from thence the root of the given equation. It is manifest, that the extraction of roots is the same with finding the roots of pure equations; and, therefore, from the general formulæ of Dr. Halley's accurate and useful rules may be deduced for this purpose. Many other mathematicians, proceeding in the same track, have considerably improved and simplified these rules: the names of Taylor, Simpson, and Emerson, are among the number.

Dr. Hutton, the present professor of mathematics, in the Royal Academy at Woolwich, has likewise paid attention to this subject: in his *Treatise*, *Mathematical and Philosophical*, a general rule is given for the extraction of roots, which, though not essentially new, is much simpler than any other in its form, and better adapted for common use.

But all these rules, however elegant and useful, are deficient; for when very great accuracy is required, it is necessary to repeat the operation with the new-found root; which additional process more than doubles

doubles the labour of the computation, and ought therefore, if possible, to be avoided. While considering this subject some years ago, a variety of new and useful theorems occurred, and among others, the following method of computation, to which the foregoing objection does not apply, and which, in practice, is at least as expeditious as any rule with which I am acquainted.—The method was first investigated in the following manner :

Let N be the given power or number, whose root is to be extracted ; n the index

of that power ; r the required root ; \dot{N} the assumed power, and \dot{r} its root. Then as

$\dot{N}^{\frac{1}{n}} = r$, and $\dot{N}^{\frac{1}{n}} = \dot{r}$: by dividing the one by the other, we have $\left(\frac{\dot{N}}{\dot{N}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\dot{r}}{r}$, and

by the nature of logarithms, $\frac{1}{n} \log. \frac{\dot{N}}{\dot{N}} =$

$\log. \frac{\dot{r}}{r}$. Now from this equation, by

means of any of the expressions for the logarithms of numbers, the value of r may be found in an infinite series, and the convergency of this series, it is evident, will

depend upon that of the expressions for the logarithms of $\frac{\dot{N}}{\dot{N}}$ and $\frac{\dot{r}}{r}$. But the se-

ries of swiftest convergency, expressing the hyperbolic logarithms of numbers, is

$$2x + \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^7}{7}, \&c. = \text{hyp. log.}$$

$\frac{1+x}{1-x}$, which series we shall, therefore, make use of.

$$\text{Putting then } m = \frac{N - \dot{N}}{N + \dot{N}}, x = \frac{r - \dot{r}}{r + \dot{r}}, \text{ and}$$

taking the values of the hyp. logs. of $\frac{\dot{N}}{\dot{N}}$

and $\frac{\dot{r}}{r}$, the following equation will emerge :

$$\frac{1}{x} (m + \frac{1}{3}m^3 + \frac{1}{5}m^5 + \frac{1}{7}m^7, \&c.) =$$

$$x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{7}x^7 \&c.$$

Hence, in order to determine x in terms of m and n , assume $x = am + bm^3 + cm^5 + dm^7, \&c.$ and by De Moivre's Theorem (Phil. Transf.) we have

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= am + bm^3 + cm^5 + dm^7, \&c. \\ + \frac{1}{3}x^3 &= + \frac{a^3}{3}m^3 + a^2bm^5 + (ab^2 + a^2c)m^7, \&c. \\ + \frac{1}{5}x^5 &= + \frac{a^5}{5}m^5 + a^4bm^7, \&c. \\ + \frac{1}{7}x^7 &= + \frac{a^7}{7}m^7, \&c. \\ - \frac{1}{n}(m, \&c.) &= - \frac{1}{n}m - \frac{1}{3n}m^3 - \frac{1}{5n}m^5 - \frac{1}{7n}m^7, \&c. \end{aligned} \right\} = 0$$

By equating the homologous terms, the values of the coefficients $a, b, c, \&c.$ are determined as below :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{1}{n} \\ b &= \frac{1}{3n} - \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{n^2 - 1}{3n^3} \\ c &= \frac{1}{5n} - \frac{a^2b}{5} = \frac{3n^4 - 5n^2 + 2}{3 \cdot 5n^5} \\ d &= \frac{1}{7n} - \frac{ab^2}{7} - \frac{a^2c}{7} - \frac{a^4b}{7} = \frac{a^7}{7} = \frac{45n^6 - 98n^4 + 70n^2 - 17}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9n^7} \\ \&c. & \quad \&c. \end{aligned}$$

These values then being substituted in the assumed equation, the value of x , and conse-

consequently the root required, will be given in terms of m and n : that is $x =$

$$\frac{n}{n}m + \frac{n^2-1}{3n^3}m^3 + \frac{3n^4-5n^2+2}{3 \cdot 5n^5}m^5 + \&c.$$

$$\text{and } r = \frac{1+x}{1-x} \times r'.$$

But this series may be investigated in a much simpler way, by means of the bi-

nomial theorem only: for if r, r', N, \dot{N}, x, m represent the same values as before,

r is to r' , as $1+x$ to $1-x$, or $r:r':: (1+x)^n:(1-x)^n$. Whence as $r=N$, and

$$\dot{r}=N, N(1-x)^n \text{ is } = N(1+x)^n, \text{ that is } N-N.N+\frac{n-1}{1 \cdot 2}Nx^2-\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$$

$$Nx^3, \&c. = N + n\dot{N}x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot N x^2 +$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2 \cdot 3} \cdot N x^3, \&c. \text{ or } x = \frac{n-1}{2}.$$

$$\frac{N-\dot{N}}{N+\dot{N}} \cdot x^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2 \cdot 3} \cdot x^3 - \&c. =$$

$$\frac{N-\dot{N}}{N+\dot{N}}. \text{ Therefore, } x = \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot mx^2 + \frac{n(N+\dot{N})}{(n-1)(n-2)} \cdot x^3 - \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n+3)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}$$

$$mx^4, \&c. = \frac{1}{n} \cdot m, \text{ and by reversion of se-}$$

$$\text{ries } x = \frac{1}{n}m + \frac{n^2-1}{3n^3}m^3 + \frac{3n^4-5n^2+2}{3 \cdot 5n^5}m^5 + \&c. \text{ as before.}$$

We shall illustrate this rule by a few examples.

Example I. Let it be required to find the square root of 2.

$$\text{Here } N=2, n=2, \text{ and } x = \frac{1}{2}m + \frac{1}{8}m^3,$$

$$\&c: \text{ then if we assume } r' = \frac{7}{5}, \dot{N} \text{ is equal}$$

$$\text{to } \frac{49}{25}, \text{ and } m = \frac{N-\dot{N}}{N+\dot{N}} = \frac{2-\frac{49}{25}}{2+\frac{49}{25}}$$

$$\frac{50-49}{50+49} = \frac{1}{99}. \text{ Therefore, } x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{99} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$\frac{1}{99}$, &c. and if the first term of the series only be taken for the value of x , r

$$\text{will be found } = \frac{1+\frac{1}{2.99}}{1-\frac{1}{2.99}} \times \frac{7}{5} = \frac{199}{197} \times$$

$$\frac{7}{5} = \frac{1393}{985} = 1.4142132 \text{ true to the last fi-}$$

gure. But if the two first terms be taken,

$$\text{that is, if } x = \frac{39205}{8.993} = \frac{39205}{7762392}, \text{ then}$$

$$\text{will } r = \frac{5461179}{38615935} = 1.41421356236 \text{ true}$$

to 11 places of decimals.

Example II. Required the surd root, or 5th root of 125000.

Here $N=125000, n=5$, the nearest

$$\text{root } r=10, \dot{N}=100000, \text{ and } m = \frac{125000-100000}{125000+100000} = \frac{25000}{225000} = \frac{25}{225} = \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$\text{Therefore, } x = \frac{1}{5}m + \frac{8}{25^3}m^3, \&c. = \frac{1}{5.9}$$

$$+ \frac{8}{25^3.9^3}, \&c. = \frac{2033}{91125}, \text{ and } r =$$

$$1 + \frac{2033}{91125} \times 10 = \frac{931580}{89092} = 10.456382,$$

$$1 - \frac{2033}{91125}$$

true to the last place.

Example III. Required the 365th root of 1.05.

$$\text{Here } N=1.05 = \frac{21}{20}, \text{ and } n=365.$$

$$\text{Therefore, } x = \frac{1}{365}m + \frac{365^2-1}{3 \cdot 365^3} \cdot m^3, \&c.$$

and if $r=1$, and consequently $\dot{N}=1$, m

$$\text{will be } = \frac{\frac{21}{20}-1}{\frac{21}{20}+1} = \frac{1}{41}, \text{ and } x = \frac{1}{41.365} \&c.$$

$$\text{Hence } r = \frac{1+x}{1-x} \times r = \frac{7483}{7482} = 1.000136.$$

Example IV. Required the value of the quantity $\sqrt[3]{9}$.

$$\text{Here } N=9, \text{ and } n=\frac{3}{2}: \text{ assume } r=4,$$

$$\text{and } \dot{N} \text{ will be } 3, m = \frac{9-3}{9+3} = \frac{1}{12}, \text{ and } x =$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{17} + \frac{10}{81.17^3}, \&c. = \frac{15636}{397953}. \text{ Hence } r =$$

$$\frac{1+x}{1-x} \times r = \frac{413569}{382337} \times 4 = \frac{31272}{382337} =$$

4.32664, the value of the quantity sought nearly.

From these few examples, the accuracy and usefulness of this method are sufficiently evident.

As the coefficients depend upon the value of n alone, they will remain the same in the extraction of the same root,

whatever the values of N , \dot{N} , and r , shall be. It will, therefore, facilitate the calculation, to have these coefficients previously computed, and arranged in tables like the following, which contains the coefficients of the three first terms of the series for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th roots: that is, if A, B, C, &c. be

Terms of the series.		2d root.	3d root.	4th root.	5th root.	6th root.
A	I. term	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
B	II. —	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{27}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{125}$	$\frac{1}{216}$
C	III. —	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{10}{729}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$	$\frac{1}{15625}$	$\frac{1}{177144}$
&c.	&c.					

equal to the fractions in the same lines, corresponding to the given root, and $x = Am + Bm^2 + Cm^3$, &c. then will $r =$

$$\frac{1+x}{1-x} \times r.$$

From this general method, an infinite number of approximating theorems may be derived. If the first term of the series only be taken for the value of x , and if this value be substituted in the equation,

$$r = \frac{1+x}{1-x} \times r, \text{ we shall have } \frac{r}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{n+N}{n+N} = \frac{n+N}{n+N} = \frac{n(N+\dot{N}) + (N-\dot{N})}{n(N+\dot{N}) - (N-\dot{N})} = \frac{n+N}{n+N}$$

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$$\frac{(n+1)N + (n-1)\dot{N}}{(n-1)N + (n+1)\dot{N}}, \text{ or } (n-1)N +$$

$$(n+1)\dot{N} : (n+1)N + (n-1)\dot{N} :: r : r \dots$$

This is the general theorem, given by Dr. Hutton, in his Tracts, Mathematical and Philosophical, which he there investigates in a very different manner, and illustrates, by a variety of examples. From this, an idea may be formed of the great convergency of the series, expressing the value of x , seeing, from the first term only, a rule is derived, which is considered as the most convenient one for practice, that has yet been discovered. If the two first terms be taken, a theorem much more accurate will result.

From the same source, many other approximating theorems may be derived, in a different manner; one of which I shall here take notice of. It is shewn, in Simpson's Mathematical Dissertations, that the value of the series $am + bm^2$, &c. is nearly =

$$\frac{a^2m}{a-bm^2} : \text{therefore } \frac{1}{n} m + \frac{n^2-1}{3n^3} m^2, \&c.$$

$$\text{is nearly, } \frac{3nm}{3n^2 - (n^2-1)m^2}, \text{ that is, } x =$$

$$\frac{3nm}{3n^2 - (n^2-1)m^2} \text{ nearly : whence } r = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$\times r = \frac{3n(m+n) - (n^2-1)m^2}{3n(m-n) - (n^2-1)m^2} \times r =$ the required root, which value is much more accurate than the foregoing.

London, Feb. 15.

B. CYGNI.

QUESTION I. Proposed in No. I.
Answered by Mr. T. Hackman.

Dr. Hutton, in his new Mathematical Dictionary, vol. i. p. 111, and vol. ii. p. 726, has given the results of some experiments he made at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, one of which is, that "a plane surface, of a foot square, suffers a resistance of 12 ounces, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, from the wind, when blowing with a velocity of 20 feet per second; and that the force is nearly as the square of the velocity." — Now, putting a = the superficial feet contained in any plane surface erected perpendicular to the direction of the wind; b = the force of the wind against that plane, in pounds avoirdupois;

R r

pounds;

poise; and x = the velocity of the wind in feet per second:

Then $\frac{b}{a}$ is the force exerted against 1 superficial foot of the plane; and, from the above, as $\frac{1}{2} : 20^2 :: \frac{b}{a} : x^2$; hence $\frac{3x^2}{4} = \frac{400b}{a}$, or $x^2 = \frac{1600b}{3a}$, and $x = 40\sqrt{\frac{b}{3a}}$, a general rule.—

In the present case, $x = 40\sqrt{\frac{10}{3}} = 40 \times 1.8257 = 73.028$ feet per second, or 494 miles per hour nearly, the velocity of the wind as required.

Mr. Hackman also answered Questions II and III.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

To be answered in No. VI. the *Mag.* for July.

QUESTION XI. By Mr. I. F.—r.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

OBSERVING it remarked in p. 133 of your Second Number, that the same number of changes may be made with a Telegraph as can be rung upon a number of bells, equal to its number of boards, which is erroneous; I send you the following question for your next Magazine, and am, sir, your obedient servant,

I. F.—r.

The Question.—Required a general theorem for ascertaining the number of signals, or changes, which can be made by a telegraph, consisting of any given number of boards, each having one motion, according to the present method of constructing them (May 1796); and also the number of different signals that can be made, so that any given portion of the whole num-

ber of boards may be displayed in each of them.

QUESTION XII.—By Mr. I. F.—r.

Three observers, A, B, and C, in a right line, take, at the same instant, on a signal, the altitude of a balloon: A finds it 15 degrees, B 18 degrees, and C 20 degrees; also B is 1000 yards from A, and C 1500 from B.—*Quere.* The perpendicular height of the balloon.

QUESTION XIII.—By Mr. T. Hackman.

In Waddington's *Land Surveyor's Companion*, p. 60, the following rule for reducing apparent levels to the curvature of the earth is given, viz. "Multiply the square of the distance, in chains and parts (if any) by 124, and cut five places off from the product, and you will have the decimal parts of an inch to be allowed for the curvature."—*Quere.* The investigation of this rule, with a correct table for reducing apparent levels to the true.

* * * *The Solutions to the Questions above, must be sent, at the latest, in the First Week of July.*

Errata. In the last, (No. III.) Pa. 213, col.

1, l. 24, from the bottom, the binomials $x+x$ and

$a-b$ should be $x+a$ and $x-b$. Ib. col. 2,

l. 4 from the bottom, for the 1. *that*. Pa. 214,

col. 1, l. 22. dele *when*. Ib. col. 2, l. 17 and

18 from the bottom, *v. different*. In several

places of this, and the two following pages, for

B. Cygni, read β . Cygni. Pa. 215, col. 1, l.

22, read $k = \frac{v^2}{4g}$. Ib. l. 33, for $w = \frac{8}{6}$ read

$v = \frac{8}{b}$. Ib. col. 2, l. 40, for $\frac{v^2 r}{4gr - v^2}$ read,

$\frac{v^2 d}{4gr}$. Pa. 216, col. 1, l. 23, for 147,262,123

read 147,262,125.

ANECDOTES AND REMAINS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the communications of such of our readers as can assist us in these objects.]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[Continued from our last.]

MARAT,

TERMED by Dumourier, the Medusa's head of the Revolution, and whose brutal wishes, and barbarous actions, have been eminently disserviceable to the cause of liberty, throughout Europe, was not, as is generally imagined, a Frenchman. He was born at Neufcha-

tel, the sovereignty of which, ever since the diet of 1707, has appertained to the house of Brandenburg. He was therefore a Prussian.

It is well known, that he was a coward, who "could speak daggers, but not use them," yet it is not of such general notoriety, that his hideous countenance was the exact counterpart of his heart. His body was placed in the French pantheon; for under the monarchy of Robespierre, Marat was a god! It has since been re-

moved

moved to a more obscure situation, and his character is now justly odious in France. To the Royalists and Girondists, this man was equally detestable; and the former, as usual, expressed their joy, by means of puns, &c. immediately after his death.—Here follow two of them:

Le Ciel, dans sa Miséricorde,
Comme il le meritoit, vient de traiter Marat;
Car quoique assassin, ce lâche scelerat
Vit finir ses jours par LA CORDE.
Ci-git Marat, cet infigne assassin,
Le chef ardent des Patriotes,
Qui reçut sa mort dans son bain,
Et parlant, mourut Sans-Calottes.

MARIE ANNE VICTOIRE CHARLOTTE CORDET,

The daughter of a man, attached by a place to the court. The *demoiselle* Cordet was zealous for freedom; rich, young, beautiful—a woman—she was, nevertheless, a Republican. An enthusiast, but not a fanatic; she possessed the warmth of the one character, without the extravagance of the other. At the place of execution, she uttered not a single word. Her face still possessed an heroic calmness; and she seemed conscious of future glory, and approaching happiness. Although silent, her gesticulations were, however, eloquently impressive; for she frequently placed her hand on her heart, and seemed to say, “I rejoice, in having exterminated a monster!”

Brutus and Cordet both equally struck for liberty, and, alas! neither of them was happy enough to secure it; but the execution of Robespierre seems to have effected, for modern France, what the punishment of Antony, and the banishment of Octavius, could not perhaps have produced in degenerate Rome.

To this woman, Greece would have erected statues; Rome, temples. France may some day insert her name in the calendar of her martyrs;—the ancients would have placed her among their gods!

Translation of a letter from Marie Anne Victoire Charlotte Cordet, to her father, written on the evening before her trial:

“From the prison of the Conciergerie, in the apartment lately occupied by the deputy Brissot.

“July 16, 1793.

“My dear respected Father,

“Peace is about to reign in my dear native country, for Marat is no more!

“Be comforted, and bury my memory in eternal oblivion.

“I am to be tried to-morrow, the 17th, at seven o’clock in the morning.

“I have lived long enough, as I have achieved a glorious exploit.

“I put you under the protection of Barbaroux and his colleagues, in case you should be molested.

“Let not my family blush at my fate; for remember, according to Voltaire,

‘That crimes beget disgrace, and not the scaffold.’

“Your affectionate daughter,

“MARIE ANNE VICTOIRE

“CHARLOTTE CORDET.”

VOLTAIRE,

Superstition ridiculed; tyranny exposed; innocence protected:—a nation, if not prepared for liberty, yet unfitted for bondage. Such were the labours and the triumphs of Voltaire.

The Parisians were always fond of him. Their vanity was, indeed, gratified by his glory, in which they supposed themselves to participate. On his return from banishment, in the time of the monarchy (from what free country would the author of the *Henriade* have been banished?) he was presented with a wreath of laurel, in the public theatre, and crowned, like the heroes of the ancient republics, in the presence of the whole people.

On the recovery of liberty, his ashes were claimed by the nation, and on the 10th of July, 1791, conducted into Paris, amidst the shouts of the national guards, and the tears of the citizens. The carriage, containing the corpse, was shaded with green branches, and adorned with appropriate devices. On one side was the following inscription:

“Si l’homme a des tyrans, il doit les détrôner.”

On another:

“Si l’homme est créé libre, il doit se gouverner.”

The above mottos were selected from his own immortal works.

MESDAMES,

The aunts of Louis XVI, were the first of the royal family that took the alarm, and emigrated from France. *Belle Vue*, the villa, or rather palace, in which they resided, was one of the most beautiful in the kingdom, being built by their father, Louis XV, for one of his many mistresses. It is situated on a rising ground, between Seve and Meudon, near the great road leading from Paris to Versailles; the river Seine winds along the bottom of the hill, and by its serpentine course, seems

as if desirous to linger in so charming a neighbourhood. The building was erected by one of the most celebrated architects of that day; the marble busts and bas-reliefs, were cut by the chissel of *Coufon*; the statues, by Adam and Falconet; the paintings are by Vanloo; and as to the gardens, they were laid out by M. de Lisle, the *Capability Brown* of France.

It was here that Pompadour, revelling in the wealth of plundered provinces, presided over the revels of *Comus*, and endeavoured to vary the pleasures, and dissipate the satiety of her royal lover. At one time, she would surprise him with a theatrical exhibition, in which she appeared as *Venus*, while he was the favoured *Adonis* of the drama: at another, by a kind of candle-light entertainment, on the recovery of his son, in which an illuminated dolphin, by a *happy pun*, represented the heir apparent of the monarchy; certain fiery monsters, his late disease; and an *Apollo*, with a torch in his hand, the God of physic, by whose intervention he was recovered.

On the accession of Louis XVI, the daughters of the former monarch were allowed to occupy this enchanting spot, formerly the residence of a father's mistresses, and the scene of their expensive gallantries. Unlike that father, in every thing but in good-nature, they were constantly at the feet of their confessor, or their crucifix, and the spot which had so often blushed with the debauchery of its former, now edified the pious, by the devotion of the present, owners.

At the approach of the storm, they repaired to the centre of *catholicism* for shelter, and now share at Rome the benedictions of the pope, the prayers of the Abbé Maruy, lately made a bishop, by Pius VI, and the palace of cardinal Bernis, heretofore ambassador from France to the Holy See.

Good, charitable, pious, perhaps to excess, they, in character, exhibit a close affinity to their amiable mother, the daughter of the unfortunate Stanislaus, king of Poland:—there is a family likeness, even in their misfortunes!

THE DUKE DE TRESMES.

This nobleman was exceedingly deformed; but fortune resolving to indemnify him for the injuries of nature, elevated him to the dignity of *buffoon* to the mistress of the *grand monarque*. He was so conscious of this honour, that calling one day, and not finding the favourite at home, he wrote upon her door, "the

marmozet of the countess de Barré is come to pay his homage to her, and to make her laugh." Gentle reader, this nobleman was an hereditary *duc & pair* of France! *Ex uno disce omnes.*

THE DIRECTOR CARNOT.

On the resignation of the Abbé Sieyès, who, on that occasion, gave an unequivocal testimony of his disinterestedness, Carnot was elected, almost unanimously, to a seat in the directory.

He was, originally, an officer; and having enjoyed a good education, and being attached to mathematical pursuits, he entered into the *corps* of engineers, in which however, he never attained any high rank.

The Revolution, by substituting genius in the room of birth and intrigue, gave full scope to the talents of Carnot; and he has essentially served his country, under all the forms of government, and all the ebullitions of party, to which it has been subjected; in this instance, perhaps, following the opinion of a great English admiral, who acted both under Cromwell and the commonwealth, and was accustomed to say, that it was the chief business of a good citizen, "to keep foreigners from fooling us."

On the execution of Robespierre, and the proscription of his party, when the convention, after giving orders to arrest several of its members, who were Jacobins, came to him, they all exclaimed, "He has organized victory, let him persevere in his exertions in favour of his native country!" This, at such a moment, was the greatest of all possible compliments.

To the exertions of this individual, the conquest of Holland and Austrian Flanders, the victories in Spain, and the almost uninterrupted series of successes in Italy, have been attributed. The late brilliant, but destructive passage of the Rhine, occurred at a period when he was out of favour; on refusing his power and popularity, he repaired the miscarriages of less enterprising men; and such seem to have been either his powers, or his good fortune, that he has, in a manner, chained victory to the chariot wheel of France.

Under him, Pichegru and Jourdain were little better than mere agents. They, indeed, executed vast plans, but they were first conceived by Carnot; who, sitting in a committee at Paris, with the elder Rochambeau and a few more able men, directed the movements in the Palatinat,

latinate, the United Provinces, and Flanders. Louvois attempted to do the same thing, during the reign of Louis XVI, and failed. It is the property of superior talents, undismayed by inefficient examples, to succeed.

Carnot is a man of a good family; but yet he detests the claims built upon pedigree. When he entered into the engineers, those of *noble descent* only were eligible. He has tried to see different times, and to patronize one of the greatest generals France ever possessed, whom he drew from a subordinate situation, to carry his theories into practice.

He voted for the death of Louis XVI, as did all the present directory, one only excepted; who, however, transmitted a letter of *adhesion* to the sentence, and lamented that his mission prevented him from giving it *viva voce*.

MADAME LAFAYETTE.

This lady, the wife of a man, whose history is blended with two important revolutions, was a marchioness before the late changes in France; the family name of her husband was also both spelled and pronounced differently, being then De la Fayette; but the *de* being a mark of nobility, as having a feudal allusion (the French term it, a *nomme de terre*) it was, of course, omitted on the extinction of titles.

Mad. Lafayette is an eminent instance of the instability of greatness, the mutability of fortune, and the inefficacy of wealth. Descended from an ancient lineage, united to an amiable and illustrious husband, who possessed estates in Europe, America, and the West Indies; she, nevertheless, has not been exempted from the most bitter calamities that can afflict suffering humanity.

When Lafayette resisted the commands of the sole remaining legitimate power in France, his "widowed wife" was arrested. Under the despotism of Robespierre, she escaped death only by a miracle (part of her family was actually immolated to his vengeance) but what to some will appear more terrible, she experienced an unremitting captivity of fifteen months, during which, she suffered all the horrors of a close confinement, being immured within four walls, subjected to a scanty and precarious diet, secluded from her children, and prohibited even from the light of heaven.

On the death of the tyrant, the voice of humanity was once more heard, and she was liberated, and restored to the arms

of her afflicted daughters. But she was a wife as well as a mother! and her beloved husband was still in bondage; for he who had endeavoured to avert the execution of Louis XVI (such is the gratitude of courts) was languishing in an Austrian prison!

She accordingly repaired to Hamburg, accompanied by her children only, for she had not wealth sufficient to hire a single domestic, and she possesses a lofty sense of independence, which taught her to reject pecuniary assistance, even from her few remaining friends. As soon as her health was a little restored, she posted to Vienna, and prostrated herself at the feet of the emperor.

Francis III, is in the flower of his youth. The chilling hand of age has not yet rendered him morose; and surely *victory* cannot have blunted his feelings, and made him at once haughty and insensible! No! no! there is not a prince of his house, from the obscure count de Hapsburg, of a former period, to the late powerful tenant of the Imperial diadem, who has had more occasion to find and to feel that he is a *man*.

Weeping beauty did not supplicate in vain; the German monarch raised her from her lowly posture, and promised better days. With his permission, she flew on the wings of affection, and, strengthened by conjugal love, knocked at the gate of the fortress that confined her dearly beloved husband, whose speedy deliverance (vain idea!) she hoped instantly to announce.

The massive bolts of the dungeon give way, the grating hinges of the iron doors pierce the ears; she and her virgin daughters are eyed, searched, rifled, by an odious and horrible gaoler; and those who, but a moment before, deemed themselves deliverers, now find themselves captives!

Reclining in the bottom of thy dungeon, these tears cannot be seen, these sighs cannot be heard, nor can the quick decay of youth and beauty, caulked in the bloom, and dissolving amidst the horrors of a German prison, be contemplated. But the heart of sympathy throbs for you, ye lovely mourners; the indignation of mankind is aroused; the present age shudders at your unmerited sufferings; and posterity will shed a generous tear at their recital. Anguish may not yet rend the bosoms of your persecutors, but a dreadful *future* awaits them, and, were it possible to escape the scourge of offended heaven, they will yet experience

rience all the vengeance of indignant history !

THE CI-DEVANT COUNT DE ———.

This nobleman was one of Louis XVI's *Aides de Camp*, and remained in the Thuilleries during the attack of the palace, converted into a fortress by that part of the *Noblesse* which had not emigrated, but remained firmly attached to what they deemed their interest, and, perhaps, their duty. After the melancholy catastrophe that ensued, this officer repaired to England, where he expected to be received with open arms; but he now execrates the day that he left his native country. When all his *Louis d'ors* were expended, he endeavoured to procure subsistence by means of his pen; but failed, as he was entirely ignorant of our vernacular tongue, and his own is not so generally understood in this metropolis, as to reward a French author for his labours.

I met him one day, merry as usual, and to the full as jocular as ever, respecting his own misfortunes; but yet there was an air of chagrin in his countenance, a squalidness in his looks, and a degree of negligence, if not misery, in his dress, that betokened indigence. After a few minutes' conversation, I learned, that my surmises were but too true; for he told me frankly, that being reduced in point of circumstances, and having a turn for mechanics from his early youth, he was determined to convert his former attachment into a trade, and gain his livelihood by the saw and the plane. On expressing my surprise, he assured me that he did not blush at such a situation, but, on the contrary, took credit to himself for his resolution of living independent of his friends. "But by what means are you to secure this independence?" "Loyalement, comme un charpentier!" And on saying so, he solicited to be employed by me. I respect the misfortunes of a man whom I esteem, while I differ with him in opinion; the sorrows, even of an enemy, ought to be held sacred; and I possess too much delicacy, to mention the name of a nobleman, who has become the victim of a blind attachment to royalty.

The count de ——— is not the only person of rank and family, who has been reduced to the most humiliating situation, in consequence of a similar partiality. A *ci-devant* duke is said to be in partnership with his former cook, in an ordinary, at

Hamburg, where he himself acts as a *traiteur*. A *ci-devant* princess lodges in a two-pair of stairs room, in my own neighbourhood. A female, one of the *haute Noblesse*, has just received, with gratitude, a few caps and gowns for her children, from a friend of mine; and, finally, a near relation of my own has, within these few weeks, actually purchased a *Farten-stich* gown, wrought by the hands of a lovely *comtesse*, who once figured away amidst all the splendour of the luxurious and dissolute court of Versailles.

If we are to give credit to an English newspaper, no less than thirty-three priests have died of want, in consequence of their allowance being withdrawn. Many of the monks, in the primitive ages, were obliged by their institutions to learn trades, in order to contribute to their own support; and I myself know, that three or four French priests have settled in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, where they earn sufficient to maintain themselves comfortably. Their chief employment is in toys, jewelry, &c. I have seen some gold ear-rings, finished by them, in a manner that would do no discredit to our best workmen. A priest lately refused a *present*, although offered to him in the most polite manner, saying, that he maintained himself by means of a turning loom. On the other hand, a *ci-devant* professor at the Lyceum assured me, that on returning from Wandsworth, he was unable to pass the Thames at Battersea, because he had not a halfpenny to pay the toll, and was actually obliged to go round by Westminster-bridge, where there is not any tax levied on passengers.

NECKER,

A native of Geneva, a banker of Paris, and for some time partner to an eminent merchant of London (*Louis Texier*). This celebrated man was destined to rise from the desk of a *compting-house*, to one of the highest employments in Europe, that of minister of finance to the French monarchy. Vanity, egotism, ostentation; these are said to be his failings; but, on the other hand, a good husband, a good father, a good citizen;—he is in possession of all the public and private virtues. If he evinces less ability than his rival, Calonne, be it remembered, that he can boast of a spotless integrity. Suspicion has never blasted his fair fame, with the charge of unaccounted millions. A man of business in office, a philosopher in disgrace; he never allowed himself to be

elevated

elevated or depressed, by either the smiles or frowns of a king; he still remembered that he was a citizen of Geneva!

He, however, experienced a variety of mortifications, for which he indemnified himself, perhaps, by the hope of proving servicable to mankind.—Old Maurepas never allowed him to sit in his presence.

To the preponderance of the *Tiers Etat*, produced entirely by his means, France is indebted for her Revolution; but for this, the nation would have relapsed into servitude, and the crown being *hors de page*, into despotism. He was once banished, and once recalled from the country of his adoption; his last, perhaps, final retreat, was voluntary on his part.

He resides at present at *Capelle*, a lordship purchased by him, and situated within the territory of Berne. Geneva would scarcely be a secure asylum for him; at least, it would not have been so formerly.

Necker has written on religion, morals, finance, and government. His wife, formerly mademoiselle Curchod, the daughter of a curé of the reformed religion, who, after his exile from France, resided at Crassy, in the *Pays de Vaud*, was greatly admired by Gibbon, the historian, about thirty years since; but his love, which does not appear to have been very violent, easily yielded to the admonitions of paternal prudence. She is allowed to be a most amiable and virtuous woman. His daughter, madame de Stael, is married to the minister plenipotentiary from Sweden, to the French Republic. She has written many political tracts, and gave some good advice to the coalesced powers, about eighteen months since; but on her return to Paris, she was denounced by Legendre, as entertaining views hostile to the commonwealth. This instantly put an end to her political *conversations*, for the court of Sweden finds its neutrality too profitable to risk it by any dispute with the French Republic.

but with this condition annexed, that he should write in Latin, the History of cardinal Richlieu. This he refused, not being willing to prostitute his pen to the vain-glory of a minister, who had done so much mischief by his ambition. If this account may be relied on, Saumaise did not deserve all the obloquy thrown upon him by Milton, for his work in favour of our Charles I (*Defensio regia*) for which he received a pecuniary gratification from Charles II; since, in all probability, that learned man, the native of a monarchy, though a Calvinist, did not do violence to his real sentiments, in defending the cause and memory of a king. Patin says, that he wrote this work at the instance of the prince of Orange, which is likely, since he passed his latter days in Holland.

A.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NOW send you the second Letter of bishop Warburton, which I promised you.

April 7th, 1796.

BIBLICUS.

“SIR,

“*Newarke, Oct. 6th, 1738.*

“I rec'd yours of y^e 3d instant. I am far from having a worse opinion of you for your modesty and ingenuity in owning those deficiencies that are common to all young people. Only some have not the sense to see it, and others are too proud to own it, which makes them blockheads for their whole life.

“I am sorry you leave College, because I apprehend that if you could get a fellowship and a curacy in the neighbourhood it would be advantageous to you on many acc^t to reside some years in the University. But this perhaps you may contrive hereafter.

“Your apprehensions as to your sermons are rightly grounded. This is the method I would advise you to. Take some of the best approved writers on particular points of morality and divinity whether in the form of sermons or no. If in that form, then abridge them; if not in that form, cast them into it. This is easily done, and very usefully done, for it will enter you into the method of composing. At the same time, buy a book

S.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTE OF THE FAMOUS-SAUMAISE.

SAUMAISE assured Guy Patin, that he had the offer of a good pension made him, if he would remain in Paris,

book of Beveridges, in 4 vols. 8vo. which is a synopsis of a great number of Sermons, the skeleton of sermons, in which only the heads of the discourse are methodically given in order to be filled up. It was published, I think, for the use of young clergymen. This will further instruct you, as you may apprehend, in the method of composing. When you have used these two ways, alternately, as occasion serves for some time, you will have, of course, acquired some notion of composition. Then begin now and then, though but seldom, to make a sermon entirely your own. And to give you a true taste of these compositions, you can't do better than read over often Swift's *Letter to a Young Gentleman, lately entered into holy orders*; you will see by this, what a good sermon should be. But the difficulty still remains how to make one. It consists of 3 p^{ts} the language, the art, or method of the discourse, and the subject matter. As to the last, it is the product of much knowledge and reflection. For the language, the three best writers we have to turn to are Addison, Tillotson, and Clarendon's History of y^e Rebellion. And as to the art and method of a discourse, I know no book so good as Quintilian; and he who would compose masterly, should perpetually read his Institutes.

"Leigh's *Critica Sacra*, is a small book in 4to. of about 4s price. It is a kind of Lexicon to the New Testam^t. I did not mean the Collection of Critics, which is not for your use at present. Only I would have you observe, it is in vain to think of making any real progress in letters without books, and a prudent scholar would always contrive to moderate his expences of other kinds, in order to support this. You would certainly save much, in buying your books at the best hand. And I believe, you can have them nowhere near so cheap, as at Mr. Gyles, against Gray's Inn, a great bookseller in Holborne. If you think fit to employ him, who is my particular friend, the mentioning me as recommending you to him, will, I am sure, engage him to treat you in the best manner; and a letter to him, when you want any books, will be sufficient.

"I think the study of the New Test. and of Theology, should be carried on together, as I marked out to you.

Classical learning, is * * * * * † Heb. necessary for understanding the scriptures; but it is a large extensive study. You must make yourself well acquainted with the best Greek and Latin writers, as Homer, Plato, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides, Pausanias, Lucian, Aristophanes, Sophocles, Euripides, Tully, Livy, Tacitus, Quintilian, Plautus, Terence, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, and Pliny. These should be studied with the best Lexicons and Dictionaries; as Stephens Greek and Latin Thesaurus; Constantine's Lex: Budæus' Comment. on y^e Greek Tongue; Nizolius; Brisonius de Verb: Sign: Suidas. And likewise, with the best Grammarians, as Caninius's Hellenisms, Sanctius's Miscrva with Perizonius's Notes, Scaliger de causis linguæ Latinæ, Linacre De emendata Structura Latini Sermone, & Popma de Differentiis Verborum. Then you may read Le Clerk's *Art Cruxa*, and go to the study of the best critics; such as Jos. Scaliger, J. Casaubon, Lipsius, Turnebus, &c. but above all, Dr. Bentley, and B^r Hare, who are the greatest men, in this way, that ever were. But more of this, as you proceed in your studies. A common-place-book is useful, when one knows what to common place, but that cannot be, till after one has considerably improved one's knowledge. And to write down trite or trifling passages is but loss of time.

"I am, your assured Friend

"And very humble Servant,

"W. WARBURTON.

"You should never let a day pass without reading something in Lat. and Greek, more or less. I don't know whether you understand French. No language can be more useful to a scholar, nay more necessary; the best books in all arts and sciences being wrote in that tongue. You may easily learn it yourself without a master, for you do not want to speak, but to understand it."

"To the Rev. Mr. W. Green,
A.B. Clare-Hall,
in Cambridge."

† Here two or three words are obliterated.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MENAGERIE OF THE GODS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF BÜRGER.

OUR lap-dogs and monkeys, our squirrels and cats,

Our parrots, canaries, and larks,
Have furnish'd amusement to many old maids,
And once in a while to young sparks.

In heaven, where time passes heavily too,
When the gods have no subject to talk on,
Jove calls for an eagle, he keeps in a mew,
As an old English baron his falcon.

He lets it jump up of his sofa and chair,
And dip its crookt beak in his cup;
And laughs when it pinches young Ganimed's
ear,

Or eats his ambrosia up.

Queen Juno, who fears from rough play a mishap,
Keeps peacocks with rainbowy tails;
And when she's dispos'd to grudge Saturn his nap,
Their screaming or screeching ne'er fails.

Fair Venus most willingly coaxes the doves,
That coo, woo, and wed on her wrist;
The sparrow, her chambermaid Aglae loves,
As often is fondled and kist.

Minerva, too proud to seem pleas'd with a trifle,
Professes to keep her old owl,
The crannies and chinks of Olympus to rifle;
For rats, mice, and vermin, to prowl.

Apollo above stairs, a first-rate young blood,
Has a stud of four galloway ponies;
To gallop them bounding on heaven's high road,
A principal part of his fun is.

'Tis fabled or known he instructed a swan,
One spring, to outwhistle a blackbird.
Which sings the Castalian streamlet upon,
Like any Napolitan lack-beard.

Lyceus in India purchas'd a pair
Of tygers, delightfully pyball'd,
And drives them about at the speed of a hare,
With self-satisfaction unrivall'd.

At Pluto's black gate, in a kennel at rest,
A mastiff so grim has his station,
That fearful of reaching the fields of the blest,
Some ghosts have made choice of damnation.

But among all the animals, little and great,
That are foster'd and pamper'd above,
The ass old Silenus selects for his mate
Is that which most fondly I love.

So quiet, so steady, so guarded, and slow,
He bears no ill-will in his mind;
And nothing indecent, as far as I know,
Escapes him before or behind.

So fully content with himself and his lord,
He is us'd with good humour to take
Whatever the whims of the moment afford,
Be it drubbing, or raffins and cake.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. IV.

He knows of himself ev'ry step of the way,
Both down to the cellar and back;
A qualification, I venture to say,
No butler of mine is to lack.

So large is his rump, so piano his pace,
'Tis needless the rider to gird on;
Tho' fuddled the god, tho' uneven the ways,
He never gets rid of his burden.

An ass such as this all my wishes would fill;
O grant me, Silenus, one pray'r,
When thou art a-dying and planning thy will,
Good father do make me thy heir!

PRO PATRIA MORI.

FROM THE GERMAN OF BÜRGER.

FOR virtue, freedom, human rights, to fall,
Beseems the brave: it is a Saviour's death.
Of heroes only the most pure of all
Thus with their heart's blood tinge the bat-
tle-heath.

And this proud death is seemliest in the man
Who for a kindred race, a country bleeds:
Three hundred Spartans form the shining van
Of those, whom fame in this high triumph
leads.

Great is the death for a good prince incur'd;
Who wields the sceptre with benignant hands
Well may for him the noble bare his sword,
Falling he earns the blessings of a land.

Death for friend, parent, child, or her we love,
If not so great, is beautiful to behold:
This the fine tumults of the heart approve;
It is the walk to death unbought of gold.

But for mere majesty to meet a wound——
Who holds that great or glorious, he mis-
takes:

That is the fury of the pamper'd hound,
Which envy, anger, or the whip, awakes.

And for a tyrant's sake to seek a jaunt
To hell——'s a death which only hell en-
joys:

Where such a hero falls——the gibbet plant,
A murderer's trophy, and a plunderer's prize.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

BY THE REV. MR. BIDLAKE.

BRIGHT eye of pensive eve! resplendent orb
That o'er the misty mountains shinest clear;
Like a rich gem,
Upon an Æthiop's brow!

Thy lamp serene, my now benighted steps
Directs, to that blest spot where dwells my fair,
Twin rivals who can boast
More pure, more bright than thee.

S s

Per

For not thy lovely light, that kindly cheers
The sullen frown of unpropitious night;
Is half so sweet as truth,
That beams in beauty's eyes.

Not all the little waking elves, that rise
From out their rosy bow'rs of velvet buds,
Where they had slept the day,
To dance thy rays beneath,

Feel such delight as does this breast, when thou
With radiant lustre shew'st the happy hour,
That leads from scenes of care
To still domestic bliss.

Plymouth, May 9.

SONNET

ON LORD LANSDOWN'S LATE PARLIAMENTARY MOTION.

STATESMAN! on Truth's strong wing that
warning call,
Scared from the sphere—The peers of Sydney's fame
Heard, in their halls of bliss, thy voice appal
Yon recreant crew, that plot their country's
shame.

Attesting echoes, through each conscious mind
To thy accusing tones that inly thrill,
Of those great martyrs on the sense refin'd
Strike the dread watch-note of o'erhanging ill

And, Shelburne! see, they bend, with rescuing arm

To rouse their Britain, lost in sleep profound,
That if again thou pour the loud alarm,
Responsive crowds may swell the patriot sound,
Shake with awakening shout the fields of air,
And from their impious feast, corruption's vampires scare.

Clifton.

T. B.

STANZAS.

Occasioned by SIR EDWARD PELLER's humane and magnanimous conduct, at the wreck of the Dutton Transport, in a most tremendous storm, on the 26th January 1796, under the Citadel, at Plymouth; where she had been obliged to return, from the prevailing sickness of the troops on board.

WHILE o'er the reeling wreck, the savage storm

Pour'd all its lightnings, thunders, blasts, and hail,

And every horror, in its wildest form,
Smote the firm heart, that never knew to fail;

'Twas thine, Peller, sublimely great and good!
—Man, man, thy brother, in distress!—
to dare

The deathful passage of the raging flood,
And join the frantic children of despair:

There, it was thine, in comfort's balmy tone,
To soothe their sorrows, 'mid the tempest's roar;

To hush the mother's shriek, the sick man's groan,
And bear the sufferers, trembling, to the shore.

So when this mighty orb, in dread alarm,
Shall crash in ruins, at its God's decret!—
The saving angel, with triumphant arms,
Shall, from the wreck of all things, rescue thee.

FLY.

ODE TO TRAGEDY.

HAIL, sister of the sable stole!

'Tis thine to meliorate the foul,
To draw the tender tear from pity's eye,
While suff'ring virtue heaves the length'ning sigh,

And groans beneath oppression's rod;
Or filial duty weeps a parent's woe;
Pale constancy hangs o'er her urn,
Distracted love laments, from all his wishes torn.

Oh, wise vicissitudes of fate below!
To humble haughty man, and lift the soul to God.

The frantic eye, the hurrying pace,
Th' impressive horrors of thy face,
For me have more sublime delights
Than all thy laughing sister's airy flights:
When Shakspeare bears the soul along
In all the native majesty of song,
Now fuses with rage, now chills with fear,
Now melts the icy breast with pity's tear:
Alike in all, oh, bard sublime!
Above the rankling rage of death and time.

But ah! what hideous forms around thee throng!
Can these instill the moral song?

See Virtue sinks beneath the villain's hand!
Successful Murder hails his bloody band!
Lo! wild Despair's relentless knife
High rais'd against his sacred life!
Blind Jealousy the poisoned drug prepares!
'Till horror's starting eye-ball glares,
And squallid Terror flies before,
While reckless Fury rushes on,
His poniard red with recking gore,
Warm from the heart in which he liv'd alone!

'Tis past; still virtue claims thy care,
The feverish reign of vice soon melts in air.
For, lo! another train succeeds,
Avengers of atrocious deeds!
See purple Guilt, with look aghast,
By torturing passions vexed sore,
Possess'd his soul with haggard fear,
As conscience still to virtue dear
Holds up a gloomy picture of the past,
And keen remorse still bids him "sleep
"no more,"
Till tears of forc'd contrition ceaseless flow.
And furies hurl him to the shades below.

Oh goddess of the tear-swoln eye!
Be sacred Justice ever nigh,
In all her grisly horrors clad!
To tell the tyrant trembling on his throne
He lives not for himself alone.

In vain he escapes from human law ;
Her airy ministers still haunt the bad,
Sink deep into his soul, and keep him still in
awe.

Sweet Muse ! thy lessons teach the soul
The wayward passions to controul ;
By heaven implanted they for noblest ends,
When reason's sober lamp attends,
Afar from error's dark and devious way,
To guide our steps to truth's effulgent day.
Ah foolish man ! why quit her cheering ray ?
The tranquil pleasures her's that never cloy
With her alone dwells virtue, happiness, and joy.

FITZMORRIS.

SONNET ON EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

WARM'D with the gen'rous flame that
spreads a glow
O'er youth's gay breast, with boundless joy
we view,

The objects to our ravish'd senses new,
And hail the sun, whose glorious rays bestow
Such vary'd beauties on Creation's form :

So when we wond'ring see a mighty mind,
Sent to delight, instruct, and guide man-
kind,

Our hearts with rapt'rous praises, kindling
warm—

Sudden we see its shade,—and backward start,
Checking the loud applause ;—in measur'd
pace,

Comes cold Discretion with her doubting
face,

And claps her frigid hand upon the heart ;
Ah ! when shall man his praise unbounded
pay ?—

When God shall be the theme—and heav'n's
own light the day.

J. L.

TO HEALTH.

HEALTH, rosy nymph, the pleasing boon
Of happiness thou can'st bestow—
Without thee, life's best journey soon
Becomes a pilgrimage of woe.

Shunning the palace, did'st thou dwell
With Slav'ry in his gloomy cell,
More blest the captive in the mine,
Than he for whom the metals shine.

But no—thy haunt cannot be there
Th' abode of pining misery,
Where the sad bosom of despair
Heaves with unquy'd agony—

Nor, wanton, dost thou love to sport,
In pleasure's gay delusive court—
Over the gem-imbos'd vase,
To smile in Bacchus' ruddy face.

Thou fly'st th' intoxicating bowl,
Fountain of madness and disease,
Whose wild and absolute controul,
The vanquish'd reason sways.

Thou shun'st the fragrant myrtle groves,
Which the Paphian Venus loves—
Where, while Pan pipes a roundelay,
Th' unblushing nymphs and satyrs play.

Ah, modest Health, from scenes like these,
Thou turn'st thy steps aside, to haste
And catch the balmy morning breeze,
Its spirit-giving breath to taste ;

Where bath'd in dew some valley lies,
Or up a mountain's woody rise—
Whence stretching to the eastern sky,
Bright rural prospects greet the eye.

Here, a deep forest widely spread,
Its variegated foliage shows,—
There, rolling thro' a flowery mead,
With rapid course, a river flows

On to the sea—where meets the view
Thro' opening hills its bosom blue,
Save when a white-sail flies the gale before,
Or a wave breaks upon the rocky shore.

And as thou dart'st thy looks around,
O'er the lively landscape smiling,
More blythe the plowman's carols sound,
His tedious furrow'd way beguiling—

More sweet the birds their songs renew,—
More fresh each blooming flow'ers hue—
From every valley springs, without alloy,
A general cheerfulness—a burst of joy.

VERSES TO A YOUNG LADY AT THE DOOR
OF HER CARRIAGE IN HYDE PARK.

WILT thou, wilt thou really fly
From vanity and folly,
And quit their pomp without a sigh,
My own dear Dolly ?

And wilt thou, wilt thou then forsake
What all the world's admiring,
Old men their last-lov'd object make,
And young grow old acquiring ?

From out this gaudy harness'd coach
Wilt thou step gently down ?
To meet thy lover's meek approach,
Break thro' the gazing town ?

And to the silent valley move
With me and melancholy ;
There live and die in lonely love,
My own dear Dolly ?

GEO. SKENE.

MARIA.

WITH tears pour'd down from Sorrow's fount,
Wetting the new-laid stone,
And drooping as the widow'd dove,
Maria made her moan.—

“ And is he gone ? for ever gone ?
“ My hope, my joy, my all !
“ What could not virtue, merit, love,
“ Life's flattering breath recall ?

" His strength was like the curling wave,
 " When winds contending fight ;
 " His blazing sword a meteor's beam,
 " Just bursting into light.

" His breath, the lily-breathing gale,
 " That floats through every grove ;
 " His blue eye glitter'd in its sphere,
 " The brightest orb of love.

" Death with his cypress-twined dart
 " Hath spoil'd my Conrad's bloom ;
 " Death, like a sable frowning cloud,
 " That strides the mighty gloom.

" Cold is that hand, the needy's friend,
 " That cheek, where rubies hung ;
 " Silent the voice, that living harp,
 " Which truth itself had strung.

" Our mutual hopes, our mutual fears,
 " One passion seem'd to prove ;
 " 'Twas friendship, warm'd by virtue's beam,
 " And soften'd into love.

" Of warrior, husband, lover, friend,
 " Till pity mourn the fall,
 " Stay, traveller, weep—for all he lov'd,
 " And should be wept by all.

" E'en when against your generous breast
 " The death-wing'd jav'lin flew,
 " You gave unto another's pain,
 " The pity ow'd to you.—

" Go—angels find your record's page,
 " From all that's vicious clear :
 " Go—where thou hast no more to hope,
 " And where no more to fear.

" Oh ! earth, that drank my Conrad's blood,
 " That now my sorrow hears,
 " With beads of dew bedeck his grave,
 " For such shall be thy tears—

" Patient was he, if fortune frown'd,
 " Humble, if borne on high ;
 " View *him*, ye great, and learn to live—
 " View *him*,—and learn to die.

" If I could live, I'd live unseen
 " A widow'd maid alone ;
 " Embosom'd in the dusky vale,
 " As lilies bloom, unknown."

BALLAD.

OH tarry, gentle traveller ;
 Oh tarry now at setting day ;
 Nor haste to leave this lowly vale
 For lofty mountains far away.

Oh tell me what has tempted thee
 Thro' woods and dreary wilds to roam ;
 Oh tell me what has tempted thee
 To quit thy lot and peaceful home.

Say, hast thou not a partner dear,
 That's constant to thy love, and kind ?
 And wilt thou leave her faithful side,
 Nor cast one frowning look behind ?

Yon sun that gilds the village spire,
 And gaily flings his parting ray,
 Say, smiles he not as sweetly o'er
 Thy native village far away ?

Does mad ambition lure thy steps
 To wander in the paths of strife ?
 Ah think how swift thy minutes fly !
 Ah, think how short thy span of life !

For life is like yon crimson beam
 That trembles in the western skies ;
 Full soon, alas ! its glories cease ;
 It sparkles—glimmers—fades—and dies.

Oh waste not then thy fleeting hours
 In foreign climes and paths unknown ;
 Return thee to the happy plains
 That bounteous nature made thy own.

For me, nor gold, nor princely power,
 Nor purple vest, nor stately dome,
 Nor all that trophy'd grandeur boasts
 Shall lure me from my tranquil home,

This rustic cot and silent shade
 Shall evermore my dwelling be ;
 E'en when my destin'd days are spent
 I'll rest beneath yon aged tree.

Besides the brook, a simple stone,
 Shall serve to guard my cold remains,
 And tell the pilgrims, as they pass,
 I died amidst my native plains.

Return then, gentle traveller ;
 Return thee with the morning ray ;
 Nor leave again thy lowly vale,
 For lofty mountains far away.

TO MISS A. A. ON HEARING HER SING A MAD
 SONG, COMPOSED BY HERSELF.

BY MR. GEORGE DYER.

SO bright thine eyes, so kind thy heart,
 So sweet thy voice, such grace and ease,
 In every breath is left a dart ;
 How couldst thou only hope to please !

The youth, who views such form and grace,
 Relinquish his heart, a willing prey ;
 And he who can resist a face,
 Feels the keen arrow of thy lay.

THE DOGS TAXED.

POOR caiffiffs ! your turn of extinction is come ;
 Death assumes the grim form of taxation ;
 Man's faithful, attach'd and unfortunate chum
 Must prepare for his own destination.

Nay more, 'tis required that, partaking his fate,
 Man's example you steadily mark,
 And, fawning on each proper object of hate,
 Utter no jacobinical bark.

So your fame it shall flourish of dying like men,
 Under power's fell lash who have smarted ;
 As they, in sad contrast, beneath modern kecs,
 Like so many dogs have departed.

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Authors and Publishers, who wish Notices of their Works to appear in this List, are requested to send Copies of the same to the Conductors.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS, IN MAY 1796.

THE Smugglers; a comic Opera, performed at Drury-Lane, the music by *Arwood*, 8s. Longman and Broderip.

This little piece was brought out on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. It was then so warmly applauded, that it has since been frequently performed with success. The music is light and airy, and evinces considerable improvement in this composer's taste. The two songs, "*If round the world*," and "*The wave retreating from the shore*," we particularly notice as being of a superior cast.

Little Peggy's Love; a favourite Scotch Ballet, as performed at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, by *Signor Boffi*, 5s. Longman and Broderip.

L'Amante Statue; a favourite Ballet, performed as above, also by *Signor Boffi*, 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

These ballets have met with universal admiration, for the elegance of the airs, and the great taste with which they are got up. The celebrated dancers, Parisiot, Koffe, Hilligberg, and Didclot, have also greatly contributed to make these dances so very popular. It may here be added, that the great merit of the performers, and the music brought forward, have rendered the present one of the most successful seasons that the managers of the Opera have known for many years.

Three Quartettos, and two Trios, for German Flutes, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, from eminent masters; selected and revised by *J. C. Fischer*, 10s. 6d. Sold by the Editor.

The editor of these quartettos and trios, is the veteran Fischer, so much celebrated for his performances on the hautboy. These pieces, so often performed by Mr. Fischer and his contemporaries, have formerly been so much sought for, that no money could procure a copy of the MS. Those who recollect the beauty of these pieces, will now be accommodated on moderate terms.

Mrs. Jordan's favourite Song, as performed in the play of Vortigern, ascribed to the pen of Shakspeare; the music composed by *Mr. W. Linley*, 1s. Longman and Broderip.

Mrs. Bland's favourite Song, as performed in the same piece, the music also by *Linley*, 1s. Longman and Broderip.

Although there are various opinions relative to the play of Vortigern, yet there has been but one opinion on the fascinating effect of these songs. They were most deservedly encoored, and each time received with raptures of applause. Independent of the question of the authenticity of this play, as ascribed to the pen of our immortal bard, these songs will doubtless become general favourites with the public, on the ground of their own merit.

La Villageoise enlevée, ou les Corsaires, by *Signor Cappuzzi*, 5s. Longman and Broderip.

This ballet is equal to the celebrated Paul and Virginia, composed by the same gentleman, the merits of which are well known: and although the name of Mazzinghi appears to this latter piece, yet we are authorized to say, that the whole (one or two airs excepted) was the composition of *Signor Cappuzzi*, the author of the work before us.

NOTICE

NOTICE OF WORKS IN HAND.

DR. TOWNSON has a 4to. vol. of his *Travels through Hungary and Spain* in the press.

The long expected volumes of **VAL-LIANT's Travels into the Interior Part of Africa**, will shortly make their appearance, in three vols. 8vo.

Travels in the Two Sicilies, and some parts of the *Apennines*, by the **Abbé LAZZARO SPALLANZANI**, will also be published in the course of the summer.

DR. BEDDOES is engaged in a popular *Medical Work*, on a new and extensive plan.

MR. FRENCH has a work in the press, on the *Principles of Algebra*, which will be published in the course of the present month.

The fourth and fifth volumes of **Dr.**

TOULMIN's edition of *Neal's History of the Puritans*, will be published in the course of the ensuing summer. Besides the *Notes*, the additions to the *Text*, in these volumes, will be considerable; especially with respect to the *History of the Quakers*.

MR. POLWHELE is preparing for the press another or third volume of his *History of Devonshire*, which, with the second volume, published some time since, completes the chorographical part. The first volume, or *Chronological History*, will be published as soon as possible.

DR. WATKINS is about to publish his *History of the Life and Times of Archbishop Laud*.

MRS. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD, authoress of "*Leisure Hours*," "*Mental Improvements*," and other works for young persons, has in the press an *Introduction to Systematic Botany*.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.

April 30.

MAHMOUD, or the *Prince of Persia*, and *All the World's a Stage*. This Opera (*Mahmoud*) is the production of **Mr. Hoare**, author of the popular farces of *No Song no Supper—The Prize*, &c. The chief plot is founded on one of the stories in the *Persian Tales*.—*Mahmoud*, an elder son, is confined to imprisonment from his infancy by his father, who declares his younger son heir to the crown. On the supposed death of the sultan, *Mahmoud* is released and reconciled to his father. In the under-plot a stranger marries an old princess of the blood royal for her wealth.—She dies, to his great joy!—But, to his great grief, he hears that, according to the custom of the country, he must be buried alive with her.—He is relieved from his grave by the contrivance of a former mistress, who thereby secures his affection. The music was by the late *Storage*, but, though excellent in many parts, was evidently imperfect; notwithstanding, to the merit of the music, and not the dialogue, which contains some far-fetched witticisms and low humour, with scattered attempts at sublimity, the piece is indebted for success.—It was exceedingly tedious the first night, not being over till eleven o'clock.—Since, it has been prudently cut down, and yet has lost nothing.—A prologue, written on the very

morning of representation, deploring the loss of the composer, was spoken (perfectly) by the late unfortunate **Mr. Benson**. The first appearance of **Mr. Braham** contributed not a little towards the success of this piece. Though at present indifferent as an actor, yet as a singer he charms.

May 1. *Julia, or Such Things Were*—and *The Devil to Pay*.—The tragedy of *Julia* was one of **Mr. Hoare's** early productions, and first performed at the Bath Theatre. It is founded on *Kirk's* cruelty. It was got up for **Mrs. Siddon's** benefit, but not repeated.

6. *The Grecian Daughter*—and *The Rump*.—**Mr. Bentley**, for whose benefit these entertainments were, took his leave of the stage this evening, in a well-written and well-spoken address. This gentleman has been upwards of thirty years on the London boards.—He made his first appearance in the character of *Pierre*. His defects (chiefly *Nature's*) were to a stranger disgusting, but on a further acquaintance, his merit (all his own), not only gained favour, but covered all his faults. He was at first a lieutenant of marines—Since his retirement, he is made a barrack-master, and has purchased, with his theatrical earnings, an annuity for life!

May 17. *Mahmoud*—and *Alive and Merry*.—An indifferent prologue, well spoken

spoken by Mr. Bannister, jun. informed us, that the farce, *Alive and Merry*, is the first production of a young writer: it hinted the performers' apprehensions, and we dare say the managers themselves were in doubt of its success, as it was given to Mr. Suet for his benefit. It contained some broad humour—without plot;—some incidents—without connection. It was listened to with great patience, though many parts, unfortunately, towards the conclusion, were, spite of the title, *dead and dull*. It was given out during an opposition, and has been since three nights repeated.

May 23. *The Roman Actor*—*Celadon and Florimel*, or *the Happy Counterplot*—and *No Song no Supper*.—These entertainments were announced for the benefit of Mrs. Kemble (wife of Mr. J. Kemble) and her last appearance on the stage. Maffinger's *Roman Actor* was compressed to two acts, not with great judgment, as too much declamation was retained. The play of *Celadon and Florimel* was first altered by Cibber from Dryden—it was now reduced to three acts, and though well supported, was not much approved of.—Mrs. Kemble's *Occasional Address* was written by Mr. Greathead, but its merit considerably injured by the lady's agitation in delivering it.—Mrs. Kemble (who was the late Mrs. Brereton) has been on the stage from her infancy, and has taken with her, what many great actresses have lost—A GOOD NAME!

COVENT-GARDEN.

April 9. *The Lad of the Hills*—*The Point Herqui*, or *British Bravery Triumphant*—and *Three Weeks after Marriage*. *The Point of Herqui* is a mere sing-song interlude, which though it did not charm—did not offend.

23d. *The Lad of the Hills*, and *The Doldrum*, or 1803.—The farce of *The Doldrum* is one of O'Keeffe's extravaganzas. Sir Septimus, whom the author styles *the Doldrum*, is persuaded that he has slept seven years, and is consequently surprised at the several made-up changes of fashion during that time. No doubt, O'Keeffe took the idea from the story of Epimenides, the Cretan philosopher, who was said to have slept seven years. The farce was preceded by a supplicating prologue. It has been since repeated with success,

30th. *Artaxerxes*—and *The Doldrum*.—Madame Mara made her first appearance this season in the opera. Having introduced an air in the place of "*Monster away*," the original was called for, which occasioned much embarrassment on all sides.

May 4. *Captain Cook*—*Artaxerxes*—and *St. Patrick's Day*, or *The Scheming Lieutenant*. The farce of *St. Patrick's Day* was first revived by Mr. Holman this season for his benefit. It was originally written by Mr. Sheridan for a benefit, the same season that he brought out his comedy of the *Rivals*.

6th. *The Masked Friend*—*Way to get Unmarried*—and *The Farmer*. *The Masked Friend* is Mr. Holcroft's comedy of *Duplicity* reduced to three acts, and with a new title. The interlude of the *Way to get Unmarried*, though called a comic bagatelle, has no merit but its title.—*Quantity*, not *quality* is the object of a benefit bill!

10th. *The Castle of Andalusia*—and *The Witch of the Wood*, or *the Nating Girls*.—Mrs. Mountain's benefit.—*The Witch of the Wood* was a musical piece—the music by Spoffart.—The piece was heard, but not repeated.

17th. *Romeo*—*Recitations*, and *Netley Abbey*. When *Romeo and Juliet* (Mr. Middleton and Miss Wallis) had fallen victims to love and despair—on letting down the curtain—some tin, &c. fell on the stage. The lovers suddenly came to life, and made their escape—Miss Wallis fainted behind the scenes.—The *Recitations* were disapproved of this evening. Mr. Holman, who attempted to read *The Errors of the Press*, on being interrupted, begged to know, if it was the matter or manner of reading it, which they censured.—Some replied the *matter*; at which he declared himself surprised, as it had been approved of by the first judges in the kingdom.—No great compliment to the present audience!

OPERA-HOUSE.

No novelty has as yet appeared, though much is promised.—Banti had a crowded house for her benefit, and is said to have netted 1500 guineas.—The Scotch ballet of *Little Peggy's Love*, is still a favourite.

LAW REPORTS.

CASE OF THE LICENTIATES AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

ON the 23d of April, 1796, the important cause of the Licentiates against the Fellows of the College of Physicians, which has been so long and repeatedly agitated, and which involves the rights of every physician in Great Britain and Ireland, was again brought to a hearing, in the Court of King's Bench.

A rule had been obtained, upon the application of Doctor Stanger (who was appointed to stand forward, by the Licentiates engaged in this contest) for the College of Physicians to show cause, why a mandamus should not issue, commanding the College to admit him to examination for admission into the order of candidates for election into the Society or Fellowship of the College; the situation of a candidate is a probationary state, of a year's duration, previous to election into the fellowship; which the Licentiates allow to be a reasonable regulation.

The examinations of a candidate differ from those of a Licentiate: the candidate being required to translate and explain passages out of Hippocrates, Galen, or Aetæus, in addition to the examinations which the Licentiate undergoes on the various branches of science connected with medicine, in the Latin language. But to this additional test, though only adopted within a few years, and, as the Licentiates assert, merely to afford a colourable appearance of distinction between the two classes, they by no means object, nor to any other standard of literature the college may adopt. The object on the part of the Licentiates in this cause, is to establish, that every physician, possessing the rights of a British subject, of unimpeached morals, who can give testimonials of having studied and graduated at a reputable school of physic, after previous examinations, has a right to have his qualifications of learning and skill examined; and that if found competent in these, the only requisites pointed out by the charter and act of parliament, he has a right to be admitted into the corporation.

The Fellows contend, that they have a right to make bye-laws, confining admission into the college to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge; and that the Licentiates have no just ground of complaint, as they may be admitted under

two bye-laws made expressly in their favour.

The one of these states, "that a Licentiate of seven years standing, who has completed his thirty-sixth year, may be proposed by a Fellow, on one particular day of the year, to be examined; and if approved by a majority of the members present, that he may be examined at the three subsequent greater assemblies, or comitia majora of the college; and if approved by a majority at each, he may be proposed at the next comitia majora to be admitted a member; and if then likewise approved by a majority of those present, he may be admitted into the college, provided neither any law of the land, nor any statute of the college, render him ineligible."

The other bye-law states, "that the president may, once in two years, and not oftener, propose a Licentiate (who has been ten years of that class, and previously approved by a majority at the preceding comitia minora, or less assembly) for admission into the fellowship, at the comitia majora, or greater assembly, on one particular day of the year; and that if he be then approved by a majority, he may be admitted into the community."

The respectability of the parties, and the importance of the subject, to a numerous and learned profession, will induce us to give a concise view of the charter, and act of parliament confirming it. We shall also give a general statement of the principal arguments on both sides, as well as of the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench.

By an act of Henry VIII, ann. 1511, the first ever passed for regulating the practice of physic, after setting forth the evils arising from unskilful and illiterate practitioners, it was enacted, "that no person should be allowed to practise in London, or within seven miles round, unless first examined and admitted by the Bishop of London, or Dean of St. Pauls, calling to his assistance four doctors of physic, for the first time, such as they should deem convenient, and afterwards always four of them that had been so approved." The Licentiates observe, that this act intitles these approved under it, not only to practise, but to examine others, without distinction of schools. Seven years after this act, the present College of Physicians

was first established, by a charter granted by Henry VIII, incorporating six persons therein named, and all other men of the same faculty. It has been doubted, whether all the physicians then practising in London were intended to be included in this grant; but there can be no doubt that all who had been approved under the prior act, in which there was no limitation to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, certainly were. The charter, after specifying the same objects as the preceding act, namely, "the restraining of the audacity of presumptuous persons, who practise from motives of avarice, to the detriment of the community; and the discouraging and punishing of them," establishes a perpetual college of learned and sedate men. It grants the right of electing a president, of having perpetual succession, a common seal, of holding lawful meetings, and of making bye-laws for the wholesome government, supervising, and correction of the said college or commonalty, and of all men exercising the same faculty. The Licentiates observe, that gravity and learning are the only qualifications mentioned, without any restriction of the right of admission to graduates of particular schools. About four years afterwards, in 1522, this charter was confirmed by an act of parliament, obtained on the application of the six persons named in the charter, and of all other men of the same faculty; which again states the only requisites for admission to be morality and learning. The terms of the act are, "that no person of the said politic body and commonalty aforesaid be suffered to exercise and practise physic, but only those persons that shall be profound, sad, and discreet, groundly learned and deeply studied in physic."

The subsequent acts of parliament of the 32d of Henry VIII, and 1st of Mary, take no notice of the requisites for admission. The intended charters of James I, and Charles II, the latter of which was applied for 161 years after the original charter, mention no other requisites for admission than learning, skill, and probity. It is admitted on both sides, that the original charter, and act of parliament which confirms it, are the sources from which the college derives all its power. Both of these having specified the only requisite qualifications to be, learning and probity, and the college having accepted the charter as it was granted, the Licentiates contend, that the college are bound to abide by the conditions. They assert, that the college cannot superadd quali-

rations not mentioned in the charter, and that they cannot narrow the number of the eligible. They affirm, that the power of making bye-laws is to be taken strictly, and not extended beyond the manifest intention of the charter; and that, consequently, to confine the right of admission to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, is illegal. They assert, that where the terms and spirit of a charter are explicit, there is no occasion to illustrate or confirm them by usage; but they also prove that the principal persons who obtained the charter and act of parliament, and were first incorporated, were not graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and that the early and long-continued usage was to admit all who were competent, to pass the examinations. This they prove from the bye-laws of the college, as well as other unquestionable authorities. They assert, that the only period when the bye-laws which required previous graduation at Oxford or Cambridge were not resisted, was when degrees of the same rank with those obtained in other universities, might be purchased at Oxford and Cambridge for a small sum, without any delay. They affirm, that the judicial and recorded opinion of Lord Mansfield is explicitly in favour of every claimant for admission into the college, who possesses the qualifications pointed out by the charter, and act of parliament confirming it. That great Judge, in the case of the Licentiates against the college, said, "that the chief end of the incorporation was to keep up the succession, and it was to be kept up by the admission of fellows after examination. The power of examining and admitting after examination, was not an arbitrary power, but a power coupled with a trust: they were bound to admit every person whom, upon examination, they thought fit to be admitted, within the description of the charter, and the act of parliament which confirms it. The person who comes within that description has a right to be admitted into the fellowship: he had a claim to several exemptions, privileges, and advantages attendant upon admission into the Fellowship. And not only the candidate himself, if found fit, had a personal right; but the public had also a right to his service; and that not only as a physician, but as a censor, as an elect, as an officer in the offices to which he would upon admission become eligible." Founding their title then, on the express terms of the charter, confirmed, by what is manifest can be confirmed, by the solemn

judicial opinion of Lord Mansfield; the Licentiates contend, that it would be a weak desertion of their right, to exchange what is secured to them by the law of the land, for a precarious privilege under an arbitrary bye-law. They maintain, that if they would submit to be dependent on bye-laws for admission, the existing bye-laws before stated, are not founded on candid, liberal, and general principles, and that even, exceptionable as they are, they are not adhered to by the college. Is it reasonable, they ask, that men educated in the best medical schools, who have passed essentially the same examinations, and paid the same fees, required for admission into the order of candidates, should be compelled to acknowledge their own inferiority, and then to wait seven years, and until they have completed their thirty-sixth year, before they can be proposed for election, to be admitted to repass the examinations, which the graduates of inferior medical schools can claim immediately after having taken their doctor's degree? Is it reasonable, that they should be re-examined by persons who are not bound to decide on oath, as the censors are; and undergo five ballots, in a body, many members of which are adverse to their admission on any grounds? But supposing they should submit to such narrow restrictions, what prospect have the Licentiates of being ever admitted under the bye-law before stated? It was framed soon after the great contest between the College and Licentiates, in Dr. Fothergill's case, in 1771; at a period of violent animosity, after Lord Mansfield had asserted, that "the bye-laws of the college were narrow and illegal, and would not admit even a Boerhaave;" after, he had said, "the college will now consider, whether they will trust to a return upon these bye-laws, or amend them:" it was made—not in a spirit of candour and conciliation, to admit all that were fit; but to shelter the college, on any future trial, against a repetition of the severe reproofs the court had just made, and to prevent an inevitable return against their monopoly. Though discovered long before, it was never promulgated by the college, until extorted from them in the present contest: no one has ever been admitted under it; and the only person who ever applied, declares, that he was menaced with an examination which scarcely any man could pass, and solicited by some of the fellows not to persist, and even told

that no Licentiate would ever be admitted under it. When he was proposed, the motion was not even put to a ballot, under a pretence that it was not seconded, though that is not required by the bye-law. Such a bye-law, so administered, the Licentiates contend, is a mockery of justice and reason.

The other bye-law, of admission through favour, which intitles the president to propose a Licentiate of ten years standing, once only in two years; they contend, is nearly inefficient to admit, and chiefly operative to disgrace, divide, and impoverish their body. Admission through favour, implies inferiority in those who accept it; tends to render them subservient to those who concede it; excites an hostile competition, through a mean object, in those who contend for it; and, in the present instance, enables the fellows to hold out a lure for the Licentiates, to recommend *them* in consultation, in preference to their own body. Of what value is the chance of being proposed once in two years, to the individuals of a body consisting of more than one hundred, of which the persons eligible must have been ten years members? But even this remote and precarious chance, depends upon a variety of contingencies. The fellows must in general be satisfied with the conduct of the Licentiates, or they will again limit the privilege, as they have done twice within a few years: a majority of the elects, who alone appoint the president, must approve the usage, or they will choose a president who will not propose any Licentiate for election, as was very lately the case: the president must be disposed to exercise his privilege, which he has not done during the last five years; and the censors also to permit him: the person proposed must have a majority of votes out of a body of his professional competitors, many of whom oppose the admission of Licentiates on any ground, and some specifically under this bye-law. Is it reasonable, the Licentiates ask, that those who have enjoyed all the advantages that schools can give, and are known to possess all that any body of men in the profession can attain, should be deprived of their chartered rights, and told that they are compensated by such bye-laws so administered? If, instead of having an unquestionable right, they were intirely dependent on the candour and generosity of the college, they contend, that it would be better to be totally excluded, than descend to the humiliation
and

and risque of such a capricious mode of admission.

Having stated as much of the charter and act of parliament, as relates to the admission of members; and given a summary view of the arguments, by which the Licentiates establish their right: having also stated the bye-laws under which the fellows admit, or profess to admit them, and briefly pointed out the objections of the Licentiates to these bye-laws; we shall proceed to give a concise account of the principal arguments, advanced in the Court of King's Bench, to support the assumed power of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and jus-

tify the bye-laws above stated. It may be proper to premise, that the Court of King's Bench being of opinion, that Dr. Stanger should have applied for examination to the comitia majora, instead of applying as he did to the president and comitia minora, discharged the rule which the Licentiates were contending to have made absolute. In consequence of this informality in the mode of application, their counsel were not allowed to plead; we shall, therefore, in recounting the arguments of the counsel for the college, offer a few remarks in reply, as we proceed.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May.

I SHALL continue to exhibit monthly a list of the diseases presented to my observation, nearly in the same order as that transmitted for the last month. This plan seems likely to afford more accurate and satisfactory information respecting the predominant complaints, than a slight, general account of them.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
Catarrhal fever	12
Peripneumony	3
Pleurisy	1
Pulmonary consumption	6
Acute rheumatism	2
Inflammatory sore throat	6
Ulcerated sore throat	1
Aphthous sore throat	3
Malignant, or contagious fever	2
Whooping cough	6
Measles	9
Small-pox	15
Erysipelas of the face	1
Synochus lentus, or slow fever	4
Child-bed fevers	5

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and chronic dyspnea	30
Spitting of blood	8
Chronic rheumatism	13
Sciatica	1
Lumbago	3
Dropsy	5
Asthma	24
Hysteria	1
Syncope	1
Cephalaea	6
Chlorosis	6
Paralysis	3
Hæmatemesis, or vomiting of blood	3
Intestinal hæmorrhagy	2
Menorrhagia	2
Abortus	1

Fluor albus	4
Amenorrhœa	5
Schirrus uteri	2
Prolapsus uteri	2
Dyspepsia	19
Gastrodynia	6
Enterodynia	10
Diarrhœa	7
Hernia	1
Tape-worm	1
Round-worm (Lumbricus)	2
Ascarides	4
Schirrus liver	1
Gravel and dysury	4
Axillary abscess	1
Suppuration in the ear	2
Scrophula	5
Tubercles mesenterica	6
Convulsions in infants	2
Lichen	3
Itch and prurigo	16
Lepros Græcorum	1
Dry tetra	2
Icthyosis	1
Erythema	2
Purpura	1
Impetigo	3
Vari	2
Noli me tangere	2
Porrigio	4
Papulous eruptions, peculiar to infants	3
Ecthymata, or large inflamed pustules	2
PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Tertian	5
Hæctica senilis	1

All the cases of catarrhal and pneumonic inflammation terminated favourably. The medical treatment of them was by local bleeding, blisters, antimonials, pediluvium, &c. It is remarkable, how few cases of this kind, in London, admit of repeated bleeding from the arm.

The

The case of ulcerated sore throat was attended with a weak and quick pulse, great languor and debility, and large ulcerations on the tonsils, succeeded by thick, white sloughs. As soon as these were removed, the ulcers presently healed by a free use of the bark.

The small-pox and measles have prevailed more during this spring, than has been known for many years past. They have been diffused in the course of last month, through all the villages adjacent to the metropolis. I cannot here pass over a striking instance of the bad effects arising from partial inoculation. A child was inoculated in April, whose parents kept a shop in a court, consisting of about twenty houses. As the inhabitants repaired every day for necessary articles to the source of infection, the consequence was, that sixteen of them were affected with the small-pox in the natural way, within a fortnight after the child's recovery; and four of them died of the disease.

The whooping cough was unusually violent and obstinate. One infant died of it, before the febrile stage had in any degree abated.

In persons, whose lungs did not seem to be ulcerated, but who had for a long time been affected with cough, and difficulty of breathing, those complaints were much aggravated by the irregular state of the weather; and terminated, in eight cases, by a pitting of blood.

The cases of rheumatism, of diarrhæa, and other disorders of the bowels, likewise originated, in general, from long exposure to a cold and humid atmosphere.

It seems not improper to notice one or two typographical mistakes in the account of diseases for the preceding month. In page 238, 2d col. line 38, "fourth day" is put instead of "fourteenth day." In the list of periodical diseases, "Adolescentium" is put down for "Hæctica adolescentium"; a disorder very frequent in young persons, during the period of their growth, after the age of puberty. It is characterised by hectic paroxysms occurring every day, pain in the limbs, painful swellings of the joints, loss of sleep and appetite, with great emaciation. If a cough does not supervene, the patients recover in ten or twelve weeks.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, May 25.

STOCKS have experienced a considerable depression since our last, as we ventured lately to predict would be the case. India Stock, in particular, fell yesterday nearly ten per cent. The Omnium on the last loan of seven millions and a-half, has fallen within the same time, from a premium of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The scarcity of money is experienced daily more and more, and it is the probable opinion of many of the most intelligent Stock-holders, that a still further declension in the price of Stocks is to be expected.

BANK STOCK, on the 25th of last month, was at 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ —it fell on the 6th of May to 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ —on the 15th ult. it fell again to 162—and at this day, May 25th, is at 152.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th ult. were at 99—they fell on the 6th of May to 98—fell again on the 13th, to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ —and are this day, May 25th, at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$

4 PER CENT. CONSOLS. were, on the 26th ult. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ —they fell on May 9th, to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ —and have since fallen to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ —at which price they are at present, May 25th.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS. on the 26th ult. were at 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ —they fell till May 18th, to 66—on the 23d they were at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ —and this day, May 25th, are at 63.

INDIA STOCK, on the 26th ult. was 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ —on the 3d May, it rose to 210—it fell again on May, 19th to 208—on the 24th was at 197—and is this day, May 25th, at 198.

NEW OMNIUM, on the 26th ult. was at a premium of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—it fell till May 23d, to $\frac{1}{2}$ —on the 24th, it was at par—and is this day, May 25th, at a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Transfer Books for the 3 per cent. Consol.—and 5 per cent. annuity, shut on the 2d June, and opened again on the 23d of July.

BRITISH

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ON the 25th. of April, a debate took place in the house of commons, on the dog-tax bill. It was opposed by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Courteney; and those gentlemen did not confine themselves to serious argument, but displayed much wit and humour upon the subject. Mr. Sheridan remarked, that he not only abhorred the bill for its inhumanity, but also considered it as ill-timed; because it was produced at a time, when a part of the canine species was co-operating with the combined powers, by maintaining, with unparalleled ferocity, the cause of religion and humanity. In short, it was shewing such ingratitude to our allies, as could never be justified. The same day it was resolved, that the Westminster police bill should continue in force only five years.

On the 26th, a motion was made, in the house of peers, that the house should go into a committee on the debtor and creditor's bill, which had been brought in by the earl of Moira. After some debate, the motion was carried in the negative, and the bill rejected. The same day, the royal assent was given, by commission, to the bill for granting duties on legacies of personal estates in collateral succession; the bill for making the port of Scarborough, in the island of Tobago, a free port; and several private bills.

On the 28th, was a debate relative to the war in the West Indies, in consequence of a motion which had been made for some papers concerning it. On this occasion, Mr. Dundas made a speech of considerable length, in which he entered into a detail of circumstances, in order to shew, as he said, that, in the whole conduct of the West Indian war, no neglect was imputable to the executive government. He was answered by Mr. Sheridan; and Mr. Grey said, that he was authorised to state to the house, that it was Sir Charles Grey's desire, that the whole correspondence and proceedings relative to his expedition, might come before the public. Several motions were then made for the production of papers, some of which were granted, and others refused.

On the 29th, a debate took place, on a bill, which had been brought in, for the repeal of the existing game laws. Sir H. Pearson opposed the bill, contending, that the laws respecting game in this country were analogous to the laws which prevailed in Germany, and in other countries; and that the farmers had no absolute right to destroy the game, as gentlemen, in let-

ting out their lands, thought proper to reserve that for their own amusement. This, he also said, was serviceable to the country, as it afforded attractions for their living a considerable time among their tenants; Mr. Fox spoke in favour of the bill; and observed, that the customs in Germany, and other places, had not, in his opinion, any analogy whatever to the situation of a land-owner in this country. In places upon the continent, and particularly in France, before the revolution, the landed proprietors had the power of acting at their will, upon their own estates. In England it was far different, because the immediate occupier of land, though he could not kill game himself, had the power of warning off any privileged gentleman, or even the lord of the manor himself; and in those places where this liberty was exercised, the game was better preserved, than in the other counties of the kingdom.

Mr. Pitt said, that he thought it extremely proper to give the farmer, or possessor of land, the privilege of killing game; but he did so merely on the principle of giving them an interest in its preservation from the poacher. As to any right, which the farmer might be supposed to have in the light of property, he could never admit it. Property was merely the creature of the law, which gave him a title to cultivate lands for his own emolument and livelihood, but did not, at the same time, acknowledge his right to those animals, which, in all countries, and under all laws, were deemed *feræ naturæ*, and which the proprietor of the soil thought proper to reserve for his own sport. He had great objections to a clause in the bill, for allowing game to be sold at public markets; and should, therefore, vote in favour of postponing the bill for three months.

Mr. Sheridan professed himself to be always an enemy to the system of the game laws, which he considered as unjust, unequal, oppressive, and tyrannical. It was time, he said, that game should now become property, as property had for a long time been the game of the law. Property was certainly, as defined by Mr. Pitt, the creature of the law; but laws were to very little purpose, if they did not protect that which they were enacted to secure; and yet, under the present system, a farmer must allow the depredations of hares, and other animals, upon his corn and his nurseries, with impunity, for which he could take away the life of one of his fellow-creatures. He could not commend any regulation, by which the proprietor of the soil was obliged to feed and nourish animals,

mals, by which another was to profit. After some farther debate, the house divided on the question, for the second reading of the bill, when it was rejected by a considerable majority, the numbers being 17 for it, and 65 against it.

On the 2d of May, a motion was made in the house of peers, by the Marquis of Landdown, relative to the state of the nation. It was introduced by a speech of considerable length, in which he particularly referred to the reports of the commissioners of accounts, appointed in the preceding parliament; and observed, that though a period of fourteen years had elapsed, since these reports were published, no part of them had yet been acted upon. His lordship afterwards proceeded to animadvert on various measures adopted and pursued by Administration, which he divided into two heads, viz. those undertaken without consent of parliament, and those in which they had that consent. Of the first class, he began by noticing the appointment of a third secretary of state; a measure which, in his mind, was not only totally unnecessary, but which was directly in the face of an act of parliament passed for the retrenchment of the power and influence of the crown. His lordship then proceeded to notice the building of so many barracks in various parts of the country, which, he said, was a most unconstitutional measure, and alarming in the highest degree to every one who felt seriously for the liberties of the country. They were, he said, so many fortresses, and nothing less; and he requested their lordships' recollection of the opinion which the learned Judge Blackstone had given in his commentaries on the laws of England, concerning the illegality and danger which attended their being allowed. He condemned, in very severe terms, the appropriation of so large a sum of money as they are to cost, without any application to, or consent of parliament. He then took notice of the extraordinaries of the army, which, he said, were carried to a length that was frightful to think of. His lordship then came to those measures, which had received the sanction of parliament; and the first he mentioned was the India bill, which he called an enormous mountain of influence; a huge, wide, and deep gulph of corruption. The little red-book he described as a swollen big-bellied thing, which would soon be the only object of a library; and patronage, as an elephant that might be introduced as an ornamental figure to fill up the other parts of it. He was very severe in his condemnation of it, as an overgrown means of enlarging, beyond all power

of calculation, that influence of the crown, which those who framed it had before said, "had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." His lordship, having mentioned these several points, said, he had one to observe upon, which was of greater magnitude than all the rest—the clause in a late act, which had repealed a fundamental part of the constitution of the bank of England, and empowered the governor and directors to lend any sums they pleased to ministers, to any amount. This was, to all intents and purposes, making the bank a parliament; for ministers might obtain larger supplies from the bank during the recess, than they could from parliament itself while it was sitting. The marquis concluded, by moving a very long resolution, purporting—

"That, as we see no effectual steps taken to realize those measures of reform, for which the present ministers, at their entrance into office, stood strongly pledged to the public, or those earnestly recommended in the reports upon the table, by two boards of commissioners, both appointed by parliament:

"It is incumbent on this house to enquire into the cause of so extraordinary an omission, as well as

"Whether any new offices have since been created?

"Whether any old salaries have been increased on slight pretences?

"Whether any salaries have been granted for special purposes, and continued, though the reasons for them have ceased?

"Whether any warrants for beneficial grants have been directed: And, on the whole,

"Whether the public expences have increased beyond the supplies annually granted by parliament?

"This, which would be a duty incumbent upon parliament, were the existing war ever so necessary, just, and successful, is become most urgent and indispensable in a contest at once bloody and expensive beyond example, without plan or object, except such objects as the misconduct of the war first created: attended with a waste of money, profuse almost beyond imagination, which has already reduced our trade to a dependence on the very warfare which is fundamentally destroying it, and has so exhausted our resources, as to drive us to the wretched expedient of reviving taxes, which were a few years since repealed, upon the ground of thereby increasing the revenue—an effect which that repeal produced, and a policy which must,

must, therefore, on the return of peace, be again resorted to, and which will, consequently, bring with it the necessity of finding new taxes, if new and productive taxes can be invented in our then exhausted state.

"In a situation so alarming, and so manifestly tending to destroy the confidence of the people in parliament, which has for some years past been rapidly on the decline; it behoves parliament, by a revival of its ancient energy and integrity, to convince the people that their constitutional guardians are awake to the common danger, and are determined to come forward with such measures of public order and reform, as will effectually relieve the subject, and remedy evils, which, if suffered to accumulate, will, in time, be past all remedy, and must inevitably terminate in public confusion."

The motion was supported by Lord Lauderdale and Lord Moira, and was opposed by Lord Grenville, Lord Auckland, and the lord chancellor. On a division, the marquis's motion was rejected, the numbers being,

Contents	9 }	12
Proxies	3 }	
Non-Contents	72 }	104
Proxies	32 }	

In the house of commons, the same day, Colonel Cawthorne, against whom a sentence had been passed by a court martial, was expelled the house.

On the 3d of May, was a short debate in the House of Commons, relative to a vote which had been passed, for granting 200,000*l.* to his Majesty, to enable him to fulfil his engagements to his Sardinian majesty. Mr. Fox observed, that there appeared reason to suspect an intention on the part of his Sardinian majesty to make a separate peace. He did not, however, wish to take that consideration into discussion. The question was, on what principle we should continue to furnish so large a sum? It was necessary to ascertain, whether the proposals, as reported, of the king of Sardinia, were made with the consent of this country, or not? If it should be stated, that no measures of that nature were to be taken without the acquiescence of Great Britain, it would be requisite to show how far we had it in our power to prevent a separate peace.

Mr. Pitt declared, that the same principle which had hitherto induced the House to grant the sum of 200,000*l.* to the king of Sardinia, could be brought forward in defence of the subsidy. But

it was at the present moment more incumbent than ever on the House, to comply with the resolution. Without entering into particular details, he could assure the House, that the conduct of his Sardinian majesty, since he had engaged in the war, was, with respect to this country, perfectly honourable, consistent, and exemplary. The king of Sardinia had certainly made proposals, but only for the purpose of ascertaining the claims of France. An armistice had been also proposed by that monarch; that proceeding, however, had taken place with the concurrence of this country. It was also true, that the French had offered to conclude a separate peace with the King of Sardinia, if he would consent to let them retain their conquests, and unite against Great Britain; which offer was treated with contempt. He would, therefore, put it to the house, whether, in such a case, we should be more or less inclined to continue the subsidy? The enemy would not give his Sardinian Majesty better terms, if we withdrew the subsidy. A conduct directly the reverse might be expected on their part.

Mr. Fox explained; and, after some farther debate, the resolution of the committee of supply, for granting the subsidy, was confirmed.

On the 5th, was a debate on the new duty on wine; and complaint was made of the conduct of the custom-house officers. A tax, it was said, was laid, before any law to authorise such a measure existed; and it was observed by Mr. Grey, that too great a latitude had been taken by ministers in dispensing with the laws. The same day, a debate took place on the bill, for a tax on real estates in collateral succession. It was moved by Mr. Pitt, that the bill should be re-committed. This was opposed by Mr. Rashleigh, who remarked, that by this bill a man's estate might be taxed two or three times over; he moved to have the committee put off to that day three months.

Mr. Fox said, the present bill was a new principle of taxation, which might throw the whole capital of the country into the hands of Government, and might eventually tend to make the Sovereign heir to all the landed property in the kingdom. The present tax did so but in a small degree; but the principle of the tax, which might be repeatedly increased, led to such an event. The bill would be a particular hardship on persons who had stipulated, by a valuable consideration, to have the reversion of landed estates.

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There were many instances, at the time of marriage settlements being made, of the next relations to one of the parties, giving sums of money, that the landed estates might be made to fall on them, as collateral heirs, in case of failure of issue. To tax estates descending to persons under such circumstances, would be a grievance.

Mr. Pitt replied, that neither of the objections first stated could apply to the bill, which was only a modification of the tax on liquors. The tax could never swallow up a capital, for then it must cease to be a productive tax; and it was to be paid in a manner less a burden than any other, by being taken from property never till then enjoyed. As to the other objection, if land should, from failure of issue, come to a near relation, in consequence of arrangements in marriage settlements, where a valuable consideration had been given, in that case, such person should be considered as a purchaser, and could not fall under the operation of the bill.

Mr. Grey remarked, that this was a partial and bad mode of laying on a land tax; and if a man succeeded to an entailed estate, he could not borrow money on such estate to pay the tax. Many vexations must also arise from men having their affairs exposed to a Government commissioner. It would add to the influence of Government, and new exigencies might arise every year to increase the tax.

On a division, Mr. Pitt's motion was carried by a considerable majority.

On the 6th of May, Mr. Grey, agreeably to a former notice, rose to make his motion for impeaching ministers, for a misapplication of the public money. He began by observing, that though it might be unattended with success, to bring forward any specific charge against ministers, of having misapplied the money for the public service, and also of having presented to the inspection of that House false accounts of sums, &c. he thought he could not discharge his duty, if he did not enter into a strict investigation of their conduct on this head; they had violated the laws by which the sums to be expended were appropriated to specific purposes;—they went one step farther:—They had not only misapplied the public money, but had endeavoured to cover that misapplication, by giving in false accounts to that House. He then moved a number of resolutions, tending to criminate ministers, &c.

Mr. Pitt spoke in vindication of the conduct of the ministry, and was answered by Mr. Fox. Mr. Grey's resolutions were at length rejected, by a motion of Mr. Steele's for the order of the day, which was carried by a great majority. The numbers, in favour of Mr. Steele's motion, on a division, were—

Ayes,	209
Noes,	38

On the 9th, the House of Commons resolved itself into a committee of supply, when the sum of 500,000*l.* was granted to his majesty for the discharge of the navy debt; 1,350,000*l.* for defraying the extraordinary expences of the army for the year 1796; 438,035*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for the foreign troops raised, and to be raised, for the service of Great Britain, in the same year; 290,000*l.* for defraying the expence of the erection of barracks; and 1500*l.* for the use of the Veterinary college.

On the 10th, a debate took place in the House of Commons on the state of the nation, in consequence of the following motion, made by Mr. Fox:—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to offer to his royal consideration that judgment which his faithful Commons have formed, and now deem it their duty to declare, concerning the conduct of his Ministers in the commencement, and during the progress of the present unfortunate war. As long as it was possible for us to doubt from what source the national distresses had arisen, we have in times of difficulty and peril thought ourselves bound to strengthen his Majesty's Government for the protection of his subjects, by our confidence and support; but our duties as his Majesty's Counsellors, and as the Representatives of his People, will no longer permit us to dissemble our deliberate and determined opinion, that the distress, difficulty, and peril, to which this Country is now subjected, have arisen from the misconduct of the King's Ministers, and are likely to subsist and increase; as long as the same principles which have hitherto guided those Ministers, shall continue to prevail in the Councils of Great Britain.

"It is painful for us to remind his Majesty of the situation of his dominions at the beginning of this war, and of the high degree of prosperity to which the Skill and industry of his subjects had, under the safeguard of a free Constitution, raised the British Empire, since it can only fill his mind with the melancholy recollection of prosperity abused, and of opportunities of securing permanent advantages wantonly rejected. Nor shall we presume to wound his Majesty's benevolence, by dwelling on the fortunate consequences which might have arisen from the mediation of Great Britain between the Powers then at war, which might have ensured the permanence of our prosperity,

perity, while it preserved all Europe from the calamities which it has since endured; a mediation which this kingdom was so well fitted to carry on with vigour and dignity, by its power, its character, and the nature of its government, happily removed from the contending extremes of licentiousness and tyranny.

"From this neutral and impartial system of policy, his Majesty's Ministers were induced to depart, by certain measures of the French Government, of which they complained as injurious and hostile to this country; with what justice these complaints are made, we are now called upon to determine, since it cannot be pretended that the measures of France were such as to preclude the possibility of adjustment by negotiation; and it is impossible to deny, that the power which shut up the channel of negotiation, must be the real aggressor in the war. To reject negotiation, is to determine on hostilities, and, whatever may have been the nature of the points in question, we cannot but pronounce the refusal of such an authorized negotiation with that country as might have amicably terminated the dispute, to be the true and immediate cause of the rupture which followed. Nor can we forbear to remark, that the pretences under which his Majesty's Ministers then haughtily refused such authorized communications, have been sufficiently exposed by their own conduct in their submitting to a similar intercourse with the same Government.

"This misguided policy, which thus rendered the war inevitable, appears to have actuated the Ministers to a determination to continue it at all hazards. At the same time, we cannot but observe, that the obstinacy with which they have adhered to their desperate system, is not more remarkable, than their verberality in the pretext upon which they have justified it.

"At one period the strength, at another the weakness of the enemy, have been used as motives for continuing the war; the successes, as well as the defeats, of the Allies, have contributed only to prolong the contest; and hope and despair have equally served to involve us still deeper in the horrors of war, and to entail upon us an endless train of calamities.

"After the original professed object had been obtained, by the expulsion of the French armies from the territories of Holland and the Austrian Netherlands, we find his Majesty's Ministers, influenced either by arrogance, inflated by ambition, or vain hopes of conquests, which, if realized, could never compensate to the nation for the blood and treasure by which they must be obtained, rejecting, unheard, the overtures of the Executive Council of France, at a period when the circumstances were so eminently favourable for his Majesty and his Allies, that there is every reason to suppose that a negotiation, commenced at such a juncture, must have terminated in an honourable and advantageous Peace. To the prospects arising from such an opportunity, they preferred a blind and obstinate perseverance in a war, which could scarce have any remaining object but the unjustifiable purpose of imposing

upon France a Government disapproved of by the inhabitants of that country. And such was the insatiation of these Ministers, that, far from being able to frame a wise and comprehensive system of policy, they even neglected the few advantages that belonged to their own unfortunate scheme.

"The general existence of a design to interfere in the internal Government of France, was too manifest not to rouse into active hostility the natural zeal of the people; but their particular projects were too equivocal to attract the confidence, or procure the co-operation of those Frenchmen who were disaffected to the then Government of the country. The nature of these plans was too clear, not to provoke formidable enemies, but their extent was too ambiguous to conciliate useful friends.

"We beg leave further to represent to your majesty, that at subsequent periods your ministers have suffered the most favourable opportunities to escape of obtaining an honourable and advantageous pacification. They did not avail themselves, as it was their duty to have done, of the unbroken strength of the great confederacy which has been formed against France, for the purpose of giving effect to overtures for negotiation. They saw the secession of several powerful states from that confederacy; they suffered it to dissolve without an effort for the attainment of a general pacification; they loaded their country with the odium of having engaged in a combination charged with the most questionable views, without availing themselves of that combination for procuring favourable conditions of peace.

"That, from this fatal neglect, the progress of hostilities has only served to establish the evils which might certainly have been avoided by negotiation, but which are now confirmed by the events of the war. We have felt that the unjustifiable and impracticable attempts to establish royalty in France by force, has only proved fatal to its unfortunate supporters. We have seen with regret the subjugation of Holland, and the aggrandisements of the French Republic, and we have to lament the alteration in the state of Europe, not only from the success of the French, but from the formidable requisitions of some of the allied powers on the side of Poland; requisitions alarming from their magnitude, but still more so from the manner in which they have been made, so fatally has this war operated to destroy in every part of Europe that balance of power, for the support of which it was undertaken, and to extend those evils which it was its professed object to avert.

"Most cordially, therefore, did we assure his majesty that his faithful commons heard with the sincerest satisfaction his majesty's most gracious message of the 8th of December, wherein his majesty acquaints them, that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present session, has led to such an order of things as would induce his majesty to meet any disposition to negotiation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a general treaty

of peace, whenever it could be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies. That from this gracious communication, they were led to hope for a speedy determination to this most disastrous contest; but that with surprise and sorrow they have now reason to apprehend that three months were suffered to elapse before any steps were taken towards a negotiation, or any overtures made by his majesty's servants.

"With equal surprise and concern, they have observed, when a fair and open conduct was to peculiarly incumbent on his majesty's ministers, considering the prejudices and suspicions which their previous conduct must have excited in the minds of the French, that, instead of acting in that open and manly manner, which became the wisdom, the character, and dignity of the British nation, they adopted a mode of proceeding, calculated rather to excite suspicion, than to inspire confidence in the enemy. Every expression which might be construed into an acknowledgement of the French Republic, or even an allusion to its forms, was studiously avoided, and the minister through whom this overture was made, was, in a most unprecedented manner, instructed to declare, that he had no authority to enter into any negotiation or discussion relative to the objects of the proposed treaty.

"That it is with pain we reflect that the alacrity of his majesty's ministers, in apparently breaking off this negotiation, as well as the strange and unusual manner in which it was announced to the ministers of the various powers of Europe, affords a very unfavourable comment on their reluctance in entering upon it, and is calculated to make the most injurious impression respecting their sincerity, on the people of France.

"On a review of so many instances of gross and flagrant misconduct, proceeding from the same pernicious principles, and directed with incorrigible obstinacy to the same mischievous ends, we deem ourselves bound, in duty to his majesty and to our constituents, to declare, that we see no rational hope of redeeming the affairs of the kingdom, but by the adoption of a system radically and fundamentally different from that which has produced our present calamities.

"Unless his majesty's ministers shall, from a real conviction of past errors, appear inclined to regulate their conduct upon such a system, we can neither give any credit to the sincerity of their professions of a wish for peace, nor repose any confidence in them for conducting a negotiation to a prosperous issue. Odious as they are to an enemy who wish still to believe them secretly to cherish those unprincipled and chimerical projects which they have been compelled in public to disavow, contemptible in the eyes of all Europe, from the display of insincerity which has marked their conduct, our only hope rests on his majesty's royal wisdom, and unquestioned affection for his people, that he will be graciously pleased to adopt maxims of policy more suited to the circumstances of the times than those by which his majesty's ministers appear to have

been governed, and to direct his servants to take measures, which, by differing essentially, as well in their tendency as in the principle upon which they are founded, from those which have hitherto marked their conduct, may give this country some reasonable hope, at no very distant period, of the establishment of a peace, suitable to the interests of Great Britain, and likely to preserve the tranquillity of Europe."

Our limits will not permit us to enter into an account of the debate on this long motion, which, on a division, was rejected; the numbers being, for it, 42, and against it, 216.

The same day, a similar motion was made in the House of Peers, by the earl of Guilford, when, on a division, there appeared,

Ayes	— 79	} 110
Proxies	— 31	
Noes	— 7	} 10
Proxies	— 3	

On the 12th, a motion was made for the third reading of the Landed Collateral Succession Bill. After some debate, the House divided, when the numbers being equal, fifty-four on each side, the Speaker decided the question in favour of the bill. Mr. Pitt, however, agreed to withdraw the bill, and to consider of some other tax.

On the 16th, was a debate in the House of Peers, on a bill in favour of the Quakers, by which, their solemn affirmation was to be admitted in criminal as well as in civil cases. The bill was opposed by the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Rochester; and, after some debate, was rejected.

On the 19th, the king went in state to the House of Peers, and delivered the following speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The public Business being now concluded, I think it proper to close this Session, and at the same time to acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a New Parliament.

"The objects which have engaged your attention during the present session, have been of peculiar importance; and the measures which you have adopted, have manifested your continued regard to the Safety and Welfare of my People.

"The happiest effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing Sedition and Civil Tumult, and for restraining the progress of Principles subversive of all established Government.

"The difficulties arising to my Subjects from the high price of Corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject, has strongly proved

proved your anxious desire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people, in a matter of such general concern. I have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that the pressure of those difficulties is in a great degree removed.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I must, in a more particular manner, return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted, to meet the exigencies of the war.—While I regret the extent of those demands, which the present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me, to observe the increasing resources by which the country is enabled to support them.—These resources are particularly manifested in the state of the different branches of the revenue, in the continued and progressive extension of our Navigation and Commerce, in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the public credit, and in the additional provisions which have been made for the Reduction of the National Debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I shall ever reflect with heartfelt satisfaction on the uniform wisdom, temper, and firmness, which have appeared in all your proceedings since I first met you in this place. Called to deliberate on the public affairs of your country in a period of domestic and foreign tranquility, you had the happiness of contributing to raise this kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity. You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union of order and liberty established in these kingdoms. The nature of the system introduced into France, afforded to that country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time. Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest, you have shown yourselves worthy of all the Blessings that you inherit. By your counsels and conduct, the constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of foreign and domestic enemies; the honour of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which we have hitherto held in Europe, has been maintained; and the decided superiority of our naval power has been established in every quarter of the world.

"You have omitted no opportunity to prove your just anxiety for the re-establishment of general peace, on secure and honourable terms; but you have, at the same time, rendered it manifest to the world, that, while our enemies shall persist in dispositions incompatible with that object, neither the resources nor spirit of Englishmen will be wanting to the support of a just cause, and to the defence of all their dearest Interests.

"A due sense of this conduct is deeply impressed on my heart. I trust, that all my subjects are animated with the same sentiments, and that their loyalty and public spirit will ensure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my parliament, which best promote the true dignity and glory of my crown, and the genuine happiness of my people."

The parliament was then prorogued to the 5th of July following; but on the next day, the 20th of May, a proclamation was published, for dissolving the parliament, and calling a new one. The writs for the new parliament, are to bear teste on Saturday the 27th of May, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 12th of July following.

[The Horse-guards, and the whole police of London and Westminster, consisting of 2000 constables, with Justices Addington and Ford at their head, escorted his majesty to and from the Parliament-house, to prevent additional tumults.

Never was a greater assemblage of persons collected together than on this occasion: in the Park and in Parliament-street, there were at least 20,000 people. By the repair of the state coach, which has undergone several material alterations since the damage it received at the opening of the last session, the king is now secluded from the sight. Hitherto, the upper pannels of it had always been of glass, so that the multitude could see the king in all directions, through the front, through the sides, as well as through the windows in the doors: it has been newly glazed, and the whole of the carriage is lined with sheet copper, musket proof; between the crimson lining of the carriage is a wadding of fine wool, coated with buffalo skin, the nature of which is so close, that no bullets can penetrate it.]

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In MAY, 1796.

RUSSIA.

CONSIDERABLE preparations appear to be making in this country for a war against the Turks. It is said, that the Ottoman Porte has officially announced to the Russian Minister, at Constantinople, that not a man of the troops in-

tended to act against the Pacha of Widin, shall pass the Danube. By letters from the Ukraine, it appears, that four Russian armies, of 36,000 men each, are shortly to march towards the Turkish frontiers. The whole force of Russia in the Ukraine, including irregular troops,

troops, is computed to amount to 160,000 men.

There are still strong appearances of an approaching war between Russia and Sweden. The following is the official note, which is said to have been presented, on the first of March last, by Baron Budbergh, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, at Stockholm, to Baron Schwerin, the intended Swedish envoy to the court of Petersburg, on the reasons of his not being admitted by the Empress of Russia :

"The Empress having ordered Count Osterman to inform the Swedish Ambassador, that the mission of Baron Schwerin was not agreeable to her Imperial Majesty, and would not be accepted; the chargé d'affaires (Baron Budbergh) is directed to declare, that the motive for this refusal proceeds both from the unfriendly conduct of the Duke Regent, and the principles of his political system with respect to Russia. These principles and conduct openly violate the ties of alliance, friendship, and good neighbourhood, which originally introduced missions of that nature; and the like missions are not usual between Courts, which either are not united by such ties, or, at least, do not choose to cultivate them, and to perform the duties they impose. The Swedish Court has placed itself in this situation towards the Court of Russia, since the period when the Duke of Sudermania, who directs the affairs of government, not satisfied with having rendered himself guilty of formal misconduct towards her Imperial Majesty, by endeavouring to deceive her, by means of insidious and delusive overtures and proposals, has also contracted public connections with the assembly of the French, and with those who have insulted the memory of the late king, by erecting a monument to his assassin. Her Imperial Majesty is acquainted with the motives, as well as the purpose of these connections; and it is notorious, that the Regent has but very lately received from the French, a sum of money, destined for warlike preparations; and that he is carrying on with them negotiations for a treaty of alliance; the chief stipulations of which are directed against Russia. Under these circumstances, her Imperial Majesty has every reason to suppose, that the Court of Sweden intends to break its peace with Russia, unless the majority of the King, which, fortunately, is high at hand, prevents disasters, equally pernicious to the tranquillity of Sweden, and to that of the whole north of Eu-

rope, and stifles those hostilities in their very birth."

HOLLAND.

The Batavian National Assembly have just published the following strong manifesto.

MANIFESTO.

BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BATAVIAN NATION.

The Batavian Nation, once more unjustly attacked by the kingdom of Great Britain, has just taken up arms. This nation, so often ill treated, oppressed, trod upon, and pillaged, under the mask of friendship, now animated and excited by liberty, and at length breathing for the first time after so long an interval, resumes the primitive energy of its brave and valourous character, courageously rears its head, and will no longer suffer its prosperity to be undermined by envious neighbours. It will no longer allow itself to be dragged in the dust; and it will cease to be the sport of the infamous and ambitious Ministers of England, who by the dazzle of piratical treasures, blind the English nation, which fancies itself to be free, with respect to the terrible calamities they have brought on Europe and on the whole of the human race. The Batavian People would defend their rights and their independence. They will save their country from the ruin by which it is threatened,

Will Europe still doubt, that the Batavian Republic has not rightfully drawn the sword from the sheath, when she is constrained to a just defence? Will Europe still doubt that the Batavian Republic has been led to the very brink of utter destruction, by the disastrous policy of the same Ministry? Will Europe still doubt that the regenerated Batavian Republic will not, with the help of its illustrious Ally, vigorously repel the arrogant domination of the English Cabinet, and will not consolidate the liberty so dearly and perilously acquired, at the expence even of all by which she is interested?

When England attempted, by the force of arms, to subjugate her American Colonies, which she had driven to a just insurrection; and when the scourge of war extended to other Empires: the States General of the United Provinces were careful to observe a strict neutrality. They did not suffer Dutch vessels to transport any other commodities to America, those excepted which were declared free by the express terms of Treaties. The most efficacious precautions were carefully taken to prevent warlike stores from being conveyed to the American Colonies, as well as to prevent any fraudulent commerce from being carried on with them; precautions which did not a little shackle and injure our own commerce to the West Indies.

It availed the Republic, however, but little, to observe the conditions of Treaties with exactness as to what was by them prohibited; the English Ministers, consulting merely their temporary convenience, went so far as to dispute what these very

very Treaties allowed: they would not suffer the Republic to enjoy those very advantages of Treaty which England herself had enjoyed in a similar case; but, violating the Rights of Nations, they condemned the Cargoes as prizes to the Crown, and employed the materials in the Royal Armories: other vessels were forfeited by the arbitrary sentences of partial Courts of Justice. The privateers and armed ships of England, seeing that their piracies were legalized, multiplied their depredations, and the merchant-vessels of Holland daily became the victims of their brutalities. Finally, the atrocities of the British Ministers were carried to such a point, that they no longer respected the flag of the States, but carried a convoy of Dutch vessels into the ports of England, declaring ships richly laden to be lawful prizes, and violating, as well in Europe as elsewhere, our neutral territory. The only mode which could be adopted to put a stop to these unprecedented injustices, without however breaking with the kingdom of Great Britain, was employed by their High Mightinesses.—This mode consisted in joining with all possible speed the Alliance of the three Northern Powers, concerted by the Emperors of Russia, and destined to protect, by the force of arms, the rights of the neutral nations, each of them more or less violated by England.

Their High Mightinesses, we say, would have acceded to this Treaty, had not an obstacle been thrown in the way by the perfidious machinations of the English Cabinet. This was the signal which led England to break every tie, to distribute letters of marque for making reprisals on the inhabitants of the Republic and their possessions, and to declare open war against the United States. A Ministry, to which all means were alike, could not want pretext for that purpose. It was not at the same time difficult for their High Mightinesses to demonstrate the frivolity of all these pretended grievances; but what purpose could this answer for a rapacious, obdurate, and unjust Ministry, which was desirous to revenge on a peaceable Ally the loss of the British Colonies, and to appease, for a time at least, by the booty obtained by an unforeseen attack, the murmurs of the English nation?

It was soon after learned, that the squadrons and armed vessels of England captured, by virtue of orders already furnished, the Dutch vessels they fell in with beyond seas, without the smallest suspicion on our side, and against the faith of Treaties. We learned the cruel manner in which the Island of St Eustatia was devastated, by seizing on the possessions of the merchants, which when collected, formed treasures; while richly laden vessels returning from the ocean, were surprised unawares in the Channel, by small vessels which readily made them their prey. By such vile means, unworthy of a generous nation, did the British Ministers dishonour the flag of their King; for can it be considered in any other point of view, than that of acting, under the royal flag, the part of pirates?

The Batavian Republic was at length, after so many losses, forced to provide for her defence, to

maintain her rights and independence by the dint of arms, and to protect her commerce and her possessions. Ah! if she could then have combated under the banners of Liberty, how would the English Ministry have repented of its misdeeds and perfidy! But the English Cabinet knew all its influence in this country; it was aware that it could succeed in shackling within the Republic the preparations of war; it was certain of finding in Holland partisans who would contrive to put into its possession our ships of war, and who would find the means to prevent the display of all our strength. The event soon proved, that the English Ministers were not mistaken. They mocked our feeble efforts, which, even before they were carried into effect, were paralyzed in their outset by the adherents they had in this country. These adherents supplied them with intelligence of all that was concerting here. Supported by the Stadtholderian influence, they even contrived to render nugatory the orders given by their High Mightinesses for the junction of the Batavian Squadron with the French Fleet. It was easy for the English Ministry, after such treasons, to obtain successes in that war. And this is what they called *Glorie*! But when a particular occasion presented itself—when a fleet belonging to the States accidentally met with an opportunity to display its courage and its valour, the Batavian Mariners, although novices in fighting, proved that they had not degenerated from the bravery of their Ancestors. They drove the English Fleet, covered with confusion and shame, into its own port, without having lost one of the merchant-vessels they had under convoy.

A war carried on in such a way necessarily terminated in a Treaty of Peace burthened to the States. Instead of being indemnified for the incalculable losses they had sustained in their commerce, they considered themselves as fortunate to be enabled, by the speedy assistance of the French forces, which checked the English in the two Indies, to save a part of their possessions; while they found themselves obliged to yield to the enemy the important factory of Negapatnam, on the coast of Coromandel: and to allow to British vessels the free Navigation of the coasts of the Molucca Islands, notwithstanding it might have been foreseen that the navigation of the English in those seas would tend to nothing less than the complete destruction of our trade in the East Indies.

We shall not enter into details concerning what passed in the sequel, when the Batavian nation, seeing how much its interests were constantly every where sacrificed to those of its ancient rival, even by the persons appointed to defend its rights, meditated a fundamental regeneration in the form of the Government:—We shall not retrace how England, knowing that the limitation of the scandalous usurpation of power and influence, on the part of the Stadtholder, would also diminish its influence in this Republic—how, we say, the British Ministry, far from interceding for the Batavian Nation, or coming to its succour, when legions of foreign troops seized on these countries, committing the most atrocious disorder, pillages, and violences, considered,

on the contrary, this devastation and this oppression with a malignant satisfaction; and concurred, when the mischief was completed, in guaranteeing, in a solemn manner, the system of a tyranny which resulted from it.

When the French nation, wearied with the insupportable tyranny of Kings, shook off its yoke, and formed itself into an independent Republic, the British Ministers thought that they could not have a better opportunity to dismember a part of that fine empire. They accordingly united in the Treaty concluded at Pilnitz, on the 27th of August, 1791, by the Princes of Germany. The French Republic, well knowing that that of the United Provinces of the Netherlands would be constrained by England to take a part in this plot against its liberty, declared war against the British Ministers, as well as against their subject William V, Stadtholder of the seven United Provinces, and his partizans. It is thus that the Batavian Nation was once more drawn against its will into this bloody war by its dependence on those same Ministers. Its treasures were lavished, and its arsenals nearly emptied, to aid the extravagant plans of Pitt and his cabal. Auxilliary English troops were sent to this Republic, and when a defeat, sustained near the Meuse by a part of the French army, had procured a momentary advantage, the army of the States was forced to pass the limits of our frontiers, and those of France, and to wage an offensive war on the French territory. Soon, however, the victorious French repulsed their enemies on all sides, and from day to day the armies of England and the States retrograded towards our frontiers. The Republic found itself on the brink of its ruin, since appearances pointed out that the theatre of war would be removed to the very heart of its provinces, and all the country inundated. Never were the States in so critical a position since the war with Spain; but this danger brought about their deliverance: Providence defeated the perfidious plans of its enemies, who were desirous, rather that the Republic should be destroyed, than that it should be free. When the frost permitted the crossing of the rivers, the valorous French troops drove before them the English bands, with so much speed, that the latter had not time to effect their infernal design; they fled, but their road was traced by fire and pillage. It was nothing but their speedy and precipitate retreat that preserved the Republic from a total devastation. We soon witnessed the extraordinary spectacle which the citizens presented on all sides, holding out their arms to their conquerors as to their only deliverers. We saw the Allied Troops sack and plunder, and those who were called our enemies, respect, public and private properties.

It was thus that the Netherlands were delivered from their most dangerous enemies. The Stadtholder abandoned, in a dishonourable way, his Country and his Friends, and sought an asylum at the Court of the King of England. The standard of Liberty was planted in all places, while the French Republic declared the Batavian Nation free, and re-established it in its primitive rights.

The British Ministers, enraged at seeing this Republic still exist without being in their hands, attempted at least to destroy it another way, by totally undermining its extensive commerce. Upwards of 100 ships, the greater part richly laden, which, either through foul winds, or, as a measure of precaution, had sought shelter in British ports, as well as several Dutch ships of war, were laid under embargo, as if to prevent them from falling into the hands of the French. Their High Mightinesses, it is true, sent Commissioners to London to claim them, demonstrating by the most solemn proofs, that the Batavian Republic was no longer under the dominion of France, since the solemn declaration of its independence, and that England ought to conduct itself towards the Batavian Nation, as towards a Free People; they added, that the Dutch merchants would not risk the entry of their vessels into the ports of the Republic, if it was for no other purpose than to surrender them to the French. The British Ministers had, however, already made up their minds to appropriate this booty to themselves; and, to augment it, they disseminated on all sides false rumours touching the situation of affairs in this Country, to the end that they might, in the same way, allure into their ports the merchant-vessels belonging to the Republic, which were still at sea. They have since entirely violated the Rights of Nations; and all the Dutch vessels, to which his Majesty the King of Great Britain had granted high protection, were, in violation of the Treaty of Utrecht, perfidiously declared lawful captures.

But what puts the seal to the acts of hostility and bad faith which the present British Ministers have exercised against this Republic, is the treacherous mode in which they have endeavoured to make themselves masters of her Colonies. For this purpose they sent letters, signed by the Prince of Orange, and dated at Kew, the 27th of February, 1795, to several of the Colonies of the Republic of the Netherlands in the East Indies, and to the Cape of Good Hope. In these letters, this perfidious and *ci-devant* Minister and Commander in Chief of these States, after having abandoned all his posts, ordered, on his individual authority, the respective Governors to put the Colonies of the States under the protection of the British arms; that is to say, in the artificial and customary language of the English Ministry, to surrender them to England. Notwithstanding this felonious stratagem has failed in the greater part of the Colonies, through the fidelity of their Governor, it was impossible to prevent the Cape of Good Hope from falling into the hands of the English; and several important possessions of these States, in the East Indies, have shared the same fate.

While all this was taking place, the British Minister conceived the plan of attacking also by land this free Republic, and of employing for that purpose those soldiers, who, being more attached to the Prince of Orange than to their country, emigrated on the flattering promises of England.—These fugitives were not only well received in the States of his Britannic Majesty in Germany,

Germany, but were even kept in the pay of England, and if the desertion of the greater part of the army of the Republic could have been brought about, there is no doubt but they would have been led against their country under English Commanders, for the purpose of renewing here, if the fact were possible, the scenes of 1787, of kindling up, as in La Vendée, a disastrous civil war, and of thus destroying the Batavian Republic by intestine commotions.

Is it therefore surprising that the Batavian Nation, now free, seeks to reinforce itself against such unprecedented and numerous outrages, by an intimate alliance with a Republic which snatched it from the grips of its enemies? A Treaty of Peace and Alliance was accordingly concluded at the Hague, on the 16th of May, 1795, between the two free Republics of France and Holland. That Treaty of mutual defence by which the independent Batavian Nation, supported by a powerful neighbour, and unshaken by the influence of a Foreign Minister, will be put in a condition to employ for the future its forces against its aggressors, and of paying them in their own coin, has also been cemented.

His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, after so many hostilities has been exercised, was at length pleased to proclaim, on the 19th September, 1795, by his Council of State, a Manifesto of War against this Republic, but in which no grounds of complaint was alleged. His Majesty, it is true, says in this Manifesto, "that for some time divers acts of outrage, contrary to the honour of His Majesty's Crown, and of the legitimate rights of his subjects, had been committed in the United Provinces, and that the ships of war which sailed from the ports of the United Provinces, had received orders to take and sink all British Vessels." The acts contrary to the honour of his Majesty's Crown, which have been committed in the Netherlands, are the acts of his Majesty's own troops, and the English nation will, undoubtedly sooner or later, punish their authors; and with respect to the orders given to the ships of war of the Republic, to repel violence by violence, has not the independent Republic, so cruelly treated, a right of resistance? His Majesty had forgot that the Netherlands were no longer under the Stadtholderian yoke, and that his Majesty's Ministers had lost, for ever as we trust for the safety of the country, all influence over the independent Batavian Republic.

It is therefore with a perfect confidence in that love of the country, in that energy, and in that courage with which liberty alone can inspire a nation, for a long time insulted and oppressed, that the independent Batavian nation solemnly declares in the face of Europe, through the organ of its legitimate representatives, that, obliged to defend itself against the acts of perfidy and violence of the neighbouring kingdom of Great Britain, it will repel every act of aggression on its liberty, its independence, its rights, and its legitimate possessions; and that it will put in execution all possible means to receive satisfaction and indemnity, for the incalculable losses it has sustained through a per-

sidious ally;—in the firm hope that Divine Providence, who has so miraculously preserved this country from a total ruin, will bless its arms, and will not allow violence and oppression ever to fix their fatal abode on its free territory.

Done at the Hague, May 2, 1796.

2d year of Batavian freedom.

FRANCE.

The brilliant victories of the French, in the dominions of the King of Sardinia, seem to have removed from the allied powers, all hopes of final success in their contest with the Republic. Besides the battle of Montenotte, mentioned in our last, the French have also gained victories at Millesimo, at Dego, at Mondovì, and at Cossaria*, and made themselves

maîtres.

* SECOND VICTORY AT MILLESIMO.

The General in Chief of the Army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Carcare, April 15.

"I have given you an account of the opening of the campaign on the 20th of this month, and I have informed you of the signal victory gained by the army of Italy on the fields of Montenotte; I have now to give you an account of the battle of Millesimo.

"After the battle of Montenotte, I removed my head-quarters to Carcare; I ordered Gen. Laharpe to remove his to Sostello, to menace the eight battalions that the enemy had in that city, and to march the next day, by a rapid and secret course, to the city of Cairo.

"Gen. Massena marched with his division to the heights of Dego; the general of division, Angereau, who had been on the march two days, was in the plains of Carcare; the general of brigade occupied the heights of Bistrio; general of brigade, Joubert, with the first brigade of infantry, occupied the interesting position of Saint Marguerite.

"On the 21st, at break of day, the General Angereau forced the passes of Millesimo, at the same time that Generals Menard and Joubert drove the enemy from all the neighbouring positions, surrounding, by a bold and prompt manœuvre, a corps of 1300 Austrian grenadiers, at the head of whom was Lieut. Gen. Proveyra, who, far from laying down his arms, and surrendering prisoner of war, retired to the summit of the mountains of Cossaria, and intrenched himself in the ruins of an old castle, extremely strong by its position. Gen. Angereau advanced his artillery, and cannonaded him during several hours. At eleven o'clock, vexed to have my march stopped by a few men, I summoned Gen. Proveyra to surrender. He solicited to speak to me, but a strong cannonade on my right prevented me from then going to him. He treated with Gen. Angereau during several hours; but the conditions he required being unreasonable, and the night approaching, Gen. Angereau formed four columns, and marched to the castle of Cossaria.

X 2

masters of a number of important posts. Their success and superiority over their

enemies in Italy, were so great, as to induce the king of Sardinia to solicit for a suspension

Cossaria. Already the intrepid Gen. Joubert, celebrated for experience and military talents, had entered the trenches with seven men; but he was struck on the head, and thrown to the ground; and his soldiers thinking him dead, the movements of his column relaxed. His wounds are not dangerous.

"The second column, commanded by Gen. Panel, marched in great silence, with arms on the shoulder, when that brave general was killed at the foot of the enemy's intrenchments.

"The third column, commanded by the Adjutant-General, Quenin, was equally disconcerted in its march, a ball having killed that officer. The whole army greatly regrets the loss of those two brave officers. In the mean time, the night coming on, gave me reason to suppose the enemy would defend themselves sword in hand, for which I made preparations.

"On the 25th, at break of day, the Austrian and Sardinian army, and the French army, found themselves within sight of each other; my left, commanded by Gen. Angreau, blockaded Provvera; several of the enemy's regiments, among whom was that of B. Gholse, attempted to penetrate my centre. Gen. Menare vigorously repulsed them; I soon after ordered him to fall back on my right; and before one o'clock at noon, Gen. Massena attacked the left of the enemy, which, occupied with strong intrenchments and batteries, the village of Dego. We pushed on our troops to the road leading from Dego to Spino.

"Gen. Laharpe marched with his division in three columns, close in a mass; that of the left, commanded by Gen. Caufce, passed the Bermida, under the fire of the enemy, and attacked their left wing. Gen. Cervole, at the head of the second column, also traversed the Bermida, under protection of one of our batteries, and marched immediately on the enemy. The third column, commanded by Gen. Boyerd, turned a ravine, and cut off the retreat of the enemy.

"All these movements, seconded by the intrepidity of the troops, and the talents of the generals, accomplished the purpose expected. Coolness is the result of courage, and courage is possessed by all Frenchmen.

"The enemy, surrounded on all sides, had not time to capitulate; our columns spread death among them, and put them to flight. While our right made the necessary dispositions for attacking the left of the enemy, General Proveyra, with his troops in Cossaria, surrendered prisoners of war.

"Our soldiers attacked the enemy on all sides, and pursued them. General Laharpe put himself at the head of four squadrons of cavalry, and briskly followed them.

"WE HAVE, BY THIS VICTORY, TAKEN BETWEEN SEVEN AND NINE THOUSAND PRISONERS; among whom are a lieutenant-general and about twenty or thirty colonels, and

almost the whole of the following regiments: three companies of Croates, a battalion of Pelgrini, Stein, Vilhorn, Schroder, Tentach, four companies of artillery, several superior officers of engineers, in the service of the Emperor, and the regiments of Montserrat, of the Marine, of Suze, and four companies of the grenadiers in the service of the king of Sardinia; twenty-two pieces of cannon, with caissons, &c. and fifteen stand of colours.

"The enemy has had between two thousand and two thousand five hundred men killed, among whom is a colonel, and aid-du-camp to the king of Sardinia.

"I will send you further particulars as soon as I shall have received the details of this glorious affair.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

The General in Chief of the Army in Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Carcare, April 16.

"I have already given you an account, citizens directors, of the two victories which our army has gained over the combined Austrian and Sardinian armies. I have now to give you an account of the operations of the army on the 15th of April; that is to say, of the battle of Dego, the battle of St. Jean, the taking of Montezimo, and of my junction with General Serrurier's division, which I left to guard Tanaro and the valley of Oneglia.

"The right-wing of the army, fatigued with the combat of the preceding day, which had ended at a very late hour, wholly given up to the security of victory, suffered at break of day the village of Dego to be carried by 7000 Austrians, who attacked it with the greatest audacity.—(Beaulieu, hoping to repair his defeat, assembled 7000 men, the flower of his army, in order to make a desperate attempt.) The general was beat in the right wing, and immediately afterwards at the head-quarters. General Massena, as soon as he had rallied a part of his troops, commenced the attack. Our troops were repulsed in three different attacks. When I arrived, I found General Caufce rallying the 99th demi-brigade, charging the enemy, and about to fall on them with the bayonet; when he was wounded mortally. The first thing he asked me, when he saw me, was, "Is Dego taken?" It was then two P.M. and nothing was decided. I had already formed into a column the thirty-ninth demi-brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Viotot, when Adjutant-General Lauces rallied the 8th demi-brigade of light infantry, and proceeded at the head of it to the attack. For an instant his troops gave way, but his intrepidity was decisive. This brave officer had, during the battle, an epaulet carried away by a ball; he has distinguished himself in this war by his activity, his courage, and his talents. I request the rank

of

a suspension of arms, and to make peace with them upon the following terms :

ART I. The fee simple of Savoy and the county of Nice are for ever given up to us. The summit of the Alps, and the course of the rivers, shall henceforth be, on this side, the limits of the Republic.

II. We shall continue to occupy, till a general peace, the territory and passages necessary to the operations of our armies. Four of the principal strong holds, occupied by us, shall remain in our hands till a general peace : these shall be Alessandria, Sufa, Tortona, and Corri. Their fortifications shall be razed at a peace.

III. We have, in the country provisionally occupied by us, the right of requisition for provisions, forage, and a military contribution for the wants of our armies. The King of Sardinia, notwithstanding, shall have the civil administration in these countries.

IV. We shall not grant, through his dominions, a passage to any troops but our own.

V. He engages to accept our mediation for

the differences existing between him and the republic of Genoa, relative to the demarcation of the limits of the two states.

VI. He obliges himself not to permit, in his dominions, any emigrants, or banished Frenchmen. He may receive there such inhabitants of Savoy and the county of Nice, as may have taken refuge there.

VII. He grants an amnesty to such of his subjects as have hitherto expressed opinions favourable to the French revolution.

VIII. He shall send to Paris a minister, to disavow the offence against the right of nations, in the person of Senonville, our ambassador, whom he had prohibited from entering his states.

IX. He guarantees, in the commerce with his dominions, the same privileges as the most favoured nations.

X. He recognizes the Batavian republic, and gives to it the same privileges as to us.

General Beaulieu has also been totally defeated by the French general Buonaparte at Lodi, on the 10th of May.

Uncommon

of brigadier-general for him, vacant by the death of General Cauffe.

"The cavalry completed the route, and made a great number of prisoners. The loss of the enemy is stated be 2000 men, 1400 of whom are prisoners. We lost a chief of brigade, Rondeau, called the brave, and the chief of brigade, Dupuis.

"Adjutant-general Vignole, sub-chief of the état-major, and citizen Murat, my aid-du-camp, contributed in a great degree to the success of the day.

"On the other side General Rufca got possession of the excellent position of St. Jean, which commands the valley of Bormida; he took two pieces of cannon, and 100 prisoners.

"Serminer, general of division, got possession also of the heights of Batifolo, of Baguasco, and of Ponta Nucetto; he took sixty-one prisoners, among whom is a lieutenant-colonel.

"General Angereau has occupied the redoubts of Montezimo, which the enemy evacuated at his approach; he has thereby opened our communications with the valley of Tanaro and General Serrurier's division.

"It is impossible for me to send an account of the acts of valour and the names of those who have particularly distinguished themselves. When we shall be less in motion, and the different generals shall send their relation to the état-major, I shall send you an account.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

* *The General in Chief of the Army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.*

Head-Quarters at Lodi, April 22.

"I have to give you an account of the taking of Ceva, of the battle of Mondovi, of our entry into this place.

"The 27th, General Angereau went to Montelezimo, and attacked the redoubts which defend the entrenched camp at Ceva, which were defended by eight thousand Piedmontese.—The columns commanded by Generals Beyrand and Joubert, fought all the day, and took the greatest number of them. The loss of the enemy amounted to about 300 men.—We have lost the chief of the 39th half brigade.

"The enemy, fearing to be turned in the night by Castellino, evacuated the entrenched camp in the night. At break of day General Serrurier entered the town of Ceva, and invested the citadel. We have found in the town some resources for provisions.

"The Piedmontese army, driven from Ceva, took a position at the confluence of the Curaglia and Tanaro, having its right supported by Notre Dame de Vico, and its centre by the Bicoque. The 1st inst. General Serrurier attacked the right of the enemy, by the village of St. Michel. He passed the bridge under their fire, and after three hours combat, obliged them to evacuate the village; but the Tanaro not being fordable, the division which attacked the left could not cross, and the enemy, reinforced in its right, obliged General Serrurier to retreat, which he did in the best order. The same night he returned to his former position. The enemy lost about 150 men.

"The situation of the enemy was formidable, surrounded by two deep and rapid rivers. They had cut down all the bridges, and planted batteries on the banks. We passed the whole of the ad, in making dispositions, seeking by false manoeuvres, to conceal our intentions.

"At two o'clock, after midnight, General Massena passed the Tanaro, near Ceva, and entered the village of Lezengo.—Generals Guieux and Florella stopped at the bridge of Torre.—

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Uncommon bravery was displayed by the French on this occasion; and the Aus-

trian general was obliged to retreat, with the remains of his army† through the territory

My design was to march to Mondovi, and to oblige the enemy to change the field of battle; but General Colli fearing the issue of a combat, at two o'clock at midnight, retreated, leaving behind all his artillery, and took the road for Mondovi.

"At break of day, the two armies were within sight of each other. The battle began in the village of Vico. General Gueux marched to the left of Mondovi: Generals Florella and Dornartin attacked and took the redoubt which covered the centre of the enemy, and the Sardinian army abandoned the field of battle.—The same night we entered Mondovi.

"The enemy has lost 1800 men, of whom 1300 are made prisoners. A Piedmontese general has been killed, and three are made prisoners. Eleven stand of colours, and eight pieces of cannon, have also fallen into our hands.

"Our whole army regret the fate of General Stengel, who was mortally wounded charging at the head of one of the regiments of cavalry.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

P. S. To-morrow I will send you twenty-one stand of colours, four of which belong to the body-guards of the king of Sardinia.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Cherasco, April 27.

After the battle of Mondovi, the enemy passed the Sture, and took their position between Coni and Cherasco. This last town, strong from its position at the confluence of the Sture and the Tanaro, is surrounded by a range of bastions, and well defended by palisadoes and *chevaux de frize*.

The 4th, he was employed in the passage of the Elero, and in throwing new bridges over the Pesio. In the evening, the vanguard arrived at Carre; the next day, after some skirmishes of the cavalry, we entered the town of Bene.

General Serrurier on the 6th directed his division to La Trinité, and cannonaded the town of Fossaro, the head-quarters of General Colli. I shall send Gen. Dugard and my Aid-du-camp (Marmont) chief of battalion, an officer of the greatest distinction, to reconnoitre the place, and fix some batteries of howitzers to destroy the palisadoes.

The enemy discharged a few cannon-shot, and evacuated the place, repassing the Sture.—We found 28 pieces of cannon, and very considerable magazines. This conquest is to us of the utmost consequence. While it supports our right, it affords us great resources for subsistence.

The weather is exceedingly bad, and it rains in torrents. I have ordered bridges of boats to be thrown over the Sture, and it is said the enemy has retired to Carignan, for the purpose of covering Turin, from which I am now at the distance only of nine leagues.

Fossaro has surrendered, and General Serrurier has taken possession of it.

General Dangereau is on his march to Alba, and I am in instant expectation of receiving an account of the surrender of that place.

Alba is ours. I have given orders to General Angereau to form there several wooden bridges, so as to enable us to pass the Tanaro, a river of great breadth and considerable rapidity. We are now in the finest country in the universe.

BUONAPARTE.

THE ARMISTICE.

General Colli, Commander in Chief of the Army of the King of Sardinia, to General Buonaparte.

Having been informed, that his majesty the king of Sardinia has sent to Genoa, Plenipotentiaries to treat for peace, under the mediation of the king of Spain, I think, general, the interest of humanity will require, that, while these negotiations are depending, hostilities should be suspended on the one side and the other.

I therefore propose to you an Armistice, either unlimited, or for an appointed time, at your own option; with a view of sparing the unnecessary effusion of human blood.

I have the honour to be, most perfectly, general, your most obedient and most humble servant.

COLLI.

Answer of the French Commander to General Colli.

The Executive Directory reserves to itself the power of treating concerning peace. It is therefore necessary, that the Plenipotentiaries of the king, your master, repair immediately to Paris, or wait at Genoa, the arrival of those Plenipotentiaries which the government may send there.

The moral and military position of the two armies renders impossible a pure and simple suspension of arms. Though I was perfectly convinced that the government would grant to your king all reasonable conditions of peace, I would not stop my march upon vague presumptions. As a means of obtaining your object, and respecting the interests of your court, without departing in the least from the laws of war, while it spares the effusion of blood, it is required that there be put into our possession, two, at your own option, of the three fortresses of Coni, Alessandria, and Tortona. We shall then be able to wait, without further hostilities, the issue of the negotiations going forward. This proposition is extremely moderate. The mutual interests subsisting between Piedmont and the French Republic, make me ardently wish to remove from your country those manifold misfortunes with which it is now threatened.

BUONAPARTE.

† "VICTORY AT LODI.

"Head-Quarters at Lodi.

"Citizens Directors, 22d Floreal, May 12.

"I was of opinion that the passage of the Po was

territory of Venice. Negotiations for peace are now on foot with all the States of Italy, the Pope not excepted.

was the boldest operation of this campaign, and the Millefino the warmest action; but I have now to give you an account of the battle of Lodi.

"The head-quarters arrived yesterday at Casal, at three o'clock in the morning; at nine our van-guard found the enemy defending the approaches of Lodi. I gave immediate orders for all the cavalry to mount their horses, attended by four pieces of light artillery which had just arrived from Placenza, drawn by the carriage horses of the Noblesse of that place. The division of General Angereau, which had remained that night at Borghetto, and that of General Massena, which had passed it at Casal, put themselves instantly in motion. In the mean time the van-guard forced all the enemy's posts, and took one piece of cannon. We entered Lodi in pursuit of the enemy, who had already passed the Adda by the bridge. Beaulieu's whole army was arranged in order of battle, and 30 pieces of heavy ordnance defended the passage of the bridge. I ordered my whole artillery to be brought up; a very brisk cannonade was kept up several hours. As soon as the army arrived, it was drawn up in one column, at the head of which marched the 2d battalion of carabineers, followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, who reached the bridge under constant shouts of "Long live the Republic!" The enemy made a dreadful fire; the head of the column seemed to hesitate (through a moment of hesitation perhaps all might have been lost); Generals Berthier, Massena, Cervoni, Dalmagne, and Larne and Dupat, chiefs of brigade, felt it, and precipitated themselves at the head of the column, and decided the day.

"This redoubtable column bore down all opposition: the enemy's whole artillery was instantly taken; Beaulieu's order of battle was broken, and in a moment the enemy's army was dispersed. Our cavalry passed the Adda by a ford, but on account of its being rather deep, this passage was much retarded, and the cavalry was prevented from charging the enemy. Beaulieu's horse attempted to charge our troops, in order to protect the retreat of his infantry, but they found it was no easy matter to frighten our brave soldiers. The coming on of night, and the extreme fatigues which our troops had sustained, prevented us from pursuing the enemy, who lost 20 pieces of cannon, and between 2 and 3000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"Beaulieu retreats with the remains of his army through the territory of Venice, several towns of which have shut their gates to his troops.

"Our loss is inconsiderable, owing to the quickness of the execution, and to the impression made on the enemy by the mass and dreadful fire of our intrepid column. *BUXAPARTX*."

Notwithstanding the late extraordinary success of the French arm., there appears to be much discontent in some parts of France, and particularly in Paris. A party, even of the legion of police, has been in a state of rebellion; but the insurrection has been suppressed. A plot, also, has been formed against the members of the legislative body, and the executive directory, at the head of which were the famous Drouot, and some of the Leaders of the Terrorist faction.

May 4.—Letourneur's presidency of the directory being expired, Carnot has succeeded him.

April 24.—At length La Vendée, so long defoliated by civil war, is restored to peace and tranquillity. This peaceful measure is attributed, in a great measure, to the proclamation circulated by General Hoche, granting an amnesty to the deserters who were in La Vendée, and of which almost every one has profited.—They have presented themselves at the different cantonments, and taken charts of the route for joining the armies on the frontiers.

The chiefs of La Vendée, in despair, have submitted to the laws of the republic. Meloux de Jalais, Chetoux, and many others, have just laid down their arms.

AMERICA.

We are concerned to find, that a real misunderstanding has taken place between general Washington, as president of the Congress, and the house of representatives of the United States. On the 24th of March, the house of representatives passed a resolution, which had for its object to procure a copy of the instructions granted to Mr. Jay, relative to the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States. This treaty is thought, by many of the Americans, to be inconsistent both with the honour and the interest of the United States. In reply to the requisition of the House of Representatives, General Washington returned a very firm and spirited answer.

When the resolution for carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain was put, Mr. Maclay rose, and spoke at considerable length against the motion; he concluded his speech by proposing the following resolution:

"The House, taking into consideration the treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, communicated by the President, in his message of the first day of March last, are of opinion, that it is in many respects highly injurious

rious to the interests of the United States; yet, were they possessed of any information that could justify the great sacrifices contained in the treaty, their sincere desire to cherish harmony and amicable intercourse with all nations, and their earnest wish to co-operate in hastening a final adjustment of the differences subsisting between the United States and Great Britain, might have induced them to waive their objections to the treaty; but when they contemplate the conduct of Great Britain, in persevering, since the treaty was signed, in the impressment of American seamen, and the seizure of American vessels laden with provisions, contrary to the clearest right of neutral nations; whether this be viewed as the construction meant to be given to any article of the treaty, or as contrary to and an infraction of the true meaning and spirit thereof; the House cannot but consider it as incumbent on them to forbear, under such circumstances, taking at present any active measures on the subject; therefore,

“Resolved, that, under the circumstances aforesaid, and with such information as the House possesses, it is not expedient at this time, to concur in passing the laws necessary for carrying the said treaty into effect.

After a desultory debate, Mr. Mac-lav's proposition was referred to a Committee of the whole house (on the state of the union) by whom it was agreed to; and Mr. Gallatin moved that it should be taken up; but Mr. Sedgwick moved an amendment.

Mr. Hartly called for the question, when there were for Mr. Sedgwick's motion 17, against it 55. Majority against the treaty with Great Britain, 18!!

GREAT BRITAIN.

What chiefly occupies the general attention at present is, the election of a new parliament, in consequence of the dissolution of the last parliament, which has just taken place. It is the wish of all the sincere friends to the real interests of the country, that those who, by the present constitution, are vested with the right of suffrage, would return such men to parliament, as, by their abilities and their integrity, would support those measures, which would best tend to remove the present difficulties of the nation, restore peace, and promote the public welfare, at a period so extremely critical.

On Wednesday, May 11, at the Old Bailey,

came on the trial of *R. T. Crossfield*, charged with conspiring, with others, to assassinate the King, by shooting at him a poisoned arrow from an air-gun—(This plot has, with great propriety, been denominated *the pop-gun plot*) Messrs. *Le Maître*, *Higgins*, and *Smith*, were also arraigned on the same charge.

—The Attorney General, after briefly stating the law in the present case, stated the substance of the indictment, and the evidence he had to produce.—After examining the witnesses for the Crown, Mr. Adam opened the Prisoner's defence, and called a number of witnesses in his favour, whose testimony went both to invalidate the charges against the prisoner, and to attest the general loyalty of his character.—Mr. Gurney followed on behalf of the prisoner, and the Attorney General replied; after which, Judge Eyre summed up the evidence. He stated, that the overt-acts charged in the indictment must be proved each by one witness. Those acts were, 1st, for conspiring to make a certain instrument to discharge a poisoned arrow; the 2d, for procuring Hill to fashion two pieces of wood as models, and for delivering him certain written instructions and drawings; the 3d, for employing Upton (an information not brought forward) to make the instrument. The jury withdrew for two hours and brought in a verdict.—Not Guilty.

Messrs. *Le Maître*, *Higgins*, and *Smith* were afterwards discharged without trial, after being imprisoned nearly 18 months.

On Wednesday the 18th, Philip Parry Price Middleton, Esq. was indicted for unlawfully contracting with, and seducing and endeavouring to persuade, one John Miles, an artificer, to leave this kingdom, and go to America, against the form of the statute. It appeared that Mr. Middleton was a person possessed of a large property in America, and that he had come over to this country for the purpose of engaging as many artificers as he could, to emigrate there. He was found guilty. The penalty is 500*l.* and one year's imprisonment.

On Friday, the 20th, an information filed by the Attorney-general, at the command of his majesty, in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons, against John Reeves, esq. for publishing a libel on the British Constitution, was tried.—The libel was contained in a pamphlet, entitled, *Thoughts on the English Government*. Of this pamphlet the defendant was charged to be the author and publisher, which was admitted.—After a forcible charge from Lord Kenyon, the jury withdrew, and, after being out an hour, returned, and said, “*My Lord, the jury are of opinion, that the book published by Mr. J. Reeves, is a very improper publication; but not thinking his intention was that attributed to him in the indictment, we find him—NOT GUILTY!*”

Kyd Wake, who was convicted of having, on the first day of the late sessions of Parliament, insulted his Majesty in his passage to and from Parliament, by hissing and using several indecent expressions,

expressions, was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court.

The sentence of the Court was, that he be imprisoned, and kept to *hard labour*, in Gloucester gaol, during the term of *five years*: that during the first three months of his imprisonment, he do stand for one hour, between the hours of eleven and two, in the *pillory*, in one of the public streets of Gloucester, on a market day: and that, at the expiration of his imprisonment, he do find security for *one thousand pounds* for his good behaviour for *ten years*.

The centre arch of the new bridge at Staines, having lately given way, it appears that the Trustees had contracted for all the piers to be built on piles; but that the Surveyor finding a bottom of hard clay, gave directions for their being omitted. On experiment, however, that clay, like all other, dissolves in water!

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives of the United States of America have refused to ratify the Treaty of Amity and Commerce lately concluded between that country and Great Britain.

Extracts from the LONDON GAZETTE.

May 14. General Nicols writes to Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, from Port Royal, Grenada, of the date of March 18, 1796, that having received some reinforcements, he attacked the French in Port Royal, once without success, and with considerable loss; but, in a second, and desperate attempt, he carried their works by storm. The slaughter of the enemy appears to have been great and mercilefs, only six prisoners being taken. The loss of the British in killed, was Major Edwards, and Lieutenant Williams, and two other officers, and 24 rank and file; in wounded, fourteen officers, and 114 rank and file.

Admiral Kingmill's Squadron, at Cork, have taken the *Cigne*, of 14 guns.

Sir John Leforey, in the *West Indies*, sends advice of the capture of four or five small French privateers.

May 17. Capt. E. J. Foote, of the *Niger*, having chased a French corvette, l'*Ecureil*, Mons. Rousseau, close into the main-land, set her on fire; his boats brought off part of the crew, *but the greatest part continued on board rather than surrender, and lost their lives!* Capt. Foote also a few days after, ran on shore and destroyed a French schooner and sloop.

The *Flora* cutter has taken a French lugger of 8 guns, and brought her into the Downs.

May 10. Admiral Kingmill's Squadron at Cork, has taken a French cutter, l'*Abeille*, of 14 guns.

The *Rattler* sloop has brought into

Portsmouth, the *Pichegru* French privateer, of 10 guns.

Deaths abroad.

At Hydrabad, in the East Indies, Lieut. William Stewart, of Edinburgh.

At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Leflar, daughter of Charles Leflar, esq. of Egin.

The 15th ult. at Hamburg, the Rev. St. George Moleworth, vicar of North Fleet, Kent.

Marriages in London.

Sir Thomas Lidell, Bart. to Miss M. Simpson. Lord Porchester to Miss Acland, niece to the Earl of Ilchester.

Ensign S. Townshend, of the first Footguards, to Miss Thomas, of Welfield, Radnorshire.

Robert Sherborne, esq. of Ravenhead, Lancashire, to Miss Cater, of Kempstone-Bury, Bedford.

Captain Talbot to Lady Elizabeth Strangways, eldest daughter of the Earl of Ilchester.

The Rev. W. A. Armstrong, eldest son of Edmond Armstrong, esq. of Forty-hall, Middlesex, to Miss C. E. M. Hassel, coheirs of the late R. Hassel, esq. of Hertfordshire.

The bishop of St. David's to Miss Penn, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Penn, esq. proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania.

At Twickenham, Robert James Carr, esq. to Miss Wilkinton.

Major Tufnell, of the East Middlesex Militia, to Miss Fowell, of Bishopbourne, Kent.

Edward Divett, esq. of Landowne-place, to Miss Kensington, of New Bridge-street.

George Granville Marshall, esq. of Charing, Kent, to Miss Hutchinson, of Wood-hall Park, Herts.

H. D. Maffy, esq. to Miss S. Hankey.

Mr. William Henry Willmott, of St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, Herts, to Miss Howard, of the same place.

Nathaniel Bishop, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss M. E. Douglas, daughter of the late Sir James Douglas.

Charles Betts, esq. of Hampshire, to Mrs. Charlotte Matilda Betts.

William Harrison, esq. of Ravenstone, Bucks, to Miss Russell, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. John Brumell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Williamson, of Great Russell-street.

John Olive, esq. to Miss S. Ames, of Bristol.

Mr. Pettis, of Down-street, Piccadilly, to Miss Sophia Pettis.

The Rev. Henry Plimley, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Porter, of Hoathly, Essex.

At St. George's, Queen-square, E. Blewitt, Esq. of Monmouthshire, to Miss A. Dubrey, of Entham-hall, Oxford.

Mr. Skill, of the Strand, to Miss A. Bradley, of Norwich.

Mr. R. James, of Bishopgate-street, to Miss Hester Symonds, of York-street, Covent Garden.

Mr.

Mr. M. Coates, of Bristol, to Miss S. Adams, of Percy-street.

Robert James Carr, esq. of Twickenham, to Miss Wilkinson.

Mr. Paternoster, of Norfolk-street, to Miss Twining, Isleworth.

Mr. R. Woolaston, of Beaufort-buildings, to Miss Wright, of the Sappian Coffee-house.

Mr. G. Harman, to Miss M. Honan, of Erith, Kent.

Mr. R. Pooler, mathematician to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Palmer, of Islington.

J. C. Stracey, esq. captain of the 10th foot, to Miss H. Browne, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

John Sutton, Count de Clanord, to Miss S. Bray, of Lincoln's Inn.

Deaths in and near London.

Died.] Mr. Matthew Raw, of Lombard-street.

At Finchley, Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Thomas Allen, esq.

Miss Forbes, of Church-street, Newington.

Of an inflammation in her bowels, the Right Hon. Lady Gertrude Cromie.

Mrs. Hammond, wife of Mr. Hammond, in Sols-row.

At Hampstead, H. W. Guyon, esq.

Mr. Michael Gueff, of Chandos-street, Covent Garden.

Mr. David Leakes, apothecary, of George-street, Hanover-square.

Mrs. Browne of Bedford-row.

In Boulton-street, Robert Pate, esq. of Epsom.

At Enfield, Mrs. Woodcock, widow of the Rev. Dr. Woodcock, late Vicar of Watford, &c.

William Moore, esq. of Esher, Surrey.

Miss Elizabeth Klockenbrinck, Clapham.

At Camberwell, Miss Amelia Sophia Perkins, only daughter of John Perkins, esq. of Park-street, Southwark.

Mr. William Walker, of Albemarle-street, surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

Mr. Robert Hudswell, of Easinghall-street.

Edward Atharves, esq. clerk to the company of cordwainers.

At her house, in Hereford-street, Lady Ch. Finch, eldest daughter of the late earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

Mrs. Tremells, wife of Mr. Tremells, coal-merchant, Northumberland-street.

Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. Kirby, keeper of Newgate.

General Brome, at Woolwich.

At Croydon, John Sumbrook, esq.

Lieutenant Robert Hapheth, of the navy, and son to Sir Robert Juxton, bart. of Rufford-hall, Lancashire.

In Great Queen-street, Mrs. Franklin, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Franklin, translator of Sophocles, &c.

At Turnham-green, Louis Beauvais, esq. aged 82.

At Hackney, David Alvis Rebello, esq. well known for his attachment to the study of the works of nature and of art.

At Hampton, William Wood, esq. aged 74.

At Richmond, Mrs. Rees, wife of Captain Rees, of the Northumberland East India-man.

In our Magazine for April, we took notice of the death of John Hett, Esq. at Clifton, near Bristol. We now add, with much pleasure, a few particulars, which have since come to our knowledge, of the life and character of a man of his extraordinary merit. He received the rudiments of grammatical education at Mr. Worfeley's school, at Hertford: after which, under the tuition of Dr. Ward, professor of rhetoric at Gresham College, joined with his own industry at home, he made a considerable progress in classical and academical learning, and in several branches of polite literature. At a proper age, he was put clerk to an attorney; but after some time, he entered himself of one of the Inns of Court, applied diligently to the study of the laws of his country, as well as to make himself master of the practice of the courts of law and equity, and was called to the Bar. It was known among his friends, that he was well prepared for his profession; it was, therefore, no wonder, that a regular attendance at his chambers, or house, easiness of access, and a readiness in giving the best and most disinterested advice, should gradually introduce him into extensive business. He was principally engaged in that of the Court of Chancery, which he very closely attended for many years, and until he found that his incessant application began to undermine his constitution. He then determined to retire from business, or to procure himself to be appointed one of the King's Counsel, which would have relieved him from the most laborious part of it. It was at this time, that a vacancy happening by the sudden death of one of the Masters in Chancery, that Lord Bathurst, who then presided in that Court, without any solicitation, but merely from his own knowledge of Mr. Hett's worth and fitness for the employment, sent for him, and made him an offer of it. In this office, which gave him *otium cum dignitate*, he conducted himself with his wonted integrity and judgment, and with so much attention and good temper, as to gain the approbation of every one concerned. But the effect of his former too intense application, in a very few years, appeared in alarming paralytic affections, which rapidly increased till they wholly disqualified him for the duties of his office. He therefore resigned it; disdaining to take the emoluments, and leave its important duties to be perhaps ill discharged by persons, for whose knowledge, judgment, or integrity, he could not answer. The last five years of his life he resided at Clifton, but had quite lost the use of his hands and his feet; and his speech, for the last two or three years, was hardly to be understood; yet his memory and intellectual faculties continued perfect to the last; and he not only bore these great afflictions with patience, and resignation to the Divine Will, but often shewed the most amiable cheerfulness in the midst of them. Mr. Hett, in his youth, had exhibited proofs of

considerable talents for poetical composition; but he soon repressed his inclination to pursuits of that kind. He had too, in his early years, and occasionally afterwards, studied the Christian theology, and the evidences of its truth, and was a firm believer in its divine origin, through life. His parents were Dissenters; but he himself conformed to the national modes of worship, till some time after Mr. Lindsay had opened his chapel in London; when, having read his Form of Common Prayer, and being of opinion, that by the omission of the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds, and of some other controverted matters, it was more consonant with the Scriptures than the established form, he judged it right to become a member of Mr. Lindsey's society; from which time, he frequented the public service at his chapel as long as his infirmities permitted him to go any where.

Mr. Hett's political opinions were usually in support of the measures of Administration; and he was ever inclined to think favourably of the designs of persons in power. His disposition was friendly, mild, and benevolent; and he was, both from inclination and principle, at all times ready to relieve distressed individuals, and to contribute to the advancement of publicly useful and beneficent designs.

On Saturday, April 30, George Anderson, esq. Like Ferguson, Franklin, and many others, who have rendered themselves illustrious by their private worth, and scientific attainments, he rose from humble beginnings. Like them too, he had a right to exclaim, in the language of the Roman poet,

Nobilitas est sola, atque unica virtus.

Mr. Anderson was born at Weston, a little village near Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, in the month of November, 1760. He was the younger son of one of those valuable members of society, who rear a numerous and healthy race on a small farm.—A class of men, which, if we give credit to the alarming predictions of the present times, is daily decreasing, and even likely to become speedily extinct.

Both his parents died while he was young; his mother, however, lived long enough to give him some little instruction, and, what is very unusual, he actually learned to read and speak at the same time. His elder brother taught him to write. He was sent to a day-school, either in, or near the place of his nativity, but could never be prevailed upon to return, after the first forenoon.

At the age of seventeen, we find him assisting his brother in the various occupations of husbandry; and a respectable gentleman from that part of the country, remembers him employed in the humble but useful offices of rural life, and has frequently seen him busied literally in the same manner as one of our English poets, before he was rescued, by the intervention of Queen Caroline, from the plough and the flail. In short, the little farm was managed by the two brothers without any assistance whatever from servants. With men of liberality and discernment (and to such only is this addressed) it will constitute no

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small part of his merit, that such was the origin, and such the early avocations of the late Mr. Anderson.

In this obscure situation, from which common men never emerge, he found means to excite attention, and became, what may fairly be termed, a *village prodigy*. At a very early period of life, he had conceived an irresistible predilection for mathematics, and even made considerable progress in a science with the very name of which, he was at that time, most probably, unacquainted. Such a disposition, when it occupies a strong mind (and it certainly did so in the present case) becomes a master passion, and like the rod of the Jewish legislator, swallows up all the rest.

Accordingly, instead of a sedulous and unremitting attention to the calls of his station, young Anderson was seen strolling through the woods, or reclining in the shades with a mathematical treatise in his hand, which he seemed rather to devour than peruse. He must have attained, indeed, an early proficiency in the elements at least, for, while yet a boy, he transmitted answers to many questions, and resolved several problems, that appeared successively in the "London Magazine" of 1777, which, by some means, he had got into his possession; to this he luckily affixed his name. This circumstance induced Mr. Bonnycastle, who has since acquired much deserved celebrity by his Mathematical and Astronomical Treatises, and now holds a respectable situation in the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, to make some enquiry concerning him. Being a native of the same county, and his father residing in the vicinity of Weston, he had an opportunity, in the course of a visit during the winter of that year, to satisfy his curiosity; a circumstance not very difficult at that period, as the object of his solicitude began already to be considered as a kind of *Provincial Euclid*. He, accordingly, sent him an invitation, by means of his elder brother, to pass a few days with him, thinking, very justly, that he should have a better opportunity of estimating his powers in this manner, than by a short, and, perhaps, unsatisfactory interview.

In the course of the first evening, with a view of discovering the bent of his genius, he read to him several passages from Shakspeare; but, as he was not intended by nature for a poet, the bard of Avon made little or no impression: he had become, irretrievably, a mathematician! In respect to every thing that concerned the study with which he was so deeply enamoured, he was, on the contrary, extremely curious, and listened with all imaginable eagerness and attention.

During the few days he spent at Weedon, the young mathematician conducted himself with great modesty, and as was, indeed, his uniform custom through life, spoke with a certain degree of hesitation and diffidence. This is frequently visible in men of merit, unacquainted with the world.

On learning that Mr. Bonnycastle had brought down several books with him, many of which

Y y

were

were of the right kind, he rose next morning by dawn of day, and was found rummaging the little library, with all the eagerness, and far more satisfaction, than we commonly ascribe to the miser on the contemplation of his riches.

A congeniality of talents, sentiments, and pursuits, necessarily begat an intimacy, which, at length, ripened into a sincere and lasting friendship, between these two worthy and able men.

On Mr. Bonnycastle's return, he left several tracts, among which were "Simpson's Fluxions," with his rural friend, a circumstance which, for some time, rendered him completely happy.

The fame of a youth, who, with scarcely any books, and no master, had acquired sufficient knowledge in an abstruse pursuit, to resolve knotty problems, suggested through the medium of a periodical journal, at length began to be buzzed abroad, and some singular circumstances contributed not a little to extend his celebrity.

The walls were covered with diagrams, the barn doors were inscribed with geometrical figures, every part of the little farm, in short, bore some vestige of scientific proficiency. Had the ancient philosopher, who, on being shipwrecked, was afraid of falling into the hands of savages, until he discovered a parabola, or some similar object inscribed on the sand, had entered the humble cottage at Weston, he would have instantly exclaimed, "that the country must be inhabited by Greeks, and not by barbarians!"

It may be curious to speculate on what would have been the fate of this young man, in different periods and countries. In the age of Galileo, he might, perhaps, have deemed himself happy to have escaped, like that great astronomer, with a rigorous confinement, and the enjoined penance of reciting once a week, for three years, "the seven penitential psalms." Alas! even in our own island, he might have been accused of, and punished for witchcraft, during the long night of Gothic darkness; for who but the "Devil," complimented at all times with the possession of unlimited knowledge, could have instructed this uneducated boy in geometry? It was lucky for him, perhaps, that he was born towards the end of the eighteenth century!

Mathematics, considered as an ultimate pursuit, has never been deemed a profitable one; the same thing (it is, perhaps, a reproach to mankind!) may be said of the sciences in general. The self-taught mathematician of Basil, like the subject of the present article, had become so almost by intuition, and what the one said of astronomy,

Invito Patre, fœdera verso,

the other might have, perhaps, remarked of geometry, with the alteration only of the relationship. To the elder Anderson, as well as to the elder Bernoulli, these kindred studies must have appeared barren and unprofitable.

At length, mere accident on the one hand, and an extraordinary instance of public spirit, on the

other, extricated this young man from a situation equally incompatible with his talents, his inclinations, and his deserts. Among others who had been induced, through a laudable curiosity, to visit Weston, was a gentleman, now dead, who mentioned the circumstance, with some degree of interest, at the house of a friend.

This simple incident was followed by an extraordinary and unexpected event. A clergyman then present, struck with the recital, paid a visit to Weston, and after seeing and conversing with the youth, became so well satisfied as to his talents, that he caused him to be immediately inocculated, and determined to call forth the embryo into full bloom, by means of a suitable education.

What was he, who formed, persevered in, and carried into effect, so generous, so disinterested a resolution? He must, undoubtedly, have participated in the honours and emoluments of the Anglican church! Was he not a canon, a dean, a golden prebend, or, perhaps, a bishop?—No! It was the munificent vicar of Whitchurch, a little village near Aylesbury, who, without titles to excite, or securities to assist him, sent young Anderson to Oxford, placed him at a grammar-school in that city, and entered him at the same time, a member of Wadham college. Accept, generous priest, from a stranger to your person, but an admirer of your worth, his thanks and his condolence; and may your beneficence to a friendless but ingenious orphan, as it must gild your present prospects, so may it cheer and comfort the last moments of your existence! employed in the pious duty of scattering a few flowers over the grave of a common friend, he mingles his tears with yours.

Mr. Anderson was impressed with due gratitude towards his benefactor, but secretly lamented that he was thus rendered unable exclusively to pursue his darling amusement, as he would thenceforth be obliged to consecrate great part of his time to the study of the languages. His mind from that moment, indeed, seems to have taken a new bias, or rather, perhaps, the rays which, when collected into one focus, and applied to a favourite study, burned by their intensity, now emitted a fainter gleam, and exhibited a less steady heat, by being scattered and diffused over a variety of objects.

Within the classic walls of this celebrated university, which has of late experienced so rude a rebuke from one of its rebellious children, young Anderson resided for a considerable time, and applied himself with unwearied assiduity to his studies.

Here he became acquainted with the late Sir William Jones, and Mr. Henderson, both of whom were celebrated for their early and various attainments; both of them were also snatched away like himself, in the very prime of manhood. From the former he is supposed to have imbibed a taste for the oriental languages, in consequence of which he made a considerable progress in the Persian. Of the latter he was accustomed to repeat many anecdotes respecting his

his real, or what is, perhaps, more probable, his *pretended* belief in magic; and he would at times recount with great good humour the particulars of a public disputation with him on a mathematical subject, in which he modestly and ingenuously attributed the laurels of victory to his antagonist. But the truth is, Henderson knew little more than the mere nomenclature of the science; but as he possessed uncommon elocution and acuteness, he found means to entangle his better informed, but less eloquent adversary, in the mazes of logic, and actually appeared to the simple audience to have confuted, when he only contrived to puzzle and overpower him, by means of a torrent of words. He himself, indeed, candidly confessed in private to his friend Anderson, that he was entirely ignorant of the question, and had acquired a seeming superiority by means of a mere quibble.

Mr. Anderson's expences at Wadham college, were supported in part, during the first year, by the Earl of Chesterfield, the remainder, which must have been pretty considerable, was supplied by his kind friend, the Rev. Mr. King, who thenceforth took the whole burden upon himself.

By this generous benefactor, he was destined for the church, and, in consequence of his recommendation, took the degree of A.M. and entered into deacon's orders. But as a living was not easily procured, and the situation of a curate is far from being enviable, he recommended him to the care of his brother-in-law, Scroope Barnard, esq. M.P. who had before seen him occasionally at Oxford, and become interested in his welfare. In consequence of this, he repaired to the Metropolis, and took lodgings in Villiers-street, in the Strand.

In the mean time, as he was actuated by a spirit of independence, he determined to exonerate his original patron from the expence of his maintenance. He, accordingly, besought an old acquaintance, to procure him some employment. By this gentleman, he was presented to the master of a country academy, who wished "for a friend who understood every thing, and to whom he would give in return a most liberal allowance." On enquiry, this *Nonpareil* was expected to teach English, Latin, Greek, mathematics, &c. to rise early, go to bed late, attend the boys in the play-ground daily, accompany them twice every Sunday to church; nay, what was the most difficult part, perhaps, of the whole drudgery, he was actually to become the "friend" of the school-master, and all this for 25l. per annum!

On leaving the house, Mr. Anderson observed, in that resolute tone of voice, which he was accustomed to use only on extraordinary occasions, "that he would sooner ship himself for the West Indies, and commence negro-driver, than submit to such a destiny."

A better fate awaited him; soon after this second escape, Mr. Barnard who has constantly evinced an unremitting zeal for his advance-

ment, introduced him to Mr. now Lord Grenville, who recommended him to Mr. Dundas, under whom he procured an appointment.

At first, as his merits were not sufficiently known, his income was consequently slender; but as soon as it was discovered that he was able to apply his mathematical knowledge to finance, he received a more liberal salary, and was appointed to the respectable situation of accountant to the board of control.

He was utterly ignorant of India affairs, on his being first employed in this department, but he soon obtained a minute acquaintance with every thing relative to the history, revenue, and resources of the English dominions in Asia.

To his eagerness to fulfil his public duty, respecting the arrangement of the Budget for 1796, his death may, in some measure, be attributed; for he had recourse to medicine, and even increased the dose prescribed by his Physician, to dispel what at first appeared to be a slight indisposition, in order that he might finish his calculations in due time. The disease, however, proved mortal, and such was its violence, that Dr. Pearson who attended him, observed that he never knew but two similar instances, in the course of his practice.

On the evening of Tuesday, April 26, he was first attacked, while in the house of a worthy and respectable friend, with whom he had been accustomed to dine once a week during many years. Next day, finding himself rather better, he repaired to Whitehall, as usual, but on his return, was obliged to retire to bed, and was carried off on the Saturday morning following, at one o'clock.

Thus died, in the 36th year of his age, George Anderson, who by the strength of his own genius, and the munificence of an early protector, without the adventitious aids of original wealth, or family connections, struggled into celebrity and esteem, rose to a respectable and confidential employment, and by his scientific attainments, became in some measure the architect of his own fortune.

It is but justice here to state, that the President of the India board, with an attention that reflects honour on his humanity, on hearing of this sudden and melancholy event, instantly transmitted a letter to his widow, filled with eulogiums on her husband, whom he described "as a public loss."

Having none of his own, Mr. Anderson adopted two of his deceased brother's children, the one a boy, whom he sent to India, and the other a girl, on whom he was bestowing a suitable education. Of the brother himself, he always spoke with respect, and there is every reason to suppose that he showed much kindness towards him as well as his offspring.

*Vivei exento Proculus ævo
Notus in fratres animi paterni:
Illum ager pœna metuentes solvit
Pœna-superstes.*

Indeed, throughout all the relations of life, his conduct was exemplary: he was a good husband,

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a good

a good brother, a good uncle, a good master and a good friend.

Although often consulted by the Cabinet Ministers, he was never heard to boast of any intimacy, or connection with them. Possessing a wonderful equanimity of temper, and manners simple in the extreme, he was plain, easy, and unaffected in his conversation and behaviour. He never aspired to superiority; unconscious of, perhaps unacquainted with the extent of his own powers, he strove not to unfold them in company, and it was not until after a long and intimate acquaintance, that he was discovered to be so common man. Grave, although not morose, he was yet fond of gay and pleasurable subjects, and he always preferred the company of those who united classic taste with harmless jocularity. It was then that a countenance characterized by shrewdness, was observed to become cheerfully animated.

He published but two works: the first "Arenarius, a Treatise on numbering the Sand," being a translation from the Greek of Archimedes, was printed soon after his arrival in town.

The second is intitled "A General View of the Variations which have taken place in the Affairs of the East India Company, since the Conclusion of the War in India, in 1784." This is not only to be admired for its perspicuity and precision, but also for its temper and moderation; being utterly devoid of party spleen, malevolence, and recrimination. In short, it is not the work of a creature of a minister, but of a servant of the public.

His friends have resolved to erect a marble tablet to his memory, with an appropriate device and inscription. Over the grave of Archimedes, a cylinder and sphere were placed; on the tomb of Bernoulli a spiral logarithmical curve was engraved, and when it is told that Mrs Fuseli, for whom the deceased entertained the greatest friendship and regard, has undertaken to furnish the design, there can exist no doubt but it will be sketched by the hand of genius.

PREFERMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The Earl of Leven, and Melville to be His Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Earl of Northampton to be Lord Lieutenant for the county of Northampton.

The Rev. Maltby Beckwith, of York, to the Rectory of St Dennis, Walingate, with the livings of St. George, Naburn, and Grex-Askam, annexed.

The Rev. Mr. Peters, well known for his sacred paintings, to a prebendal stall, Lincoln.

The Rev. J. Smith, M. A. Fel. Pem. Col. Ox. to be master of that society.

Rev. J. Eades, to be rector of Abbots Merton, Worcester.

Rev. J. Colborne, to be rector of Syde, Gloucester.

Rev. W. Hayne, B. A. licensed to the curacies of N. and S. Leigh, Devon.

Rev. S. Hay, Fel. Ex. Col. Ox. to the vicarage of Merton, Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. W. Baker, LL. D. to be rector of Lyndon, Rutland.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, Fel. Pem. Hall, Cam. to the vicarage of Saxthorp, Norfolk.

Rev. Aug. Badwel, to be rector of Salle, Norfolk.

Dr. W. Finch, of St. John's Col. Ox. to be rector of Abington, Berks.

Rev. W. Benwell, M. A. Fel. Trin. Col. to be rector of Chilton, Suff.

Rev. J. Napleton, D. D. to be chanc. dioc. Heref.

S. Bernard, LL. D. to be chanc. dioc. Durham.

Rev. W. Wilson, B. D. Fel. St. John's Cam. to the valuable rectory of Moreton, Essex.

Rev. W. Workman, to the valuable Rectory of Foord, Northumberland.

Degrees at OXFORD.

B. D. Rev. E. Pole, of All Souls.

B. A. Mr. J. Cook, and Mr. H. Wheatley, of Queen's College.

M. B. Mr. S. Holland, of Worcester.

M. A. Mr. J. Blackall, of Baliol.—Mr. J. Robinson and Mr. J. Brecks, of Queen's.—Mr. D. Ryves, of Exeter.—Mr. Griffiths, of Jesus.—Mr. T. Cox, of Worcester; and Ld. Viscount, of Christ Church College.

D. D. Rev. J. Bell, B. D. of St. John's.

Mr. J. Scott was admitted fellow of New College.—And the Rev. J. Smith, M. A. fellow of Pembroke College, elected master of that society.

Degrees at CAMBRIDGE.

B. A. T. Fenton, Esq. of Pembroke Hall.—Mr. R. G. Richards, of Christ's College.—Mr. J. T. Whately, of St. John's.—Mr. Unin, of Queen's; and Mr. Wilkinson, of Pembroke Hall.

In our next No. will be given an accurate List of the Members returned to the New Parliament, with the State of the Poll, as the Close of each Election.

Northumberland & Durham.] A new carriage-road is now making, from Wearmouth-bridge to Tyne-bridge, with a branch extending to South Shields.

A society has been lately formed at Newcastle (to correspond with similar institutions in other parts, &c.) to propagate the Christian religion among Pagans, &c.

At Northumberland quarter-sessions, two parish overseers were fined ten guineas each, for having neglected to relieve a pauper.

The inhabitants of North Shields had lately a general meeting, to consider of petitioning the lord lieutenant of the county, to appoint gentlemen, *resident in the district*, to the commission of the peace; and also of applying to Parliament to extend the Police Act to the district and river, in the same manner as conducted at Westminster and Southwark.

The ship-owners also of North Shields, at a late meeting, resolved "that the harbour there was in a worse state than it was twenty years ago;—that, within the last five years, the evil has increased in an alarming degree;" and that "a survey should be made, and facts collected," with a view to remedy the evil. The harbour there is capable of considerable improvements; but, from neglect, is choaked up by a gradual accumulation of sands and shoals. The trade there also is greatly increased of late years.

As the plan of making a canal from the German Ocean to St. George's Channel will call for time in its execution, a cut is intended to be made from Newcastle to Haydon-bridge, as the same may be speedily accomplished.

A letter of thanks has been received by Mr. Dodd, the engineer, from the Lords of the Admiralty, for his able report on Hartlepool harbour. The Corporation also have ordered a survey, with the projected improvements, to be exhibited at London, and all the sea ports between Hull and Leith; including a plan for raising, from the tonnage on shipping, the sums necessary for carrying the scheme into execution.

The Durham Agricultural Society have lately adjudged several premiums,

of five guineas and under, for the best show of stallions, bulls, &c.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Pile to Miss A. Crisp.

At Shields, Mr. Taylor to Miss Taylor. J. Scott, esq. to Miss Bar. Smith.

At Ford, Mr. J. Macleod to Miss M. Batters.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Bates, with the character of a worthy, honest man.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, aged 60, Mr. J. Greg, esteemed for his inoffensive and amiable manners.

Mr. W. Mason. Mrs. Darling. Mr. T. Ascent, serjeant at mace. Mrs. Parks. Master Edm. Jobling, son of Mr. R. Jobling.

At Walker, near Newcastle, aged 84, Mr. J. Carlitor, faithman to the Walker colliery.—From the attention and integrity evinced by him for many years, his salary had been liberally continued during the last four years of his life; although, by age and infirmities, he was incapable of performing the duties of his office.

At Tynemouth, Miss M. Wallace.

At Morpeth, Mr. R. Clark.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. Drabble.

Near Sunderland, Mrs. Surgeson, of the Red bathing-house.

At Benwell, aged 21, of promising talents, Mr. W. Burrell.

At Eland-Hall, Miss Wilkie.

At Stockton, Mrs. Humphrey.

At Wark, aged 86, the Rev. Mr. Railton, rector of Knaresdale and Lambley fifty-four years.

Mrs. Sadler, of Bp. Wearmouth. Same place, aged 61, Mrs. A. Hammond, to the surprise of her friends, found dead about the time she had previously mentioned.

Miss Gregory, of Pandon-Dean.

Near Hamsterley, Mr. J. Dowson, reputed to be the best scythe-maker in the north of England.—His death was occasioned by the break of a grind-stone.

Cumberland and Westmoreland.] The trustees of the town and harbour of Whitehaven are laudibly exerting themselves to remove nuisances, &c. injurious to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

A remarkable sheep, weighing nearly eighteen stone, and having eighteen pounds of fat, was sold lately at Carlisle market.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. J. Sharp, of Maryport, to Miss Weight, of Cuthar, Westmoreland.

Died.] At Carlisle, Capt. Brown, the town-major. Mr. W. Hodgson. Near Carlisle, Mr. W. Bacon.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Stiles, jun.

At Workington, Mrs. Bates. Mr. D. Falcon.

At Whitehaven, Miss J. Wake. Mr. J. Burras.

Near Aldfstone, Mrs. Graham. Near Egremont, Mr. J. Woodhall.

At Ranbeck, suddenly, aged 21, Miss M. Harrison.

At Harrington, aged 28, Mrs. *Lonsdale*.

At Brough under Stainmoor, aged 30, Gen. *Irwin*, for some time past resident in Carlisle.

[*Yorkshire*.] As a groom lately was currying a race-horse, near Beverley, the animal, in a fit of rage, caught hold of the man's side with his teeth, and dreadfully lacerated the flesh, so as to render the entrails visible.

A party of gentlemen have lately performed some theatrical pieces, at Sheffield, for *charitable purposes*. Similar performances have taken place at Doncaster and Pontefract.

Edward Topham, esq. in a letter to Mr. Mawman, printer of the *York Herald*, observes, that the disorder incident to sheep, called *the Water*, which frequently kills them, when first put on turnip-fields, arises from their gorging themselves with this watery food, and then remaining without exercise to carry off the complaint. Mr. Topham cites some instances of sheep, remarkably strong and healthy, being turned into a field of turnips, and many of them dying. A successful experiment has, however, been made by a farmer, at Kilham, with 630 sheep, merely by directing the shepherd to go among them, and move them about, so as to make them *void a good deal of water*. The whole number was removed *perfectly healthy*.

At Leeds, lately, some interested individuals having endeavoured to raise the price of oatmeal, a mob assembled, and proceeded to gut certain oatmeal warehouses, which they sold at a fair price, and then quietly dispersed.

The scribbling mill, at Holbeck, near Leeds, has been lately consumed by fire.

The harbour of Whitby is about to be repaired and improved.

It is generally supposed, that the Yorkshire stock of sheep will be *increased this year nearly one half*.

At a manufactory, near Driffield, the wheels caught the head of a boy, heedlessly approaching too near the machine, and, tearing it completely from his body, threw it to a considerable distance.

Seven Quakers are now in York castle, suffering all the rigours of the law, as severely as if they had perpetrated the *most flagrant crimes*, merely for *conscientiously* refusing to pay tythes!

[*Married*.] At York, Major Charlton to Mrs. Thomason.

At Bawtry, Mr. Wormold, of Leeds, to Miss Nettlehip. The Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Humbleton, Holderness, to Miss Raines, of Flinton.

At Scarborough, Mr. Wilson, surgeon, to Miss Staines. Mr. Fretwell, of Worcestershire, to Miss Hill, of—near Tadcaster. T. Walker, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Biscoff.

At Wakefield, Mr. Wainwright to Miss Goodall. Mr. Richardson, of Wakefield, to Miss Egremont, of—near Barnsley. Jos. Windle, esq. of Barnoldswick, to Mrs. Armistead, of Shipton.

At Snaith, Mr. R. Atkinson to Miss M. Watton.

At Hull, Mr. W. Crompton to Miss Milner, niece to the Rev. Jo. Milner, of Hull, and to the Rev. Dr. J. Milner, of Cambridge.

[*Died*.] At York, Mr. *Wylie*, of Sheffield. Aged 84, Mrs. *Pilgr*. Mr. S. *Johnson*, common-councilman. Mr. J. *Marshall*. Mr. M. *Daniel*. Mr. J. *Clough*.

Near Leeds, Mr. T. *Bramley*. Mrs. *Birkhead*. Mrs. *Akeroyd*. Aged 76, Mr. J. *Hewitt*. Aged 75 Mr. Ed. *Brooke*.

At Bradford, Lieut. *Macnamara*. Miss E. *Holmes*.

Near Pateley-bridge, aged 60, Mr. W. *Sumner*. Aged 89, Mr. S. *Gill*, of Mirfield.

At Neapland, Mrs. *Chambers*.

At Wadley, near Sheffield, Mrs. *Harris*. Aged 81, J. *Hirst*, esq. of Clough, near Rotherham.

Near Thirsk, J. S. *Richardson*, esq. At Scarborough, aged 78, G. *Moorsom*, esq. Mr. Rob. *Fox*.

At Ackworth, aged 88, Mrs. *Marg. Hick*. At Thorpe Green, aged 83, M. *Harris*, esq. high sheriff in 1774.

Near Hayworth, Mr. G. *Greenwood*. Mr. T. *Cocher*, of—near Bradford.

At Skipton, Miss M. *Harrison*. Near Kighley, Mr. *Leach*. Near Settle, Mr. T. *Proffers*.

At Blyth, Miss *Holmes*, of Doncaster. Aged 88, P. *Saltmarsh*, esq. of Howden.

Near Pomfret, Mr. F. *Pourcejs*.

At Beverley, Mr. Mar. *Brown*, a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Attercliffe, near Sheffield, Mr. J. *Capt*, classical assistant at an academy—bathing in the river Dunn, and being unable to swim, he was drowned.

At Malton, Mrs. *Parker*. Near Leeds, aged 80, Mrs. *Birkhead*, generally respected for her Christian and social virtues.

Near Bradford, Mr. T. *Cocher*. Near Doncaster, aged 73, Mrs. *Wintingham*.

At Hull, Mr. J. *Cocher*. Aged 77, Mr. R. *Thompson*. Mr. J. *White*. Aged 75, Mr. B. *Mancklin*. Aged 61, Mr. *Williamson*, of some eminence as an architect in ship-building.

Mr. J. *Ludley*, master of the Nonsuch, a man of war, lying in the Roads.

At Whitby, Mr. D. *Tomson*. Near Whitby, Mr. F. *Ridley*.

At Sheffield, Mr. *Battersby*. Mrs. S. *Woolhouse*.

[*Lancashire*.] Liverpool, May 1st.—The grand tunnel on the Leeds and Liverpool,

pool canal, between Coln and Burnley, was lately opened. The heaviest sailing vessel was forty minutes in passing through. The length of the tunnel is 1630 yards; in height it is nearly 18 feet, and in width 17 feet. The work was planned by Mr. Whitworth, and executed by Mr. Fletcher, with great resolution and ingenuity, in despite of extraordinary difficulties. It is confessedly the most complete work of the kind in the British dominions.

At Fazakerley is a cow-calf, the property of Mr. S. Yates, whose dam is in her thirty-second year, and has not been out of milk the last fifteen years: the calf is remarkably beautiful and healthy.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. R. Brown to Miss A. Thompson. Mr. Barry to Mrs. Irvin.

At Burnley, Mr. W. Peel to Miss S. Allens of Chesham.

At Bolton, Mr. T. Green, of Manchester, to Miss Grundy.

At Rochdale, Capt. Walmley to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miss Hall. Mrs. Henshaw. Mr. Am. Loe. Mr. S. Sarraus. Mr. Halsewood.

In the prime of life, H. Stanistreet, M. D. a real friend to the poor, who never requested his advice and assistance in vain.

Aged 68, Mr. W. Carr. Aged 66, Mr. S. Ford. The Rev. T. Dannel, of Liverpool. Aged 57, Mr. R. Molynx. Aged 22, Mr. R. Johnson. Aged 53, Mr. T. Dobb.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Thackwray.

At Middlewich, aged 66, Mr. Perrin.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Street. At Warrington, aged 25, Mrs. Woodrow.

At Ormskirk, Mr. T. Woods. At Waver-tree, Miss M. Jones.

At Prescot, Mrs. Smock. Near Blackburn, aged 82, Mr. J. Taylor.

G. Brookbank, esq. of Fidler-Hall.

Cheshire.] Bread, made from a mixture of barley and wheat, has been preferred, for some months past, by a proportion of the inhabitants of Chester, of 11 to 1, who will probably ever after continue the use of it.

Married.] E. W. Bootle, esq. of Rhode-Hall, to Miss Taylor.

At Chester, the Rev. R. Ellis to Miss S. Langford.

Died.] At Chester, the Rev. S. Griffiths, D.D. rector of Avington, Berks.

At Hermitage, Mrs. J. Hall. Near Congleton, Mr. J. Chadwick.

Shropshire.] A lunatic asylum is to be established at Shrewsbury, in addition to the Salop Infirmary; towards which, W. Smith, esq. has presented the sum of 1000l.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 27, Mrs. Bowley. Mr. Ed. Pritchard.

At Ellesmere, Mr. J. Edwards. Mr. Higgins, of Bolas.

Aged 84, William Taylor, esq. of Belmont, a man, in whom it may, with the strictest truth, be said, the public have sustained a very heavy loss. A judicious, but not parsimonious economy, enabled him to apply a large proportion of his income to acts of beneficence. In his princely liberalities, he was not actuated merely by the impulse of strong and compassionate feelings; these were under the constant direction of an enlightened mind; and (where he was not imposed upon) his bounty was always proportioned to what appeared to him the merits and necessity of the case. Where these were conspicuous, the extent of his donations would not perhaps be readily credited. Infinitely superior to narrow prejudice, the genial warmth of his benevolence was communicated equally and alike to all; nor was it ever circumscribed within the confined pale of party, sect, or vicinage. Blessed with a sound and vigorous understanding, cultivated and improved by a liberal education, he early shook off the fetters of prejudice; and devoted himself, with an ardent zeal, to the study and pursuit of truth. His faith in Christianity was the result of the most deliberate and rational conviction; and being also fully persuaded, after many years of diligent, candid, and impartial enquiry, that the doctrine of the Divine Unity was the genuine doctrine of Scripture, he hesitated not to join himself to a society of Unitarian Christians, in Shrewsbury; a step that he reflected upon with increasing satisfaction, to the last hours of his life. Then it was, when regarding with that benign compassion which angels may be supposed to feel, the miserable situation of those who at that solemn period are without hope, he exulted in the Christian's triumphant prospect of immortality. This portrait is, indeed, sketched by one, who indulges a melancholy satisfaction in paying this public tribute to the memory of his venerable friend; but that it is in every iota a faithful, though feeble delineation, of this exalted character; he believes no individual who knew the original will attempt to deny.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, vicar of Llanarmon, near Oswestry, suddenly; as also his brother, the curate of Llanfiliu, who having been sent for on the occasion, after entering the house, dropped down, and expired. The widow of the vicar also died a few days afterwards, after some hours illness.

Derbyshire.] The Corporation of Derby have taken into their own hands, a mill for the purpose of grinding corn for the poorer inhabitants, at reduced prices.

A *Breeding and Agricultural* Society has been established at Derby.

Married.] At Winster, Mr. Harrison to Miss A. Cottrell.

Died.] At Derby, Miss M. Whiby. Aged 62, Mrs. Brown, of Ingleby. Aged 48, the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth, vicar of Tiddeswell.

At Chesterfield, aged 36, Mrs. Saxton.

At Spaldon, aged 35, Mrs. Pitman. At Staveley, Mrs. Dixon.

Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. *Ridfern*. Mr. *J. Lomas*. Mr. *J. Bull*, surgeon.

At Newark, aged 21, Miss *M. Tomlinson*. Mrs. *Coxon*, keeper of the tolls at Newark Bridge. Mrs. *Birker*.

At Bingham, aged 52, Mr. *Robinson*. Aged 55, Mr. *Kelham*.

At Mansfield, Mrs. *E. Heath*, a kind friend to the poor.

At Southwell, suddenly, after retiring to rest, *Sh. Low*, esq. high sheriff in 1715. Mr. *B. Mahby*.

At Thurgarton, in the bloom of youthful beauty, and greatly respected, Mrs. *Brittle*.

Lincolnshire.] Works of drainage, of considerable extent and solidity, are constructing in the new inclosure of the Isle of Axholme.

The drainage by the river Witham is to be considerably improved, as is also the drainage of Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe.

A correspondent of a Lincolnshire paper, having frequently read of the barracks at Lincoln (in the London papers) exclaims, "*Where are they?*" and sarcastically concludes, "that they are only sketched out on a scrap of paper, within the compass of a drawer, in the bureau of the Minister of War."

Methods are taking to drain completely the fen lands, that discharge their waters through the river Welland, into the sea: the out-fall of the river will also be improved, and a new cut added.

The act for improving the harbour of Grimsby has received the royal assent.

Married.] At Boston, the Rev. Mr. Flowers to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. *Belgrave*, wife of Mr. Ald. Belgrave. Mrs. *Purkis*. Mrs. *Judd*. Aged 85, Mr. *Robinson*, of Stamford Baron. Near Stamford, Mr. *F. Gamble*. Mrs. *Hajel-bridge*.

At Boston, Mr. *J. Harle*.

At Homcastle, Miss *Heald*, of Wakefield.

At Spalding, aged 23, Mrs. *Foster*.

At Louth, Mrs. *Sevenson*. At Harms-ton-Hall, near Lincoln, Miss *Ch. Thorold*.

Near ditto, aged 82, Mrs. *Chambers*. Aged 60, Mr. *J. Rathall*, of Lincoln.

At Kirkby, Mrs. *Brittain*.

Aged 48, at Fleet, Mrs. *Melbourne*.

The Lady of the Rev. *H. Plumtree*, late of Trumpington.

At Axholm, aged 83, Mr. *Johnson*.

Rutland.] At Hardwicke, an ewe lately produced a lamb with two bodies, eight legs, two tails, one head, four ears, and two eyes. Two of its ears were on the forehead. Having two distinct throats, the mouth would have supplied both the bodies with food.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mrs. *Holmes*, eight days after the death of her husband.

Mr. *W. Ingram*. T. *Hippesley*, esq. of Hambleton.

Leicestershire.] The breeders of rams in the county of Leicester, have agreed to make two public shows annually; one on the first Saturday after the 8th of June, and the other in September. Since the death of Mr. *BAKEWELL*, and the retirement of Mr. *PAGET*, the most intelligent and successful of the Leicestershire breeders, we understand, are Mr. *Honeyborn*, of Dithley—Mr. *Wilkes*, of Meatham—Mr. *Buckley*, of Normanton—Mr. *Burgefs*, of Hugglescote—Mr. *Knowles*, of Nailstone—Mr. *Scrubbins*, of Holme-pierrepont—Mr. *Brecon*, of Runnington—Mr. *Walker*, of Thurmaston—Mr. *Tomalin*, of Loughboro'—Mr. *Williamson*, of Gadby—Mr. *Cresswell*, of Ravenstone—and Mr. *Goode*, of Cossington.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. *Wightman*. Aged 32, Mr. *Thompson*, hosiery.

Mr. *Hardy*, of Bradgate-Park, for many years huntsman to the earl of Stamford; in high estimation as a sportsman, and of admirable deportment in private life.

Warwickshire.] *H. Clay*, esq. of Birmingham, has invented a new species of carriage, for conveying, shooting, &c. coals, lime, manure, &c.

Married.] At Birmingham, *C. Bell*, esq. to Miss *E. Wallis*.

At Ashton, *W. Leay*, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss *Yates*.

At Grendon, *C. Coleman*, gent. to Mrs. *Salisbury*, of Leicestershire.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. *Cope*. Mr. *T. Coker*. Aged 77, Mr. *R. Mason*, formerly of Birmingham. Mrs. *Wilcks*. Mr. *Thompson*.

At Coventry, Mr. *Cole*, an eminent surgeon. Mr. *T. Ball*. Mrs. *Arnsperg*. Suddenly, while attending the interment of a corpse, Mr. *J. Pollard*.

At Walsall, Mr. *S. Wood*. At Nuneaton, Mrs. *Worthington*.

At Tamworth, aged 75, *B. Blood*, gent.

Worcestershire.] A society, similar to the Royal Humane Society of London, has been established for this county, under the title of *The Severn Humane Society*.

The communication between the Worcester and Birmingham canal and the Stratford-upon-Avon ditto, to Hockley Heath, has been lately opened.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. *Wood*. *W. Dowding*, esq. Aged 18, Mr. *C. Grayne*, son of the late architect, to whom Worcester is indebted for its elegant bridge, avenues, and other im-

improvements. Mrs. P. Benson. Near Worcester, aged 89, Mrs. W. W.

At Powick, in early life, Mr. J. Nicholls, attorney, of London, by a too zealous attention to his professional pursuits.

At Broomgrove, Mr. Wright.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Mullinshap. At Hallow Park, W. Weaver, esq.

Heresfordshire.

Died. Near Hereford, Mr. J. St. Mathew, Mrs. Woodhouse.

In one of Webb's hospitals, Rafe, aged 98, *Virgo*, a widow; she retained her faculties till within a few hours of her decease, and two days before, had vended in the market, a piece of cloth of her own manufacture.

At Leominster, aged 81, suddenly, sitting at supper, Mrs. Farrington. Mrs. Symson. Mr. J. Wyle, apothecary, remarkably successful in cases of midwifery.

Monmouthshire. A Preventative for the Scab in Sheep. — Two pounds of strong tobacco, boiled up with a sufficient quantity of salt and water, or urine; one gallon of train oil; two disto of butter-milk. Each Sheep to be rubbed all over with it, particularly on the back-bone, on the day, or day after, they are sheared. This mixture will also drive away the flies, keep off the wet, and foster the growth of the wool. A gentleman, near Monmouth, has practised, successfully, the foregoing recipe for a number of years.

The Monmouthshire Agricultural Society have offered a number of premiums for the best exhibition of bulls, rams, &c. faithful service in husbandry, &c.

A butcher, at Little Dean, was lately fined 20l. for forestalling, &c. The court voted their thanks to the prosecutor, and ordered him a gratuity of one guinea!

Died. At Chepstow, Mrs. Jane.

At Monmouth, W. Vaughan, esq. of Courtfield.

Oxfordshire. No artist has hitherto invented a fire-place on principles that can effectually prevent a chimney from smoking. Mr. Deane, however, of Oxford, has announced the model of a work fully competent for this purpose, and calculated to save half the quantity of fuel, &c.

An advertisement appeared in an Oxford paper, of April 30, announcing a new invention, which "can so far increase the profits, and decrease the expences attending the present canals, as will amount to some thousands of pounds in a year:" also "a new kind of lock, so simple in its construction, that one man may pass a boat through, either way,

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in five minutes of time, without any loss of water:" also, "instead of the present drawbridges, others, attended with less expence, and that will require trifling repairs."

Married. Sir Edm. Hazel, bart. to Miss Western, of Cokerthorpe.

Died. At Cookham, of respectable connections, Mr. J. Wyatt; drowned while attempting to swim over the Thames, with his clothes on. This young man was to have been married a few days afterwards.

At Henley upon Thames, Mrs. Hind.

At Oxford, Mr. W. Smith, porter of Merton College; in fulfilling the duties of his station, universally acceptable. Mr. Durham. Mrs. Attorney.

Northamptonshire.

Died. At Northampton, Mrs. T. Smith.

At Oundle, aged 49, Mrs. M. Corral. Miss Hicks, of Fotheringay. Aged 65, Mrs. A. Bradford, of Wigton, Le'ster.

At Moulton, aged 89, of exemplary temperance, piety, and charity, Mrs. S. Barber.

At Floc, Mrs. Capel.

Buckinghamshire. A royal school has been established by government, in Buckinghamshire, for 60 children of French nobleman, who were killed at Quiberon, and in other places, in the service of Great Britain.

At Aylesbury quarter-sessions, Mr. T. Baxams was sentenced to pay a fine of 200l. and to be imprisoned 14 days, for having bought fourteen quarters of oats, and vended them in the same market (for a profit of seven shillings.)

Cambridgehire. The fine weather has put into a state of cultivation 25,000 acres of land, &c. in the fenny country. The Rot left by the water, has been thrown together in heaps, and burnt.

Married. At Chesherton, Mr. William, of London, to Miss Wythe. W. Haylock, esq. of Baltham, to Miss Day.

Died. At Cambridge, aged 77, Mrs. Key. Mr. Lombard, student of a college.

At Ely, aged 14, Master W. Salisbury.

At Histon, Mrs. Freeman.

Norfolk. An ingenious agriculturist computes, that 1000 acres of turnips, and as many of clover, barley, and wheat, are either destroyed, or materially injured, every year, by hares and pheasants, in this county alone.

The magistrates in Norwich have directed their representatives in parliament to endeavour to procure an assize on flour, according to the average price of wheat.

The freemen of London have, for 300 years past, enjoyed the privilege of carrying

carrying goods to any town or port, without paying the town dues; and also of keeping open shops, &c. Four years ago, this privilege was brought to trial. The town-collector of Lynn, having exacted his dues from a citizen of London, a Norfolk special jury gave a verdict in favour of London, while a King's Bench jury, London, gave another against the city. By a late decision of the House of Lords, the freemen of London are re-instituted in this privilege.

In digging a well lately, at the Spa House, Holt, a prodigious number of beautiful selenites were discovered, bedded in a clayey stratum, ten feet below the surface.

A new masonic lodge, for Norfolk, was lately opened, with great ceremony, at Lynn.

The trade of ship-building has been remarkably brisk at Yarmouth, for some time past. One hundred sail of shipping have sailed from that port to the Baltic, for wheat, the Norfolk growers having as yet delivered in no supplies!

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. *Thurrow*. Mr. T. *Crome*. Mrs. *Mills*. Mrs. *Chamberlin*. Mrs. *Curtis*. Mr. *Jackson*, surgeon. Mr. *Worley*. Mr. *Lindsay*. Mrs. *Gibbons*. Mrs. *Philips*. Mr. *Gitting*. Mr. *Peter*. Mrs. *Lubbock*.

At E. Lexham, Mr. W. *Kirbell*. J. *Wakefield*, esq. ald. of Castle Rising: though destitute of literary attainments, he discharged the functions of a magistrate with unerring justice, and honest patriotism.

At Great Barwick, aged 81, Mrs. *Gilling*.

At Wymondham, Mrs. *Hart*.

C. *Dudham*, esq. of Bridgton. Mrs. *Roberts*, Thetford.

At Lynn, Miss M. *Hals*. At Woodton, Mr. *Arnold*.

Suffolk.] A Benevolent Medical Society, for the relief of widows, &c. has been established for this county.

At Pakefield, on the side of Lowestoft, divers accidents have happened, in consequence of a steep sea cliff, fifty feet deep, being within a few yards of the road!

A new mode of feeding horses, particularly those for draught, during the winter, has been lately adopted in this county: During the day, turnips, mashed small, and mixed up with cut hay and straw; at night, hay alone, without oats. By this food, horses are less liable to the grease, and humours complaints, and look better on the whole. The tops and the roots of the vegetable must be cut off, and the body washed clean, and chopped fine. At first mix with bran,

to induce horses to eat it, and they will shortly become fond of it.

Married.] T. Sh. *Gooch*, of Berocre Hall, esq. to Miss *Whitaker*, of Herefordshire. W. *Schutz*, esq. of Bury, to Miss S. *Schutz*. Willingham, Norfolk.

Died.] The Rev. W. *Tamblie*, rector of Hemmingwell and Worlington.

At Ipswich, aged 22, Miss *Batenson*.

At Bury, aged 45, Mr. J. *Davies*, and Mr. S. *Farr*, attorney. Mr. R. *Mills*. Miss M. *Read*. Near Bury, Mrs. *Sigges*; she passed through a long life worthily and usefully, in a school respectably conducted, and over which she presided.

At Lowestoft, aged 24, Mrs. *Arnold*.

At Rantlesden, Mr. J. *Wales*.

At Ipswich, Mr. *Durant*, jun. Mrs. *Hatley*. Mr. *Gallant*. Mr. W. *Jeffrey*, Leckon.

Sussex.] The expence of maintaining the poor at Horsham, last year, amounted to 2500l. Two years ago, it was farmed for 700l.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. H. *Scrags*. Miss E. *Harrison*.

At Chuddingley, T. *Smith*; removing some rubbish in a chalk pit, the earth fell in upon him, &c. He had maintained, by his own industry, a numerous family and a wife, who in 20 years, had been nineteen times pregnant.

At Brighton, James *Buckall*, gent. his lady, endeavouring to awake him in bed, discovered him to be a corpse. Mr. J. *Newington*, Washurst.

Near Basted Bridge, Mr. *Coe*. Mr. *Curry*, apothecary, at Little Hampton, and surgeon of the Royal William ship of war.

At Pensea, W. *Belcher*, gent.

Essex.

Married.] Mr. A. *Mvall*, of C. Heddington, to Miss *White*, of Tollethunts, Darcey.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 24, Miss *Innes*, relict of Capt. *Innes* of the 34th. She had been separated from her husband on the day of their marriage, who was afterwards in several engagements in the West Indies; at length fell a sacrifice to the yellow fever. Solitude for his safety, and grief on the knowledge of his death, brought on a decline. Mrs. *Gribble*. Mr. J. *Battle*.

At West Thorrock, Mr. *Connell*. Rev. Mr. *Campbell*, vicar of Henham.

At Leigh, Mrs. *Collins*; a few days after her decease, her husband entered into the holy bands of matrimony with the Widow M. *Hilton*, of Prittlewell.

Kent.] A fire broke out lately, at Canterbury, which consumed some workshops, a stable, coach-house, granary, and a room appropriated to the Free-masons, at the King's Head tavern.

Died.]—At Canterbury, Mrs. *Clark*. Mr. A. *Fowle*.

At Maidstone, Mrs. *Earl*.

At Faversham, Mrs. *Sparks*.

At Dover, *H. Netherfole*, gent.

At Welling, *Mr. B. Winkworth*.

At Hythe, *Mr. J. Spicer*.

At Ramsgate, the lady of *Fr. Freeling*, esq. of the General Post Office, London.

At Chislehurst, *Mrs. Stone*.]

At Deal, *Mr. R. Knocker*.

Hampshire.] A miller lately at Winchester, was fined 10*l.* for having neglected to make a due return, &c. and also another 10*l.* for delivering a false return; by which the magistrates set the assize of bread at 2*s.* 1*d.* instead of 16*d.* the half-peck loaf.

A higler, of Barton Stacey, was lately indicted for proposing to another dealer to join in a bond of 10*l.* to stay away from Winchester market for one month.

There are at present, in the Isle of Wight, nearly 500 mowes of wheat, untouched!

The Basingstoke canal is at length completed, and navigable throughout its whole extent to London.

Died.] At Southampton, *Mrs. Murray*.

Mrs. Dodge. *Mr. Hokey.* *Mrs. Stayton.*

Near Havant, the lady of *Admiral Cumming*.

At Winchester, *Mrs. Brookman.* *Mrs. Char-*

ter.

At Basingstoke, *Mr. Ring.*

At Portsmouth, *Mr. W. Tufwell.*

At Hook, *Miss Ja. Rulley.*

At Chibolton, a young man, *G. Goddard*, endeavouring to take some rooks, the branch of the tree on which he was climbing broke, and he fell 70 yards.

Wiltshire.] The works on the Wilts and Berkshire canal, are rapidly proceeding.

A month's imprisonment, correction, and hard labour, in Wiltshire gaol, has been adjudged to two men, for not threshing corn clean, &c.

Not a single complaint has been lodged before a magistrate against any individual of the Wiltshire militia, 1300 in number, during the present war!

Died.]—At Salisbury, aged 58, *Mr. T. Hadding.* *Mrs. Parry.* *Mr. Alderman Elderton.* *Mr. Brown.*

Near Church, *Mr. Amb. Daw.*

At Fontuill Gifford, *Mrs. Spencer.*

At North Bradley, aged 85, the *Rev. J. Gray*, rector.

Gloucestershire.] The works on the Walfordthorne tunnel (on the line of the Gloucestershire and Herefordshire canals are carrying on with great activity. The excavation and arched work extends nearly a mile in length!

The venerable abbey church of Tewksbury has been lately completely pewed and beautified, at the expence of the inhabitants.

A single ear of Indian wheat, last year, on the grounds of Mr. Daw, of Stone School, produced 299 corns!

The Gloucestershire Society (in London) has apprenticed 183 poor boys, natives of the county, with a premium of 10*l.* each, since its origin.

The unfortunate Kydd Wake lately arrived at Gloucester gaol, to suffer there five years' imprisonment, &c. according to the sentence pronounced by Judge Ashurst.

Somersetshire.] The new and spacious road, constructing through the cliffs (in consequence of Cheddar inclosure) is thought to form one of the most captivating and romantic scenes in South Britain.

The Somerset and Dorset canal will join the Kenner and Avon ditto, communicating with Bristol, and all the northern and eastern parts of the kingdom. At Frome, it joins another canal, running through the Mendip collieries, and proceeds to its southern extremity, near Blandford.

The inhabitants of Bath are taking vigorous measures to stop the circulation of base halfpence. Many travel about the country, dealing in this commodity, while others purchase it at half its nominal value.

In consequence of the mild winter, the Somersetshire stocks of sheep have received a very considerable augmentation.

The asylum for blind persons, at Bristol, has been attended with great success: the institution affords pecuniary aid to such as, for some time after their admission, are incapable of earning their subsistence.

The remains of an oak, twenty feet long, together with an oyster-shell, were lately discovered on the road leading from Tetbury to Bath, lying UNDER a stratum of solid rock, more than fifteen feet beneath the surface of the ground!

The works on the Somersetshire coal canal are proceeding rapidly.

In consequence of party disputes running high at Minehead, a number of the poor burgesses have resolved to emigrate to Alcombe, and build there a new town; on the other hand, the principal inhabitants, by inviting manufacturers, &c. to settle there, are endeavouring to revive the trade of that ancient commercial town.

Married.]—At Bath, *Ja. Cowell*, esq. to *Miss Stevenson.* *Mr. A. P. Coulstring*, of London,

London, merchant, to Miss Bartlett, of Bristol.

At Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Povah, of Cambridge, to Miss Worgan.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. M. Davis. Aged 25. Miss Davis, of an elegant person, and *lady* accomplishments: she was to have been married to the Hon. H. Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Balcarrais. A large circle of her acquaintance, to whom she was highly endeared, lament that "such worth was." Miss C. Farbell. Mrs. Cole. Mr. Barberg. Mr. R. Isaac. Miss Shaw.

At Claverton, near Bath, Mr. C. Gwent, an insensible person, who, during 72 years, (excepting one trivial instance) had never wandered two miles from his native place, constantly attending the business of a large farm.

Berkshire.

Died.] At Colehill, Mr. Gearing. Mr. Dabwell.

At Bradley Farm, aged 64, Mr. J. Hubert, of established reputation for skill and industry, as a farmer.

At Farnboro', Mrs. Prier.

At Reading, aged 57, Mr. B. Nicholas.

Near Abingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Redcock; riding in a one-horse chaise, the horse took flight, when both being thrown out, the former was killed on the spot, and the latter died in a few hours afterwards.

Dorsetshire.] The Dorset Agricultural Society adjudged lately five guineas for the exhibition of the best plough; three guineas to the second-best ditto; and two to the third. Also premiums for the best show of bulls and rams.

In many parts of this county, a *whole hamlet*, containing from 1500 to 2000 acres, is frequently occupied by *one man*!

The greater part of the town of Frampton has been lately destroyed by fire.

Married.] At Sydling, the Rev. T. Williams to Miss Beckincoe.

Died.] At Chilboro' aged 86, T. Stone, esq. he had, by his extreme parsimony, from small beginnings, acquired a considerable fortune.

Devonshire.] A very productive mine of Culm has been lately discovered in the parish of Chittichampton.

The grand jury of Devon have approved of all the proceedings of the *Typhe Society*, for procuring a more equitable regulation of *tythes*.

The South Devon Agricultural Society adjudged lately a number of premiums, for cultivating the moist land with *cabbages* for cattle, making a *double furrow plough*, and exhibiting the best bull, ram, boar, &c.

A Mrs. Levi, her son, daughter, and sister, have been apprehended at Exeter, for endeavouring to set fire to that city, in different places!

Married.] At Tiverton, H. Gabbie, esq. to Miss Gorton.

Near Exmouth, S. Young, esq. to Miss Remy. Near Tiverton, Major Wemyss to Miss Manley. The Rev. S. Hume, jun. rector of S. E. Damrell, to Miss Spragg, of Threlkton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Stubbart. Aged 42. Mr. W. Woodhouse, path. of St. Peter's.

Near Exeter, Mrs. Selje, of Jamaica.

At Hensdon, T. Gough, esq.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Davis.

At Clyton, aged 77, J. Sengfin, esq.

At Ottery, Mrs. Hodge; her death was unexpected, as from the prevalence of disease, she had for some years past, been moving by slow steps towards the grave.

Cornwall.] The Cornwall Agricultural Society have offered premiums for the best exhibition of cattle; and for the best, second, and third best, shearers of sheep.

The corporation of Penryn, with a view to encourage their *own market*, have allowed all kinds of corn and grain to come there, TOLL FREE, for three years next ensuing.

South Wales.] A mine, containing two valuable ores, the one lead and silver, and the other of lead, has been lately discovered near Carmarthen, by a Derbyshire miner. These ores had been neglected for a long time past, as rubbish.

Considerable improvements have been lately made at Abergavenny: a new market-place, with convenient edifices, &c. also in paving, &c.

The Carmarthenshire Agricultural Society have offered premiums for planting forest-trees, raising the best winter vetches, and clover seeds; draining wet lands, rearing black bulls, and spinning yarn, &c.

Married.] At Llandaff, the Rev. W. B. Meecham, L.L. B. and rector of St. Fagans, Glamorgan, to Miss Pearson.

Died.] At Neath, Glamorgan, W. Esdaile, esq. Mrs. Vaughan, of Carmarthen, an accomplished woman, and excellent patroness of the *artificer*.

North Wales.

Died.] At Glandan, Denbigh, Mrs. T. Holland, late of Manchester.

At Anglesea, Mrs. Bullock.

Scotland.] The church of Craignish, four miles south of Dalkeith, has been totally consumed by fire; the *beadle burning incantations* left some *hot* coals in the *stove*.

The first turnpike-road in Aberdeenshire has been lately begun on the line from Aberdeen to the north of Drum.

The Benevolent Society of Edinburgh, last year, administered relief to 316 persons.

The West-India merchants having lately applied to the Lords of Trade, for leave to import foreign herrings, dried or pickled, at a duty of 4s. per barrel, as the Scotch would not keep sufficiently for that market, and afforded but an inadequate supply, the Lords of Trade, seconded by the Trustees for the Scotch Fisheries, have strenuously recommended to those concerned in catching and curing British and Irish herrings, to *renew those objections*.

Three hundred bolls of potatoes having been lately found in a cellar, at Glasgow; and it appearing that the dealer had not sold any at the market for some weeks preceding, the magistrates ordered the potatoes to be sold at 11d. per peck.

At Ayr quarter sessions it was decided, that all turnpike tolls on utensils, or other objects of agriculture, are illegal.

A young man, in Greenock, of the name of Kid, who has been blind from his infancy, has lately finished the model of a sixty-four gun ship, of about five foot keel, planked from the keel, with carriages for the guns, and every necessary material and appparelling of a ship of that rate, without any assistance whatever, or other instrument than a small knife and hammer.

Married.] At Oban, Capt. Niel Livingston to Miss Jean Campbell.

At Ayr, Mr. A. Wilson to Miss Janet Macdermek.

At Fanar, Mr. C. Stirling to Miss A. Adam.

At Montrose, Mr. R. Jamieson to Miss Jane Christie.

At Kinnaber, Captain Carnegie, one of the North British dragoons, to Miss Fullarton.

Died.] At Greenock, Mr. James Fraser.

At Achinies, Mrs. Irvine.

At St. Andrew's, Mrs. Janet Lindsey. Same place, Mrs. Jean Maccarraik. Mrs. H. Anshuter. Mr. D. Fraser.

At Dumblane, Mr. James Pearson.

At Grantown, Mr. Alex. Haston.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. John Nisbet.

At Kindrochet, aged 92, Duncan Robertson, esq.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. J. Main, aged 86.

In the Island of Arran, Lieut. Geo. Walker Stuart, of the 84d. reg.

At Hamilton, Mr. John Graft, surgeon.

At Kirkpatrick, A. Forbes, esq.

At Stirling, Mr. James McPeck.

At Inverkerthing, D. Ballinghull, esq.

At Lefmahagow, aged 72, the Rev. Robert Buchanan.

At Perth, Mrs. Jean Richardson.

At Hope-Park, J. Ogilvie, esq. dep. rec. gen. of the customs. A. Ferguson, esq. advocate; his carriage being overturned in the road from Rhinns to Craigdarrock.

At Drumhugh, the Hon. James Esq. Lord Alva, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

At Aberdeen, Mr. D. Ogilvie, of the navy.

The late Dr. CAMPBELL, whose death was mentioned in our last Number.—George Campbell, son of the Rev. Colin Campbell, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, was born at Aberdeen, in 1719. He was educated in his native city, and after passing the usual course of academical learning, he studied divinity, under the Rev. J. Chalmers, professor of divinity, in Marischal College. He was, in 1749, an unsuccessful candidate for the church of Fordown, against Mr. Forbes. This is one of the benefices which are in the gift of the Crown; and it is a rule with his Majesty's Ministers to give the living to that candidate who has the majority of land-owners in his favour. In this Mr. Campbell failed, by a very small number. In 1750, he was presented by Sir Thomas Burnett, of Leys, to the living of Banchary Ternan, on the Dee, about twenty miles West from Aberdeen: from this he was translated, or, as the Scotch ecclesiastical phrase is, *transported* to Aberdeen, in 1756, and nominated one of the city ministers, in the room of Mr. John Bisset, deceased, a positon of the old school, whose strictness and peculiarities are yet remembered by many in that place.

In 1759, on the decease of Principal Pollock, he was chosen principal of Marischal college, and succeeded to the divinity chair in 1771, on Dr. Alexander Gerard being translated to the professorship of divinity in King's college. Before his settling in Aberdeen, he married Miss Grace Farquharson, daughter of Mr. Farquharson, of Whitehouse, by whom he had no issue. This amiable woman died about a year before him. They were an eminent pattern of conjugal affection.

From this time, he enjoyed a remarkable share of good health and spirits. He had, all his life, a rooted aversion to medicine. He got the better of every ailment, by a total and rigorous abstinence from all kind of sustenance whatever, and it was not till he was attacked by an alarming illness, about two years before his death, that he was persuaded by his friends, to call in medical aid. What nature could do, she had all along performed well, but her day was over, and something of art became necessary. Then, for the first time, he owned the utility of medical men, and declared his recantation of the very mean opinion he had formerly entertained of them and their art. A few months before his death, he resigned his offices of principal, professor of divinity, and one of the city ministers, and was in all succeeded by Dr. W. L. Brown, late of Utrecht, and from the same and character of this gentleman, it may be asserted, with some confidence, that a more worthy successor could not well have been found.

He received the degree of Dr. of Divinity, and was elected a member of the Edinburgh Royal Society, but at what time, has escaped the

the memory of the writer of this article. He died April 6th ult. in the 77th year of his age.

The following is a list of his works :

1752. A Sermon before the Synod of Aberdeen.

1761. An Essay on Miracles, against Mr. Hume. This treatise is well known to the learned world. He obtained no small share of reputation, not only from the able manner in which he handled the subject, but from the liberal style in which he addressed his antagonist. It was speedily translated into French, Dutch, and German.

1771. A Sermon before the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, Edinburgh.

— before the Synod of Aberdeen.

1776. The Philosophy of Rhetoric, 2 vols. 8vo. A work which discovers a clearness of discernment, and accuracy of observation, which justly entitle him to be ranked among the most judicious critics. He entered on this enquiry as early as 1750, when a part of the work was composed. The laws of elegant composition and criticism are laid down with great perspicuity.

1777. A Sermon on the King's Fast Day, on Allegiance, first printed in 4to, and afterwards, at the expence of government, six thousand copies were printed in 12mo, enlarged with notes, and sent to America, when the unhappy struggle had, however, put on appearances which prevented the effect hoped for from this sermon.

1780. An Address to the People of Scotland, on the alarms which have been raised by what are called the Popish Bill. This is a powerful disuasive from bigotry, and every species of religious persecution.

1793. His *Magnum Opus*. The translation of the Gospels, with preliminary Dissertations, 2 vols. 4to.

For the following sketch of his character, the writer is indebted to Dr. Brown, his successor, in his funeral sermon. He has abridged some part of it, but has altered nothing, convinced, from personal knowledge of Dr. Campbell, that it is strictly just.

"Dr Campbell, as a public teacher, was long admired for the clearness and copiousness with which he illustrated the great doctrines and precepts of religion, and the strength and energy with which he enforced them. Intimately persuaded of the truth, and infinite consequence of what revelation teaches, he was strongly desirous of carrying the same conviction to the minds of his hearers, and delivered his discourses with that zeal which flows from strong impressions, and that power of persuasion, which is the result of sincerity of heart, combined with clearness of understanding. He was satisfied that the more the pure dictates of the gospel were studied, the more they would approve themselves to the mind, and bring forth, in the affections and conduct, all the peaceable fruits of righteousness. The unadulterated dictates of Christianity, he was, therefore, only studious to recommend and inculcate, and knew perfectly

to discriminate them from the inventions and traditions of men. His chief study ever was to direct belief to the great object of practice; and without these, he viewed the most orthodox *professors*, as "a sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal." But, besides the character of a preacher of righteousness, he had also that of a teacher of the science of divinity to sustain. How admirably he discharged this duty, and with what effect he conveyed the soundest and most profitable instruction to the minds of his scholars, let those declare, who are now in various congregations of this country, communicating to their fellow Christians, the fruits of their studies under so able and judicious a teacher.—Discarding all attachment to human systems, merely considered as such, he tied his faith to the Word of God alone, possessed the happiest talent in investigating its meaning, and communicating to his hearers the result of his own enquiries, with a precision and perspicuity which brought light out of obscurity, and rendered clear and simple, what appeared intricate and perplexed. He exposed, without reserve, the corruptions which ignorance, craft, and hypocrisy had introduced into religion, and applied his talent for ridicule to the best of all purposes, to hold up to contempt, the absurdities with which the purest and sublimest truths had been loaded.

"Placed at the head of a public seminary of learning, he felt all the importance of such a situation, and uniformly directed his influence to public utility. His enlarged and enlightened mind, justly appreciated the extensive consequence of the education of youth. He anticipated all the effects resulting to the great community of mankind, from numbers of young men issuing, in regular succession, from the university over which he presided, and occupying the different departments of social life. His benevolent heart delighted to represent to itself the students under his direction usefully and honourably discharging the respective duties of their different professions; and some of them, perhaps, filling the most distinguished stations of civil society. With these prospects before him, he constantly directed his public conduct to their attainment. He never suffered his judgment to be warped by prejudice or partiality, or his heart to be seduced by passion or private interest. Those mean and ignoble motives, by which many are actuated in the discharge of important trusts, approached not his mind. A certain honourable pride, if pride it may be called, diffused an uniform dignity over the whole of his behaviour. He felt the man degraded by the perversion of public character. His understanding also clearly showed him even personal advantage attached to such principles and practice, as he adopted from a sense of obligation, and those elevated conceptions of real worth which were so congenial to his soul. He saw, he experienced, esteem, respect, and influence, following in the train of integrity and beneficence; but contempt, disgrace, aversion, and complete insignificance, closely linked to corruption and selfish-

selfishness. Little minds are seduced and overpowered by selfish considerations, because they have not the capacity to look beyond the present advantage, and to extend to the misery that stands on the other side of it. The same circumstance that betrays the perversity of their hearts, also evinces the weakness of their judgments.

"His reputation as a writer, is as extensive as the present intercourse of letters; not confined to his own country, but spread through every civilized nation. In his literary pursuits, he aimed not, as is very often the case with men of distinguished literary abilities, merely at establishing his own celebrity, or increasing his fortune, but had chiefly at heart, the defence of the great cause of religion, or the elucidation of her dictates. At an early period, he entered the lists as a champion for Christianity, against one of its acutest opponents. He not only triumphantly refuted his arguments, but even conciliated his respect by the handsome and dextrous manner in which his defence was conducted. While he refuted the infidel, he spared the man, and exhibited the uncommon spectacle of a polemical writer, possessing all the moderation of a Christian. But while he defended Christianity against its enemies, he was desirous of contributing his endeavours to increase, among its professors, the knowledge of the sacred writings. Accordingly, in the latter part of his life, he favoured the world with a work, the fruit of copious erudition, of unwearied application (for almost thirty years) and of a clear and comprehensive judgment. We have only to regret that the other writings on the New Testament have not been elucidated by the same pen that translated and the gospels. Nor were his literary merits confined to theology, and the studies more immediately connected with it. Philosophy, and the fine arts are also indebted to his genius and labours; and in him the polite scholar was eminently joined to the deep and liberal divine.

"Political principles will always be much affected by general character. This was also the case with Dr. Campbell. In politics, he maintained that moderation which is the surest criterion of truth and rectitude, and was equally distant from those extremes into which men are so apt to run on great political questions. He cherished that patriotism which consists in wishing and endeavouring to promote, the greatest happiness of his country, and is always subordinate to universal benevolence. Firmly attached to the British constitution, he was animated with that genuine love of liberty which it inspires and invigorates. He was equally averse to despotism and to popular anarchy, the two evils into which political parties are so frequently hurried, to the destruction of all that is valuable in government. Party-spirit, of whatever description, he considered as having an unhappy tendency to pervert to the most pernicious purposes, the best principles of the human mind, and to clothe the most iniquitous actions with

the most specious appearances. Although tenacious of those sentiments, whether in religion or politics, which he was convinced to be rational and just, he never suffered mere difference of opinion to impair his good-will, to obstruct his good offices, or to cloud the cheerfulness of conversation. His own conversation was enlivened by a vein of the most agreeable pleasantry. He possessed an uncommon facility of passing from the gravest to the most airy subjects, and from the liveliest to the gravest, without degrading the one or diminishing the pleasure of the other. The infirmities of age abated not the cheerfulness of his temper, nor did even the persuasion of approaching dissolution, impair his serenity."

Ichud.] April 20, the Lord Lieutenant laid the first stone of a new Catholic college, at Maynooth, Kildare, to contain apartments for 200 students.

The provincial papers of this kingdom are filled with disgusting details of outrages, and legal proceedings against the defenders.

The Dublin papers roundly deny the existence of a gold mine in Wicklow.

The grand canal, floating and grain-ing docks, communicating with the harbour of Dublin, were opened lately, in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant;—they cover twenty-three acres of ground, and are divided into three large basins.

Married.] At Dublin, E. Guinnes, esq. to Miss M. Blain. Mr. J. Burnside to Miss E. Hanmore. W. Farran, esq. to Miss Smith. Mr. J. Hoan to Miss M. Farran. J. Kinchela, esq. to Miss Thornton. S. Travers, esq. to Miss Mountaine. B. Blood, esq. to Miss Berton. Mr. F. A. Allen to Mrs. A. Mullen. Mr. W. B. Knight to Miss Wills. J. Dwyer, esq. to Miss Jagoe. Mr. McNamara to Miss Rooney. A. D. Muldoon, esq. to Miss M. C. Dillon. G. Dodwell, esq. to Mrs. Walpole. Mr. J. Burke to Miss M. Verin. Major Frank to Mrs. Boulton. N. Dunn, esq. to Miss A. Carrol. Mr. F. Hamill to Miss Denham.

At Waterford, Capt. T. Mallowey to Mrs. Quigley. Capt. Green to Miss M. Reynolds.

At Kilkenny, B. Murphy, esq. to Miss M'Creevy.

At Younghall, R. S. Palmer, esq. to Miss Davies.

In Tipperary, J. Byrne, esq. to Miss M. Scully. G. Harding, esq. to Miss Peacock.

At Ninagh, R. Nash, esq. to Miss E. Anderson. At Ravenstale, Dr. Mahang to Miss J. McClelland.

At Powerscourt, Mr. Dickson to Miss C. Byrne.

At Cork, Mr. J. Shee to Miss Galway. The Rev. T. King to Miss E. Kirwan.

At Kildare, D. Douglas to Miss M. Nash.

Dead.] At Donore, Miss E. Depard. At Carkar N. G. Evans, sen. esq. At Newcross, aged 23. Miss White. At Andee, aged 72, Mr. M' Lannon. At Newtown, Mrs. A. Low.

AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report for May.

[This Report is faithfully made up for the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, from an actual Correspondence in nearly 20 Districts of Great Britain.]

THE seasonable showers of rain which have fallen in the course of the present month, have had the happiest effects on the growing crops, and afford the prospect of a most abundant harvest. Perhaps no season can be remembered, that has on the whole been more congenial to the business of Agriculture.

In the *northern* districts, and in *Scotland*, the cold and frosty winds at the beginning of the month have, however, had a sensible effect in retarding vegetation, which, except in rich soils, and in situations much sheltered, has made little progress. The early sown **WHEATS** have been stationary for the last three weeks, losing much of their colour, and spindling up as if coming into ear. The late sown winter and spring wheats have not suffered in the same degree; and, indeed, the Spring seed time in that, as in all other districts, has been highly favourable. In the *midland* counties, the wheat is likely to be even too big and too rank. In the *West*, all the crops of **GRAIN** are, without exception, in the most promising state of verdure.

The rain fell just in time to bring forward the **BARLEY** and **OATS**, which in consequence, wear every where the most healthy appearance.

In the *midland* and *southern* districts, the **GRASSES** come on well; and there is the prospect of abundant crops. In the *north*, on the contrary, there is expected to be a very light crop of Hay. The pasture Grass is worse than it was three weeks ago, the stock eating it off, and the frost killing it off.

The preparation for **TURNIPS**, goes on without interruption, and is far ad-

vanced. In *Scotland*, where this plant is cultivated in a style of perfection and exactness unknown in the southern parts of the island, the weather, even its coldness, has been favourable to the fallows.

The **APPLE TREES**, which had been brought so forward, by the mildness of April, have been much injured by the late cold winds. The later blowing sorts alone promise to be productive. **CYDER** has, in consequence, risen considerably in price.

The prospect of a good hay harvest, and the large demand for the Navy, have raised the price of **STOCK** of all kinds, beyond all former example. **LEAN CATTLE** have been gradually advancing in so exorbitant a manner, at all the spring fairs, that unless they should be sold out at a price that will render **BUTCHERS' MEAT** inaccessible to the poor, they can afford little or no profit to the grazier.

Every artifice is exerted to keep up and raise the prices in the **CORN MARKETS**. The legal conviction and punishment of some foresters, in various parts of the kingdom, the continued importation, and the promising appearance of the ensuing harvest, will, however, probably have their due effect, and defeat the projects of mercenary speculators.

WOOL has experienced little variation in the last month.

In regard to **HORS**, no proper judgment can be formed at this early period of the season.

The **Barking** season proves indifferent, there being more difficulty in stripping than has been known for many years. **BARK** has in consequence risen 10s. per ton.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The variety of interesting matter contained in the present Number, will, it is hoped, sufficiently convince our friends, that the supposed danger of a falling off in the progress of our Miscellany is imaginary, and that we have abundant sources opened of future supply. Several of our correspondents, whose obliging communications were necessarily kept back for a time, will see that they have not been neglected; and we hope that they, as well as all others intending us like favours, will assure themselves of our readiness to give thankful admittance to every thing well calculated for the amusement or instruction of our readers. In particular, several of the papers here inserted, will show the value we put upon matter of fact, conveying new information, as to the state of this, or other countries, in respect to arts, sciences, and useful improvements; and we beg leave again to express our earnest wish for the co-operation of our many intelligent friends throughout these kingdoms, towards this great object.

* * The Meteorological Observations, and several other communications, have been deferred for want of room.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. V.—FOR JUNE, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON SMALL AND LARGE FARMS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it appears to be your laudable intention to render your Publication not the instrument of party on any subject, but the medium of truth on all, I doubt not your attention to any argumentative objections to the doctrine of your correspondent, on the subject of Large Farms. (See *Mon. Mag.* April 1796, page 188.)

Since agriculture has obtained so much of legislative and individual attention, we may entertain sanguine hopes of its improvement; but, in the reasoning of both on the subject, there seems to be too great a tendency to consider agriculture as a perfect anomaly in the list of arts; as a branch requiring a totally different mode of culture from any other that springs from the same root; as demanding, at one time, the most assiduous attention to foster it into pampered luxuriance, and, at another, the most unrelenting severity to prune its exuberant shoots. The logic of Adam Smith has, at length, *almost* persuaded us to think, that trade, and commerce, in general, will prosper most when left to act alone, uninterrupted by any authority, but reason; or any legislative restrictions upon the individual, but such as are necessary to secure the more complete free agency of the whole. Whether your correspondent's proposal, of limiting the extent of farms, be a regulation of this nature, I will now enquire.

Scarcely any farms, he complains, are to be found of less than 200l. 500l. 900l. or even 1000l. per annum; and he seems to consider 50 acres to be the proper minimum.

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—We will first consider the propriety of the minimum here proposed. One great source of ill management, in farming, is the keeping an unnecessary number of horses, or oxen, to cultivate the soil. Two horses, in some counties, are made to perform the work which four, or six, are employed to execute in another. This profusion is generally condemned. But is there not an equal loss of labour, whether you have twice the number of horses necessary to cultivate your soil, or half the quantity of soil necessary to employ your horses? and it is undoubted, that the same number of cattle, which are necessary to the management of 50 acres, would be equal to the management of 100. Cattle are not the only article of loss, in this case. Every implement of husbandry, which is not fully employed, is so much capital sunk without an adequate return; and so much, of consequence, lost to the individual, and to the community. The other objections that occur, respecting this minimum, will be included in the remarks suggested by the consideration of the maximum.—It is objected, that the farmers of 100, or 150 acres, cannot afford to lose any crops from neglect, which he of 1000 acres *may*; and (from the impossibility of attending to the whole) it is thought, necessarily *must*. Now, sir, instead of saying, that "the small farmer cannot afford to lose any crops," I would assert, that he cannot afford to *produce* them. The opulence of an extensive farmer is supposed to inspire him with neglect. But what constitutes this opulence, but the largeness of his capital? and it is well known, that the productiveness of land is, generally, in proportion to the capital expended.

pended on its cultivation *. If some neglected corners be observable on a large farm, the deficiency they occasion can never be put in competition with the surplus, arising from the high cultivation of the rest; and, indeed, it is the profits of this high cultivation, which render the "occupier too opulent to care so much about" the minutiae. The calculation, that a farm of 1000 acres produces less grain, by one sixth, than if the same had been divided among nine or ten farmers, is extraordinary in itself; but the assertion on which it appears to be formed, is still more so.—The great farmer, it is said, has certainly not so much manure, in proportion, as he who farms to a less extent.—The author of this, one would suppose, was acquainted with no manure for a farm, but what was collected from the dunghill of the house, and then, indeed, as the farm increased, the proportion of manure would diminish. But is there no method of raising manure from the produce of the farm itself? and will not that produce be in proportion to the extent of the farm, and to the capital employed in its cultivation? Again, a small farmer, of a small capital, collects his hay and his straw, carries them to market, and brings their value back in coin: an extensive farmer, with a large capital, buys cattle to fatten on the produce of his fields; and, when they are sold off, they leave, to the farmer, their value in coin; and, to the farm, its hay, turnips, and straw, in the shape of manure. Let me ask your correspondent, then, which of these two methods is likely to accumulate the greatest proportion of manure? and which is likely to produce less grain, by one sixth, than the other? Will he who mows and sells the produce of his meadow lands, or he who consumes that produce at home, have the greater quantity of manure left to encrease the fertility of that portion of his farm, which is to supply the community with grain †?

* Even where the small and the great farmer perform the same operations, the certainty of success is much in favour of the latter: for where critical seasons are to be caught, either for the sowing or reaping of critical crops, or the preparation of the soil, he who can centre on one object the greatest number of hands, will evidently accomplish it with less risk.

† It is evident that the same reasoning which proves a superior produce of grain on large farms, would, in like manner, demonstrate a superior proportion of every other article: the objection to large farms, therefore, which this

The case, I believe, is, that when farms are so subdivided, as to be within the reach of such as can "scrape together 40l. or 50l." all that the occupants can hope, is, to live and pay the rent. They have scarcely capital sufficient to conduct them to this point of mediocrity, by tilling the soil in order to reap its *spontaneous* productions.—By continually cropping, and carrying off the crops, the soil is exhausted; and exhausted too, perhaps, in supplying nutriment to nearly equal quantities of weeds and edible plants; for weeding, manuring, draining, fencing, and all the *adfectitious* aids to nature, are beyond the compass of their little capital to afford.

"Nothing, perhaps" (says your correspondent) "is less subject to monopoly, than corn."—Is it, then, his opinion, that that which is least subject to monopoly, should be most subject to restriction?—"But, that it may be monopolized" (he maintains) "the preceding year has afforded too many examples"—and the "overgrown farmers" he considers as the monopolizers. In the *first* place, he must allow, that the scarcity of corn in the market, last year, may have arisen, in a great measure, from a deficiency in the preceding crop, in consequence of a want of labourers to cultivate the soil, and the inability of small farmers to pay the increased price of labour—that has been the consequence of the war. In the *second* place, it remains to be proved, that the corn, which has been withheld from market, has been withheld from a spirit of monopoly. The peculiar openness of the winter having enabled farmers to continue their agricultural operations through the whole of the season, little opportunity of thrashing corn has occurred; farmers generally, and judiciously, deferring that work, till the expected time, when they can no longer employ their labourers out of doors, and when, if the business of thrashing does not remain, they must lie idle. And here again it must be observed, that, if the farmer were inclined to carry on both operations together, the scarcity of hands would be an obstacle of no trifling consideration.

In the third place, it remains to be proved, that, if the corn *were* withheld from a spirit of monopoly, the farmers

writer afterwards urges from the supposed consequence of a scarcity of milk, can have no force from the inadmissibility of the fact. The objection from a scarcity of poultry, which he urges at the same time, is, as an article of luxury, too trivial to be considered in questions of national prosperity.

were

were the monopolizers. I have shown, that those who withheld their *own* corn, probably, did so from other causes than a spirit of monopoly; and, with respect to such as bought the corn of others, they could not be aided, in so doing, by the extent of their farms, but by the unemployed surplus of their capital. Now a man of an extensive farm is, of all others, the least likely to have an unemployed surplus to sport in such speculations: the very extent of his farm must serve to fix his capital at home; and I believe it will be generally acknowledged, that the profession of a farmer and a cornfactor are seldom, if ever, united. That the small farmer is obliged to "sell his grain at the usual times, to pay his landlord; and his current expence," is a truth, which comprises in itself a strong argument against the subdivision of farms; for, in consequence of this necessity, be the other avocations of his farm ever so necessary—be the seasons ever so critical—the farmer is obliged to employ his labourers to thrash his corn, and to carry it to market; and when he comes there, the same necessity has driven so many of the same neighbourhood, to the same conduct, that the market is glutted, and the price so low, as not to yield him the reasonable profits of his labour and capital employed: and these very small farmers selling so low, give the others an appearance of selling too high.

It is again objected, that large farms employ a less proportion of labourers.—If my former reasoning, on large farms being more highly cultivated, and a greater quantity of productive stock being maintained upon them, be admitted; it will supercede the necessity of any specific reply to this objection, as it would imply a greater proportion of produce from a less proportion of labour.

But the proof adduced in support of the objection, will claim some attention. The consequence of large farms, it is said, is the increase of the poor: and the fact is exemplified in instances of inclosures, where farms become extended, and "the poor rates almost double."—Now is it not equally notorious, that every parish dreads the establishing of a manufactory within its limits, because the poor rates are generally almost doubled? But shall we argue, from thence, that the number of labourers employed in the parish is less? So in inclosures and large farms, where more ground is more highly improved, shall we say, that the number of labourers is diminished? or that the general population is encreased, and therefore that the poor rates are augmented?

Again, it is alleged, that large farms destroy the gradation of ranks, and that there is now a much greater difference between a farmer and his labourers, than between him and his landlord.—The alteration, then, is this:—there were three ranks, landlords, farmers, labourers—two of these continue the same, but the remaining third is considerably encreased in respectability: whether this be an improvement or deterioration of the whole, I leave, Mr. Editor, to your consideration. In fact, the improvement of agriculture is one of the most important objects that can occupy either the legislature or the individual. It is now perceived, that this improvement can only be effected by judicious experiments, conducted under the auspices of science, and liberal information. But if farms be frittered away, till they become an object not worthy the time and attention of men of knowledge and liberal education, a stop will, at once, be put, to the only means of making any speed or effectual progress in the art. Your's, &c.

Durham, May 8, 1796.

G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM.

THE learned Italian annalist, Muratori, says of Pope Julius III., "that he *had thoughts* of reforming the court of Rome; but left the care of putting it in execution to his successors." *E pensasse anche a riformar la corte di Roma; con lasciarne nondimeno la cura a suoi successori.* I do not find that any of his successors have done more than *think* of it; and the probability is, that with all its multiplied offences on its head, full ripe in iniquity, and no longer able to maintain its sway over the minds of men, it will fall, an unpitied and unreformed victim, to the spirit of the times. This, when it happens, will be an event whence much edification may be derived; but cannot we derive some anticipated wisdom from the prospect of it? May we not, with advantage, apply the case nearer home?

Some eminent persons in the church of England, have also *had their thoughts* of reforming, and have even loudly declared their conviction of the necessity of it. Such opinions have, at times, found their way even to those, who, by their station, seem to have had it in their power, to bring about the desired reformation. I believe, I do not wrong the present pious bishop of London, in mentioning him as one whose name was pledged to the principle of reform; nor can it be doubted,

that several others on the venerable bench have entertained the same sentiments. Yet—nothing is done. Not only have liturgies and articles remained just as they were; but church policy, church claims, and the spirit of the church, have not undergone the least alteration, except it be in rendering them more rigorous, and less disposed to any compromise with the rising spirit which is so hostile to them. Some, perhaps, may think this conduct to be politically right; but before such a conclusion is admitted, it may be proper to make a few reflections.

And, first, is it of no consequence to render religion more rational? Has all the talk about it been idle wrangle? Are the ends in view, such as may be effected by error as well as truth, by authority as well as argument, by compulsion as well as persuasion? It is presumed, that few will choose to give the adversary such an advantage as to allow all this. Then, with respect to the proper season—will the eternally repeated plea “this is not the time,” avail any longer? What! is it not time to do every thing towards rendering religion pure and amiable, when so many are aiming at her very existence? Ought she now to associate herself with force or fraud, when every establishment founded on these bad principles totters to its basis?

To be very explicit, I shall say, that the admirably skilful defences of Christianity upon *general* grounds which have lately proceeded from churchmen high in station and character, must lose a great deal of their efficacy, as long as their authors are in a situation of being incapable of giving a plain answer to the question, “What is this religion that you are persuading us to receive—is it faithfully represented in the articles you have subscribed, in the forms your duty obliges you to use? It signifies little to tell me, (an occupied and unlearned man) *where* it is to be found; have you satisfied yourselves with what is to be found there? is your closet system the same with your pulpit one? or, do you join in deluding us about a matter which you represent as of infinite importance?” Such questions as these *will* be asked; and surely the reply should be at hand.

I know, the fashionable doctrine of the day is, that *every* established religion, in its union with common morality and orderly government, possesses sufficient claims to the attachment and support of all good members of society; and the

mutual civilities which have of late passed between popery and protestantism, sufficiently show that they are, at present, desirous to display to the world their points of agreement, rather than of difference. But truth is not of so compliant a disposition as policy; and the appeal having been once made to her, cannot now with consistency be shifted off to an inferior court. It may be depended upon, that from the moment in which all religions are considered as equal, and are supported upon common grounds, the real influence of all is near its end. Among the numerous alarms France has afforded, *this* ought to be added; that a religion, kept up with all the circumstances of pomp and parade, and allied to every thing great and powerful in the state, may so entirely have lost its hold on the belief and affection of its nominal professors, that when its operation is most wanted, it shall be found no longer to have an existence. It has stalked about, *magni nominis umbra*, the ghost of its former self; and when pressed by the hand that would lean upon it, it shrinks from the touch, a mere air-blown form of sacerdotal vestments.

I believe there is no way of preventing this catastrophe, but by removing from the clergy all suspicion of their *adversus partem*; by a disunion of the interests of truth from those of temporary and partial expedience; and by a manly consistency and undisguised openness in those who undertake the defence of a revelation, which, if true, can admit no artifice or concealment.

London, May 29th.

MONITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER TO A FRIEND, ON WARBURTON, AND HURD. No. II.

My dear F.

WHEN I took leave of you in my last, I had been endeavouring, you will recollect, to remove any suspicion of designed detraction which might arise from the application of a certain epithet to a celebrated critic. Thus prepared, allow me to say, that it is impossible the *learned* Commentator on Horace could mean to under-value, in the smallest degree, any, nay, that he should not venerate in the highest, *every* observation, which, at any time, in any manner, on any subject, fell from the pen, or from the lips of his revered friend, who not only

only united in his comprehensive mind, the respective excellencies of * Aristotle and Longinus, but to these powers added an important science, unknown, it should seem, to either of the admired Ancients—(as will, no doubt, sufficiently appear to every competent judge of their critical performances, especially the Treatise of the former on Rhetoric)—a perfect insight into human nature; and thus “ennobling the exercise of literature by the justest moral censure, at length advanced criticism to its full glory.” Were it not for this awful reverence, which the RR. biographer has at all times, with equal sincerity, no doubt, as warmth of affection, expressed for every doctrine, every opinion, every line, every sentence in the multifarious works of his all-sufficient master; an indifferent reader, on perusing the curious paragraph we are examining, might be so far misled by the ambiguity of the diction, as almost to doubt whether the RR. biographer were, in reality, much displeased with the opportunity, which the editor of Hume’s Life afforded him, of disclaiming the merit of so fine a work; which he could not, he says, in seeming contradiction to what he had said in the preceding page, without injury to its author, take to himself. The RR. biographer seems, indeed, to suspect, that he makes but an awkward figure in disclaiming this so fine a work; as, in doing so, he was obliged to open the secret of their little stratagem, in which the grace of it, he says, mainly consists; intimating, you will observe, that this *little stratagem* had other graces to recommend it.

But we will attend the RR. biographer, if you are disposed to accompany me, through the remainder of his narrative. He now tells us, that having transcribed the remarks with little alteration, he wrote a short introduction and conclusion, merely to colour the proposed fiction. Here, at first, I was rather startled at the bluntness of the expression. The term *fiction*, unqualified by any softening adjunct, carries with it the idea of deceit, of something contradictory to truth. In this sense it is, no doubt, very properly applied to the subject under consideration; but from the general strain of panegyric which runs through the whole account, I con-

fess, I was not prepared just in this place to expect such plain-dealing. We have seen in what light a *fiction* of the same sort has been considered by the world; and in what manner the unhappy author of it has been treated.

Thus prepared, the Remarks were sent to the press. Then, to crown the whole, it is declared, with an air of triumph, that the contrivance was not seen through: though the great contriver, with that modesty and diffidence so congenial to his disposition, was rather apprehensive it would have been. In this even he was mistaken. The disguise, thin as it was, answered its purpose in keeping the real author out of sight. Poor Chatterton was not, it seems, equally fortunate in the event of his contrivance. Here he was far out-done by these reverend masters in the art of imposition.

How far success, in the one case, may serve to ennoble, or the want of it, in the other, to debase an attempt, in moral estimation essentially the same, I will leave with the professors of casuistry to decide. The speculative moralist, unacquainted with the capricious tyranny of fashion and custom, when meditating in the retirement of his closet on the different nature of virtue and vice, would not surely easily be brought to abide by so precarious a criterion. Our friend H——s, for instance. Methinks I hear him now, in all the pride and conscious dignity of virtue, exclaiming, with the poet,

“A knave’s a knave to me in ev’ry state;
“Alike my scorn, if he *succeed or fail*,
“Spours a court, or Japhet in a jail.”

Pope.

That the moral quality of an action is in no degree affected by the relative situation of the agent, or by the success, whether good or bad, with which it may be attended, appears, indeed, to be an axiom in ethics so plain and cogent, as to force immediate assent. Yet a very little intercourse with the world will serve to show, that the general estimation of mankind is regulated upon far other principles. Success will always have a considerable influence on the public opinion. The importance and rank of the agent operates still more powerfully. Thus, what in a poor unfriended boy was fraud and forgery, is recorded by a RR. prelate, in terms of high commendation, as a little stratagem, reflecting no small share of honor on the original

* See Dedication of Horace’s Epistles to Augustus, with an English Commentary and Notes.

original contriver, and his admiring coadjutor; two divines, of great expectation in their profession. I mean not to cast any slight or reflection on the respectable parties engaged in this extraordinary * *adventure*, which the RR. biographer so minutely describes: but if they are to gain so much credit for the ingenuity and success of their *little stratagem*, let not poor Chatterton be irredeemably condemned for his contrivance, though perhaps not quite so ingenious, and certainly less successful. Adieu.

June 7, 1796.

O—N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

Chichester, Apr. 2.

THOUGH not a young man, I am a young meteorologist, and, perhaps, have something of the eagerness, as well as the inexperience, which commonly accompanies a new pursuit: I was, therefore, much gratified in finding that the First Article of the First Number of your liberal and instructive Miscellany consisted of Remarks on the unusual Circumstances of the Temperature of the last Year. As I do not know that any connected observations on the weather, made in this part of the southern coast of our island, have been communicated to the public, I am willing to flatter myself, that my imperfect essays may open a way which may hereafter be pursued with some success. I shall subjoin a table of the mean state of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer (DE LUC'S) the direction and estimated force of the wind, and the total of rain for the years 1794 and 1795, and another of the state of the thermometer for each month of the year 1795. As an introduction to these tables, I beg leave to give a brief explanation of the principles on which they are constructed, and shall be happy to be favoured with such remarks and corrections as any of your ingenious correspondents shall think proper to communicate.

In keeping my register, I have availed myself of a useful publication, entitled, "*The Meteorologist's Assistant, in keeping a Diary of the Weather*." An observation is taken three times a day, viz. at 8, A.M. at 2, P.M. and at 8, P.M. The mean of the barometer and hygrometer is the mean of all these observations; that of the thermometer is only the mean of the two first, viz. those at 8 A.M. and 2, P.M. the reason of which I shall pre-

sently explain. The state of the wind is also noted only at the two first observations. The *force* of the wind is guessed at; reckoning a very gentle breeze at 0.5 and a violent hurricane at 4.0. estimating the intermediate degrees as correctly as may be. The method of noting the sum of the *directions* of the wind is, I fear, liable to objection. It is put down each time in the register NE. SSE. SSW. &c. as it happens to be. At the end of each month the number of times in which each letter N. E. S. and W. occurs, is reckoned; and so many times is the wind considered as having had, in that month, a northerly, easterly, southerly, or westerly direction, which is expressed in numbers, under these respective letters; and the sum of these numbers, through the twelve months of the year, is what is given in the first of the two following tables. I suspect, it would have been better, if I had considered all those winds to have a northerly direction which came from any point between north-west and north-east; and all those between north-east and south-east to have an easterly one, and so on: but my situation with respect to any vane, or weather-cock, that I could depend on, is such, as to prevent my making observations of this sort with any degree of correctness. With respect to the *force* of the wind, I have only to add, that when a very high wind or storm may have happened at night, or at a distance from the time of observation, the number expressing that degree of the wind's force is added to the numbers entered at the usual hours. In this matter any attempt at great exactness seems unnecessary; for if we had any machine or method fit to measure exactly the force of the wind, at any one instant, an observation every hour, and sometimes much oftener, would be requisite to give a correct statement of the sum of the wind's force during any one day. The same may be observed of the mean temperature of the day; we can only get at the relative mean of different climates and places: on this account, it is much to be wished, that thermometrical observations were every where taken at the same hours. I have made choice of the hours 8, A.M. and 2, P.M. because we have been favoured by Dr. HEBERDEN (*magnum et venerabile nomen!*) with a * table of the mean heat of every month in the year, for ten years, from observations taken at those hours in London. From this view

* See Warburton on Grace, chap. iv.

• Philosoph. Transact. Vol. LXXVIII.

of the subject, I am led to think that the thermometer invented by the late ingenious Mr. Six, and adapted to show the greatest and least degrees of heat in the observer's absence, is an instrument of less consequence to the meteorologist than may have been imagined. The mean between the highest and lowest degree of heat, observed in any one day, may be very distant from the true mean of the temperature of the whole of that day: to this true mean we can only make an approximation, near, indeed, in proportion to the number of observations taken; but still it is only an approximation*. Philosophers, I apprehend, have not yet ascertained at what hour of the day, or at what distance from sun-rising, the heat is nearest the mean heat of the whole day. M. DE LUC (*Sur les Modifications de l'Atmosphère*, No. 595) infers, from observations taken every fifteen minutes, that the heat is nearest the mean heat of the whole day, when the sun has passed through about one fifth part of his diurnal arch in the heavens. I apprehend, the result of all observations of this nature must vary much, according to different situations and exposures, to the prevalence of different winds in different climates, seasons, &c. &c. From some observations made every hour, from sun-rising to sun-set, on the varying temperature of the day, near the equinox just now passed, I find that the mean of the two observations at 8, A.M. and 2, P.M. approaches extremely near to the mean of all the hourly observations, from 6, A.M. to 6, P.M. which, on the other hand, was found to be very distant from the degree observed at 8 h. 24 min. A.M. the time of the true mean, according to M. DE LUC's observations; but I am sensible that observations very often repeated, at different seasons, and in very different circumstances of weather, &c. are requisite to ascertain this matter.

I use two thermometers, both made by eminent artists, and very exactly corresponding with each other: one, which I distinguish by calling it A, is placed in

* Perhaps the best method of ascertaining the true diurnal mean of heat is that recommended by Mr. Six, of sinking a thermometer a few feet beneath the surface of the ground, in a shady situation; as the true annual mean has been thought to be most accurately indicated by the constant temperature of deep wells and springs. In this place, the springs lie too near the surface for this purpose.

a box open at bottom, at the distance of about an inch and a half from the wall, on the outside of a window, about sixteen feet and a half from the ground: it has a north-west exposure, and is completely in the shade till long after 2, P.M. but though not at all affected by the direct rays of the sun, I have certain reason to believe that this instrument is influenced by its reflected light and heat from some buildings extending at the distance of thirty or forty feet to the north and north-east. The other thermometer, which I call B, is placed about four feet and a half from the ground, at the northern entrance of a low arched way in the garden. It is perfectly screened from the influence either of direct or reflected light, yet the air has free access to it. The difference of the temperature denoted by these thermometers is sometimes very considerable. In a warm and clear summer day, with an easterly wind, A shall be sometimes five, six, or even seven degrees above B at 2, P.M. On the contrary, a cloudy sky and a westerly wind will bring them much nearer to each other at that hour. In the summer and autumn, at 8, A.M. A is usually half a degree, or one degree, higher than B, and at 2, P.M. it is from two to six degrees higher than B. In winter and spring, at 8, A.M. B is usually from half a degree to a degree and half higher than A; and at 2, P.M. from half a degree to two degrees lower than A. Very rarely, within these two years, has B been higher than A, at 2, P.M. though several times it has pointed at exactly the same degree at that hour. Any very considerable deviation from these relative heights of A and B, at the hours mentioned, has been usually followed by a proportional change in the temperature of the air, and very frequently by change of weather. The difference of the monthly mean of the two thermometers, when greatest (which is always in the hottest months, has been 2°.05; when least, it has been 0°.27+. In the tables, the mean is that of B; the extremes those of A.

It is proper to remark, that the considerable difference observable in the state of the hygrometer for the two last years, must, in part, be attributed to this circumstance; that till the beginning of March 1795, this instrument was kept within doors, in a passage, at a great distance from any fire-place, and near a window which was frequently open: in this situation, however, it did not truly indicate the degree of moisture of the
external

external air, as fully appeared from the range of the instrument being increased almost twelve degrees, on its being afterwards kept without doors, in a box contrived so as to give free access to the air, but to exclude rain and wind, and the rays of the sun.

TABLE I.

Years.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Hygrometer.			Wind.				Rain.	
	Greatest Height.	Leaf Height.	Mean.	A Greatest Height.	A Leaf Height.	B Mean.	Greatest Moisture.	Leaf Moisture.	Mean.	Direction.				Force.	
										N	E	S	W		
1794	30.64	28.82	29.964	82	27	52.015	86	52.5	66.465	221	287	404	375	515	24.545
1795	30.67	28.94	29.937	80	16	50.4	94.5	49.5	72.15	234	319	348	386	644	27.955

one year, that the situation of this city is peculiarly favourable to those who are liable to suffer from extreme cold: and, with respect to the beginning of the last year, many observations concur to show that the cold of that rigorous season was much more intense near the eastern coast of England, than in places farther to the west. In the month of May, there was a great and sudden transition from heat, unusual at that season, to cold, not less unusual. The thermometer, on the 22d, at 2, P.M. stood at 75°, and on the 23d, at the same hour, at 74°.5. At midnight, between the 24th and 25th, it stood at 42°, and the following night, at the same hour, at 40°. A person of credit, who was abroad early in the morning of the 26th, affirmed, that he suffered nearly as much from the cold as he had done any time during the preceding winter. On the morning of the 20th of June (after the night so fatal to the newly shorn sheep) snow was said to have fallen on some high and exposed ground to the north-west of this place. The month of September was still more remarkable here than in London; its mean heat, (as appears by Table II.) exceeding that of August by 0°.04, and that of July by 20.81.

M.
[The concluding part of this Letter, describing a remarkable Lunar Phenomenon, in our next.]

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD BY HORSES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late scarcity of food (if it be yet proper to call it *late*) has not been without its advantages in pointing out sources of economy and substitution, little thought of in happier times. It has likewise given ample occasion for the display of that charitable temper, which is one of the things that does real honour to our national character; and though the opulent have in general been able to gratify this disposition with little or no exercise of self-denial, yet many, even in that rank of life, have shown a very laudable readiness to sacrifice their habitual comforts, for the sake of contributing to the public good. I have known those who would no more have indulged in a hot roll at breakfast, than have committed one of the seven deadly sins; and those who discarded all bread from their diet, as rigorously as a Bramin abstains from beef and mutton. I shall not enquire how far a solicitude for wiping away all

reproach from the present blessed Church and King crusade has usurped the place of real regard to the poor, in exciting to these mortifications—let them have full credit for all their *apparent* humanity: nor shall I rigorously scrutinize into the good effects produced by the consumption of the food of the poor by the rich; though it is manifest, that as all must subsist upon something or other, the general stock of provisions could not be very essentially aided by a mere interchange of articles. But my purpose, in the present letter, is, to shew to the really patriotic and humane, a mode by which their economical sacrifices may be made infinitely more efficacious, than by these trivial and dubious exertions.

Nothing can be more demonstrable than the clear loss of eatable products, incurred by keeping *horses* not employed in productive labour; and, perhaps, of all the imputed causes of that deficiency of supply from our own sources, which we have of late years experienced, none goes so far in explaining the fact, as the excessive increase of these animals, for the uses of luxury. I know not what calculation most to rely upon of the proportion of food consumed by a horse and a human being; but that of one of the former expending as much as three of the latter, cannot but be very moderate. Let us now suppose the common case of a married pair retired from business—a widow lady—an old bachelor—or a couple of maiden sisters—in circumstances which authorize them to keep their chariot and pair. They live, perhaps, in a village near town, or in some provincial capital. The carriage is, undoubtedly, a convenience, as well as a credit: it takes them a morning airing, a dinner or tea visit, and parades at the church door on Sundays. But what is the *public cost* at which this elegant luxury is maintained? Reckoning the quadrupeds alone, brought up and trained with great care and expence, and certainly the best fed of their species, it is the standing maintainance of at least six human creatures, and that, upon the scanty establishment of only the pair of coach horses, without the footman's horse to attend in country excursions. But the coachman is likewise to be considered—one of the fattest and laziest of *his* species too; and, though adding to the number of human beings, yet kept at twice the expence of others, at least as valuable, and probably as happy as he. Let, now, the possessors of this sober, and apparently innocent luxury reflect, that they are thereby consuming the entire means of comfortably subsisting

fewer fellow-creatures; and, after that, let them please themselves with eating potatoe bread and rice pudding!

"But what can we do without a carriage?" they may say: "we are aged, infirm, sickly, and accustomed to indulgence." It is easy to reply, you may do as well as the class a little below you, who keep their health, and enjoy life, with no other conveyance than their legs on common occasions, and a public carriage on particular emergencies. You may at least as usefully take the air, by walking in your garden, or the neighbouring fields, as shut up in a rolling room; you may visit, as fit as visiting is good, in the same manner; and if, on a wet Sunday, you are sometimes obliged to read a sermon, and the lessons of the day, at home, instead of being accessory to the colds and coughs of tender horses and coachmen, probably your duty will be as effectually performed. "But why address yourself to us alone? why not expostulate with the nobility and gentry, who keep their half dozen carriages, and a stable full of hunters, and their racers at Newmarket besides—or your young bucks that drive four in hand, in phaetons and curricks?" Because I believe *you* have some regard to the welfare of your inferiors—they have none.

If these good people should have any uneasy apprehensions concerning the falling-off of the revenue, from their ceasing to contribute to the horse and carriage tax, let them make themselves perfectly tranquil in the assurance that our heaven-born minister will find out ways and means sufficient of getting at his share of their property, and will gain ample retribution for the decrease of an old tax, by the substitution of a new one. It is clear, too, that the saving of 100l. or 150l. per ann. will enable them with ease to double or triple their quota to the public by patriotic donations, or other species of expenditure. One of the latter, I shall take the liberty of pointing out. Let them lay in annually an additional pipe of port, to give away as a medicine to their poor neighbours in those dreadful fevers which hardship and low diet render so frequent. Of this excellent cordial, now totally out of the reach of the poor, the additional tax is said at present to amount to as much as the whole cost before Mr. Pitt's administration,

Your's, &c.

MISIPPUS.

June 4.

THE ENQUIRER. No. V.

QUESTION 5. *What has been the probable Origin of Idolatry?*

Ταῦτα μὴ γὰρ αὐτὰ νῦνται θεοὶ; ἀν' ἱστ.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT THESE THINGS SHOULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR GODS.

Plut. de Isid.

WHILE curiosity contents herself with gazing in astonishment at wonderful phenomena in the natural and moral world, philosophy is industriously employed in tracing them to their origin; and is never satisfied till she can assign a probable cause of their existence. Among the appearances which the history of mankind affords to attract admiration, and to excite enquiry, few will be found more surprising than the practice, which has, at different periods, prevailed in every part of the world, of offering religious worship before certain natural bodies, animal or vegetable, or before images formed of wood, stone, or metallic substances, by human art. This is a practice of which we find innumerable traces in the most remote periods of historical record; which, amidst all the changes that time has produced in opinions and customs, has never been lost; and which, after all that religion and philosophy have done to enlighten the world, is still prevalent in many countries.

In former times, while the wise Roman was ridiculing the superstitious Egyptian, for worshipping gods produced in his garden^{*}, he was himself paying adoration before a piece of inanimate sculpture. In the present day, while the African negro is bowing before his *jetibé*, and the Asiatic Indian before his marble block, or grotesque image, the catholic Christian is kneeling at the foot of his saint, or his crucifix. What does this practice import; and whence has it arisen? It is difficult to believe that the term *idolatry*† has, in its strict sense, ever been applicable to any people: it is not conceivable, that men should ever have been so stupid as to worship a statue, and think it a man; or a block of wood or stone, and think it a god. When the honours of deification were bestowed on Augustus, the rites of his temple were not performed to the statue, but to the *manes* of the emperor. When worship was performed in the tem-

* O sanctas gentes, quibus hæc nascuntur in hortis Numina! Juv.

† From *εἰδωλόν*, an image, *λατρεύω*, to adore.

ple of Jupiter, the homage was not paid to the statue, but to the god. In Greece, in Egypt, and in every other country, the case must have been the same. The worship of idols, as such, is not to be found, in modern times, even among the most ignorant and superstitious people. Bernier, a judicious traveller, relates, that he conversed with one of the pundits at Benares, on the worship of idols among the Hindoos, who told him, that though they had in their temples many statues, both of superior and inferior divinities, before which they prostrated themselves, presenting them flowers, rice, oil, and other articles, with much ceremony, nevertheless, they did not believe that the statues were the divinities themselves, but only their image, or representation; and that they honoured them only on account of the beings which they represented; that they were placed in the temples only to furnish the people with some visible object to fix their attention, and that, when they prayed, it was not to the statue, but to him whom it represented (a). There has never been a time, or place, in which men have believed, that by the incantation of a few holy words, a piece of wood, or stone, could be converted into a divinity. Idols have been, in all ages, the images, or representatives, of beings whose existence has been the object of popular belief.

Concerning the origin of the use of these symbols, and the manner in which they were first introduced, a due attention to a few leading facts in the ancient history of religion, may, perhaps, lead us to a satisfactory conclusion. The Hebrew writings, though they enable us to look back to a very remote period, cast little light upon this subject. The account given, in the book of Genesis, of Rachel's theft of her father Laban's *teraphim*, or gods*, proves, that domestic idols were in use at this early period; but in what manner, or for what purpose they were employed, does not appear. The idolatry of Egypt, and other neighbouring nations, is sometimes mentioned in the Mosaic history, but without conveying to these distant times much distinct information concerning its nature and origin.

From various other records, we learn, that in ancient nations the most prevalent superstition was the worship of the heavenly bodies. In Chaldea, which formed a part of the kingdom of Babylon, anterior to the establishment of the Egyptian

monarchy, we find early traces of this worship. Believing the sun, the planets, and the stars to be gods, who directed the destiny of mortals, the Chaldeans practised the art of astrological divination, and performed religious rites in honour of these divinities (a). We have the authority of the learned Jew, Maimonides (b), for the early existence of this worship in Arabia, under the name of Sabism: and it is probable, and is, indeed, asserted by their historian, Abulfaragius (c), that this worship was borrowed, in very remote times, from the Chaldeans. In Egypt, according to Diodorus Siculus (d), the most ancient inhabitants acknowledged two great divinities, the sun and moon, under the names of Osiris and Isis, by whom they believed the world to be governed, and on whom they supposed the birth, growth, and perfection of all the productions of nature to depend. The fabulous history of these two divinities, preserved by Diodorus Siculus and Plutarch, may be interpreted as allegorical descriptions of their motions in the heavens, and of their influence, real or supposed, on the productions of the earth. The same remark is applicable to the Grecian fables of Hercules, whose twelve labours were probably allegorical representations of the sun's course through the signs of the zodiac. Among the Persians, we learn from Herodotus (e), Strabo (f), and many other writers, that the sun was worshipped, under the name of Mithras: and to this day a Persian sect exists, called Guebres, descendants of the ancient disciples of Zoroaster, who worship the element of fire. The same worship is found among the Indians. Alexander offered sacrifice to the sun upon the borders of the Ganges, on his victory over Porus (g). The practice of the Indians, mentioned by Lucian (h), of worshipping the rising sun, is continued to this day by the Bramins of Hindostan. In various parts of the east are still found remains of ancient edifices consecrated to the sun. If farther proof were necessary, of the general prevalence of this worship in ancient times, authorities might easily be accumulated to attest, that the first gods of the Greeks were the heavenly bodies; that in the most enlightened periods of Greece and Rome, the sun, and other heavenly bodies, were

(a) Job. xxxvii. 27. Diad. 5 c. 1. n. c. 6.
Herod. . . i. c. 181. (b) Mor. Nev. p. 3. c. 26.
(c) Hist. Dynast. p. 2. (d) L. i. c. 10, 11.
(e) Clio. c. 131. (f) Lib. xv. (g) Q. Curt.
l. ix. c. 1. (h) de Salt.

(a) Crawford's Sketches of the Hindoos.

* Gen. xxi. 30.

worshipped under various names; that the same kind of worship prevailed in the ancient northern nations, both of Asia and Europe; that traces of this worship are found among the African and American savages; and that among the Peruvians the sun was worshipped in magnificent temples.

From the preceding detail, it evidently appears, that in almost all countries, the most ancient worship was that of the heavenly bodies. In this worship, it is probable, that the multitude considered the sun, planets, and stars, as ultimate objects of adoration; but that the more enlightened looked beyond these visible bodies, to one supreme, invisible power, the first spring of their motions, and the primary cause of their influence in terrestrial affairs. However this was, it is certain, that men did not conceive these objects of their worship to be insensible masses of matter, but believed them to be animated and intelligent beings: for worship, without intelligence in its object, would be an absurdity too gross for the most ignorant savage to adopt.

While men confined themselves to the simple worship of the heavenly bodies, they were rather polytheists than idolators. If they were at all chargeable with idolatry, it was in making use of the visible fires of heaven, as symbols of the invisible divinities which were supposed to animate them, or in bowing before the sun, as the visible image of the universal soul of nature. Idolatry may be strictly said to have made its first appearance when men began to pay homage to those divine powers, which they conceived to reside in various parts of nature, but chiefly in the heavenly bodies, through the medium of certain terrestrial symbols: and of this kind of symbolical worship, the earliest indications, which history furnishes, are among the ancient Egyptians.

Hieroglyphics, or emblematical characters, were in Egypt at a very early period, appropriated to religious worship; and this allegorical language was founded upon a real or imaginary analogy between terrestrial and celestial objects. Many of these hieroglyphic characters are still preserved; and, though it is found exceedingly difficult to decypher them, enough is discovered concerning them, to prove that they had an enigmatical meaning, depending upon resemblances, real or imaginary. These symbolical expressions the Egyptians employed both in their sacred writings and in their religious in-

stitutions. The images and statues of their gods were emblematical expressions of their characters and actions. An hieroglyphic statue of this kind is described by Eusebius (*1*), as representing the new moon. Its figure was that of a man with a hawk's head, who subdues the Hippopotamus, a fierce animal, which represents Typhon, the principle of darkness: the hawk, being a known symbol of the sun, is properly made the head of this symbolical figure, to denote that the moon receives its light from that luminary, as the body its life from the head.

In order farther to prove that animals were worshipped in Egypt, not on their own account, either through gratitude or fear, but as emblems of celestial divinities, we may advert to the ox, honoured in Egypt under the name of Apis. If this animal had been worshipped for its usefulness, as some suppose, it could not have been necessary that the sacred beast should have had the figure of an eagle drawn upon its back; upon its shoulders that of a full moon; and over its whole body characters expressive of productive power. Ælian relates (*2*), that the number of symbolical characters drawn upon the consecrated ox, was equal to that of the days of the moon. Hence it appears, that this animal was not worshipped as an ox, but as a representative of the moon, and as a collection of expressive emblems, relative, as Ælian says, to the order of the world and to nature. The ox, or bull, which was introduced by the Egyptian astronomers into the celestial sphere, represented the ox consecrated in the temples, under the name of Apis. The same theory may be applied to the lion, also consecrated in the temples of Egypt. This animal was introduced into religious worship, not through terror of his formidable powers, but on account of certain symbolical relations which he bore to the sun, and in reference to the influence which the sun had upon the earth, while passing through the sign of the zodiac which was appropriated to this animal (*3*). The Anubis, or dog, of Egypt, represented the dog-star, or Sirius, the companion of Osiris and Isis (*4*). According to Ælian (*5*), the dog was honoured in Egypt on account of the relation which the dog-star has to the over-

(1) Prep. Evang. l. iii, c. 11. (2) de Animal, l. xii, c. 7. (3) Ælian, ib. (4) Plut. de Isis. (5) Ælian, l. 10, c. 45.

flowing of the Nile, which it seems every year, by its rising, to cause. It was not, then, the dog which the Egyptians worshipped, but the divinity which was supposed to inhabit the star Sirius, and which, probably, because, like a faithful dog, it warned the Egyptians of the approaching overflow of the Nile, was represented by the consecrated dog Anubis.

To these instances, it would be easy to add many others, to prove, that the worship of animals or images, among the Egyptians, was, in fact, the worship of the divinities which they represented; and that the idols themselves, whether animate or inanimate, were nothing more than symbols. With respect to the relation which the consecrated animals or images in the temples, bore to the imaginary animals, or other figures, in the celestial sphere, it may be difficult to determine, whether, in some remote period, not the subject of historical record, the Egyptian astronomers marked the periodical phenomena of the heavenly bodies by symbols, which the priests afterwards adopted into their religious system; or whether the priests first consecrated certain animals, &c. as representatives of the celestial divinities in the sun, moon, and stars, and then the astronomer transferred them to the celestial sphere. But whichever of these suppositions be admitted, it remains evident, that the whole apparatus of Egyptian worship was symbolical, and that the idolatry of the Egyptians originated in the use of emblematical representations of the celestial divinities. Entire credit appears to be due to the account given of the ancient Egyptian worship by Lucian (c), who says, "The Egyptians divided the region of the heavens, in which the planets move among the fixed stars, into twelve portions, representing each by some animal, chosen from the tribes of fishes, men, wild beasts, birds, or cattle. Hence has arisen a diversity in their religious ceremonies; nor do all the Egyptians derive their divinations from all the twelve signs, but some make use of one sign, some of another: those who are under Aries, worshipping the ram; those under Pisces, refraining from fish; those under Capricorn, refusing to sacrifice a goat; and those under Taurus, paying religious honours to the bull; some propitiating one divinity, and some another."

A similar explanation may be given of other forms which idolatry assumed in ancient times. When, in the Grecian mythology, the powers of nature were personified, and conceived to wear a human form, and were therefore thought to be properly represented by statues, the idolatry remained the same, and consecrated statues, as the emperor Julian declares (p), were not regarded as gods, but as signs of their presence, that men might honour them by their means. The monstrous figures found in the temples of Hindostan, and among other Asiatic nations, are only combinations of symbols, or emblematical expressions, of the attributes and actions of the divinities worshipped by the inhabitants; and under forms the most grotesque, ludicrous, or indecent, is allegorically concealed some metaphysical dogma, or some mythological tale.

In fine, from a long series of evidence, it may be concluded, with a high degree of probability, that idolatry originated in the symbolical worship of the divinities which were supposed to reside in the heavenly bodies; and that whether the idol has been a negroe *fetiche*, an Indian monster, a Grecian statue, or a Christian image, it has been worshipped, not as being itself a god, but merely as representing, or, perhaps, in some instances, as animated by, some divine power.

Some writers have maintained that idolatry originated in the deification, after their decease, of men, who had distinguished themselves by military exploits, by the invention of useful arts, or by other important services to mankind; and that some of the numerous families of ancient divinities had this origin, seems probable from the fabulous history of Greece. But if the facts here adduced, and others, which are well known, be duly considered, it will be evident, that the class of gods which has arisen from human apotheosis, is of much more modern date than that of the celestial divinities, worshipped by symbols in Egypt, and other ancient nations; and that the worship of these human divinities is only to be considered as an appendage to that of the heavenly powers. When great men, after their decease, were ranked among the gods, it was by

*Anne novum tarlis f. us te mensibus addas,
Qua locus Erionon in. er, Chelasyne sequentes
Panditur: tunc tibi jam brachia contrahit ardoris
Scorpius, et cæli iussu plus partem reliquit.* GEORG.

an impious fiction of flattery, resembling that by which Virgil allots to Augustus a place in the zodiac, between Virgo and Scorpio :

From the preceding account of the origin of idolatry, it seems to follow, that idolatry, considered in a moral light, is, in ordinary situations, more an error of the head than of the heart : but the moral nature of idolatry is a question of considerable difficulty, which the Enquirer refers, for the present, to the consideration of his readers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the interesting account in your last number of the House of Savoy, &c. permit me to add the following. Your's, &c. M.

PRINCESS OF CARIGNAN.

This Lady, who is now in her forty-sixth year, and widow to the late Prince of Carignan, is of the House of Lorraine. Her wit, her beauty, and her amiable character have long rendered her one of the brightest ornaments of the Court of Turin, while her unaffected and engaging manners have endeared her to all ranks of people. Though somewhat passed her prime, the natural grace of her deportment, and the fine expression of her countenance, still continue to captivate. Her late husband, the Prince, died in the year 1780; and, as it is said, his death was owing to the following circumstance : An English gentleman who was then upon his travels, having become enamoured of a certain Marchioness, much famed for her gallantry, determined to express his attachment, by a midnight serenade, under the balcony of the beloved object, a customary compliment from every lover to his mistress. As all the first performers were employed on this occasion, it excited the curiosity of the Princess, who attended in the street, with a few ladies of her household, and some noblemen of distinction. After the performance was at end, the princess proposed to the English gentleman to take the band into the great square, that all the company present might enjoy a dance *al fresco*. This having been complied with, the princess sent for her husband's regiment,

and having ordered a wax-candle to be fixed in every soldier's *suzee*, a circle was formed to keep off the populace, and the princess, with her companions, continued to dance till a late hour in the morning. When this was known at Court, the King and Queen were highly offended ; and when the Prince of Carignan next appeared at the levee, he received a most severe rebuke, for having permitted the Princess to degrade herself in such a manner. The prince was so much hurt by the circumstance, that he immediately fell ill of chagrin and vexation, and died in the course of a few days.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE COAL MINES, AT WORKINGTON.

[From Mr. Jars. See Mag. for May, p. 282.]

WORKINGTON is eight miles distance from Whitehaven. Many mines of coals are wrought in its neighbourhood ; that which is nearest the town belongs to an individual, who has lately purchased the estate with the royalty. When he came into possession, only one seam of coal had been wrought : but he has chosen to make farther search, and has met with six workable seams, about nine or ten fathoms distant from each other. The upper seam is only two feet three inches thick ; the least thickness which will pay for working in this country. The rest are all thicker ; one is as much as seven feet ; but it contains no more than four feet of coal ; being separated by two beds of black earth, called *meia*, of which I have spoken above. This earth is extremely vitriolic. I have seen a heap of it which had effloresced, and heated till it took fire : it emitted a vapour which condensed into sulphur in the openings from which it proceeded. The lowest seam, which is sixty fathoms perpendicular at the engine pit, is four feet thick of pure coal, and of an excellent quality.

The mines of Whitehaven and Workington have always been subject to foul air, which has cost the lives of a great number of workmen. Six weeks before my arrival at Whitehaven, there had been six workmen dangerously wounded ; and during my stay, there were two killed and many burnt in the mine at Working-

This

This air is particularly dangerous, on account of its inflammable quality; since it instantly takes fire by the flame of a candle. To avoid this accident, they have many machines, called flint-mills. These are composed of a square frame of iron, about fifteen inches long by eight broad: in it are sent [*fixed*] two axes, on one of which is a toothed wheel, seven or eight inches diameter, which turns a pinion on the other, of the diameter of about an inch and a half. On the same axis with the pinion, is a small wheel of steel, four or five inches diameter, and very thin. By help of one of these mills, a man will give light to five or six workmen. He supports the machine against his belly on one side, and against some fixed place on the other: with one hand, he holds a flint [*larger than a gun flint*] against the edge of the steel wheel, and with the other turns a handle fixed to the axis of the large toothed-wheel, which turning in the pinion gives a very rapid motion to the steel-wheel; and this, by its friction against the flint, sends forth a copious stream of sparks.

This machine, though less dangerous than any contrivance hitherto known, is not, however, perfectly secure; since the sparks which it produces are capable of kindling the bad air [*when of a proper mixture of pure inflammable air*]. There was a very recent instance of this: at the time of the late accident, there was no fire or light in the place, except what was produced by the steel mills. When there is no circulation, and the foul air is too abundant, the sparks give no light at all. In this case, the workmen quickly leave the place; otherwise they would probably perish. They are sometimes extremely sick with it, and fall down senseless. They would undoubtedly perish by suffocation, if they were not quickly relieved by removal into the fresh air.

To prevent such accidents, they always set a number of men to work in the same place; and these have the precaution to call to each other every five or six minutes; notwithstanding which, there is not a week, that they are not obliged to bring out some of them into the air, quite senseless. The effect of the bad air, in this case, resembles that of an emetic, or a very irritating purge; it renders them sick for many days.

When the foul air takes fire, the surest way to avoid being killed, is, when they have time, to throw themselves flat on

the ground, and to bury their faces as far as they can in the mud.

Of those who die, some have scarcely any marks of burning; others are scorched all over; others, again, have no external wound at all. The effects of this foul air are very singular: they may be compared to those of gunpowder, fired in a close place. Those within reach of the flame, are quite roasted, or at least much burnt; the rest suffer by the rapid and great dilatation of the air, which immediately takes place; these are infallibly suffocated, if they do not secure themselves against the great condensation and compression of the air which succeeds, by throwing themselves on their faces in the mud.

We are assured, that when an explosion of foul air happens, there are fewer men killed by the fire, than by what they call *the return of the air* [*or blast*]; and which may be called condensation. I have conversed with a *master-miner*, who has been burnt four or five times, and who bears very evident marks of it upon his face and hands: he informed me, that he always avoided the return of the bad air, by throwing himself flat on the ground with his face in the mud. The two men who perished two days before I was in the mine, and with whom the above-mentioned person was, were killed by the return of the air, and were not at all burned; whilst those who were with them *were* burned, but in no danger of losing their lives.

Another very singular circumstance of which I was informed, is, that persons suffocated by the air, preserved heat in the joints of their bodies, and were not stiff till after two or three days. It is astonishing that, with such frequent accidents, they do not employ all imaginable means [*they do*] to save these poor unfortunate people, who probably do not die till a long time after the suffocation.

The upper seam of the mine at Workington is not at present wrought. It contains in its old workings, a vast quantity of foul air. From these to the day they have conducted a small tube, the mouth of which is not more than an inch and a half in diameter; from this tube, there continually issues a stream of bad air, which is set on fire and burns perpetually, throwing up a *jet* of flame, about a foot high above the mouth of the tube. This flame is easily extinguished, by giving it a blow with a hat: after which, if the finger be applied to the opening, a cool stream

stream of air is perceived to issue. I presented a candle at least six inches above the opening, and it took fire immediately. The flame is blueish, and like that which rises from spirits of wine. It is very extraordinary, that the fire does not communicate by this tube, with the body of foul air in the mine; into which it would be the height of imprudence to go with a light.

Not long ago, there was a similar tube above the mines at Whitehaven; but at present, all these works are open, and there is a complete circulation in the mine. The director at that time proposed to the magistrates, to conduct from the mine different tubes into every street of the town, and by this means to light the streets during the night.

When the explosion of foul air sets fire to the mine, which does not often happen, the most certain expedient is to stop the fire engine, and to suffer the waters to rise to the place where the fire is.

There are many conduits [*or air courses*] made with boards, and many doors in the mines, at Whitehaven, to introduce and renew the air in many works. These produce a very good effect; and serve as new proofs of the theory, which I have established in the 15th memoir, and of the application which I have given of it. A person need not be a very deep natural philosopher, to see that by means of the principles which I have established, it is not very easy to expel the bad air from dangerous mines. Accidents happen only because the air is not renewed, and because it is rarefied by an inflammable, bituminous, and very subtle matter, which continually evaporates from the bed of coal. What proves this is, that, after an explosion, the people may work for many days in the same place without danger. I have gone through many places in these mines, where workmen have formerly been killed, but where, at present, there is not the least danger, because a complete circulation of air has been introduced into them. The mines at Whitehaven are very convenient by their situation, for facilitating the renewal of the air; since the mouths of some of the pits are much more elevated than those of others. This is not the case at Workington, where the pit mouths are nearly upon a level: but by help of a conduit, of no great width, one of the extremities of which should be continued along the mine, in proportion as the works are advanced, while the other should terminate in the furnace of the fire engine, they

might establish a current of air, fully sufficient to secure the safety of the workmen.

It is reckoned, that the coal mines in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, Workington, Harrington and Maryport, produce daily a thousand ton of coal, each of which weighs 14 cwt^{rs}. Most of this coal is exported to Ireland, and sells on board the vessel at 3s. 4d. the above measure. The duty on coals exported, is reckoned about a shilling a Newcastle chaldron [*for three such tons*].

The coal taken at the mines, for the consumption of the country, is sold at twopence a ton less, but then the smaller coal only is sold in this way. It appeared to me, that the coal they burned in the town was very stony.

They have waggons and waggon ways, as at Newcastle. The coal is of the same species as that of Newcastle; but its quality is reckoned not quite so good.

IRON FORGE, NEAR WORKINGTON.

Near Workington, a small river falls into the sea, on which an iron forge has lately been established, at about half a mile from the town. By all appearances, it will become considerable. There is already one high furnace at work; and another is building. That which is at work, is supplied only with charcoal from Scotland. The same species of minerals are employed, as at Clifton furnace and Carron. The principal one is a kind of *steintree*, *ghafkopf* of the Germans, which in England is called *kidney-ore*. The mine of this (from which also Carron is supplied) is three or four miles from the forge. Another kind is brought out of Lancashire; besides which, different kinds of *iron stone* are extracted near the forge.

The pig-iron which proceeds from this charcoal-furnace, is refined upon the spot into very good malleable iron. The furnace which they are building, is intended to smelt the ore with coaks, for the purpose of making only cast-metal goods, from the pigs thus obtained.

The waggon-way from the mine to the ships, passes directly by the foundry.

They are at present building a sitting mill, and forming several other establishments for the forging of anchors, and all sorts of iron goods.

* In 1794 {	Whitehaven	900 tons
	Harrington	300
	Workington	350
	Maryport	300
		18500

For the Monthly Magazine.

OF AN ARGUMENT FOR THE ANTI-
QUITY OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION.

*Seu Libra—seu tyrannus,
Hesperie Capricornus undæ,
Urūmque nostrum incredibili modo,
Consentit astrum.* HORA.

THE signs of the zodiac are called Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces. From observation, it is known, that at the vernal equinox the Sun formerly rose in Taurus: he now rises in Aries: he will rise in Pisces. This retrograde motion, or precession of the equinoxes, takes place, according to Newton, at the rate of about 50 seconds yearly, or 1 degree 12 minutes secularly. The equinox recedes, then, in 72 years one degree; in 2160 years, one sign; in 12,960 years, six signs; and will have performed the whole cycle of revolution in 25,920 years. After that period the equinoxes and solstices will again occur in precisely the same signs as at present.

Simple inspection sufficiently proves that these signs were invented and named at some period when the solstice occurred during the sun's stay in Cancer, and the equinox in Libra; the former emblem obviously alluding to the retrograde motion which the sun seems at that period to assume, the latter emblem to the equipoise of day and night, occurring at each equinox. The signs of the zodiac, then, came into use either about 900 years before the vulgar æra, when the summer solstice fell in the 15th deg. of Cancer, and the autumnal equinox in the middle of Libra, or about 13,860 before the vulgar æra, when the winter solstice fell in Cancer, and the vernal equinox in Libra. No intermediate period will account for the choice of these two emblems.

Which is the true date of the invention, authorities do not enable us to decide. Aristotle (*de Cælo*, l. ii. 12) merely says, that the Egyptians and Babylonians had accumulated many astronomical observations. Pliny (l. vii. 56.) repeats that some ascribe the invention of astronomy to the Assyrians, and some to the Egyptians. Diodorus Siculus (l. i. 69.) decides for the superior claim of the latter, and (l. i. 81.) reports that the Babylonians were an Egyptian colony. Tatian (*Orat. ad Græc* p. 3.) says, on the contrary, that the Egyptians went to school to the Babylonians for their astronomy. Macrobius, and the author of the astrological work ascribed to Lucian, point to Egypt as the source of astro-

nomic knowledge. But Herodotus (lib. ii.) although he ascribes to their invention the division of the year into twelve months, does not mention the zodiacal signs. Thus much, however, seems clear, that the Greeks had their astronomy immediately from the Egyptians.

Since, then, external testimony fails, appeal must be had to internal evidence.—In the nomenclature of the signs, it is obvious to expect a calendar of nature, a description of the successive phenomena of the year, a catalogue of agricultural labours practised in the country where this invention originated. Accordingly, if Cancer be supposed to have denoted originally the winter solstice, and Libra the spring equinox, the whole appears to be such an almanac for the climate of Egypt, and for no other. The Scorpion grows troublesome there in April. The time to begin warfare, to which the Bowyer seems to allude, was May, when the rising of the Nile was about to render the men useless at home. The Capricorn was a figure half goat and half fish, evidently descriptive of the partial inundation which has taken place in June: the goats can then browse upon the hills, while half the land is inhabited by fishes. The inundation continues through the watery sign of July. In August the flood abates, denoted by fishes taking an opposite direction. In September the Sheep can already be driven down into the meadow. In October the Bull is yoked to the plough. The Twins, or rather the Children, are emblematic of rapid growth. The Crab denotes the retrograde motion of the solstitial sun. The Lion indicates the tawny colour which the ears in January assume. And the Virgin is a gleaner crowned with corn, the favourite emblem of harvest. Can these signs, therefore, be any thing but an Egyptian almanac, and that more than 15,000 years old?

The substance of the foregoing argument was, I believe, first broached by Baillie, in his *History of Astronomy*, and has been restated by Dupuis, in his *Origin of all Worship*. It is formed to make a strong impression upon those who, with Toulmin, Monboddo, and others, incline to the doctrine of the eternity of the world.

Those who receive the more probable hypothesis of a recent * and specific begin-

* Hume's argument in this behalf, from the still imperfect dissemination of useful vegetables (*Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*, P. VI. p. 447) is very cogent.

ing of human population, may think the following reasons satisfactory for placing the invention of the zodiacal signs within 900 years of Christ.

I. The progressive desiccation of the sea, first ascertained by Celsus, probably goes on with a velocity diminishing as the extent of marine surface. But, if it has always taken place only at the slow rate by him assigned, the low lands of Egypt cannot even then have emerged from the womb of the waters above four thousand years ago. This will preclude the choice of the earlier æra, fixed upon by the French philosophers, for the construction of their supposed calendar of the innumerable æra.

II. The Chaldeans began their year of Nabonassar, on the same Thoth with the Egyptians, and made it of the same length: and the Thoth of the first year of Nabonassar fell upon the 15-26 February. Now the Thoth of this year of 365 days moves backwards 33 days 3 hours in about 137 years, and therefore fell upon the vernal equinox 137 years before the æra of Nabonassar began, or 884 years before the Christian æra.

Consequently, both the Chaldeans and the Egyptians had their year from some other nation, who had invented and introduced it 884 years before the Christian æra: or, if it began originally upon the day next after the vernal equinox, 888 years before Christ. Two nations cannot adopt an arbitrary mode of dating but from a common source. This mode of dating, although arbitrary when received by these nations, once accorded with natural phenomena: it was therefore invented then. It is too artificial to have accorded accidentally.

But if the year of 365 days, and 12 months, certainly originated nearly 900 years before Christ, and was as certainly unknown to the Egyptians for at least 137 years, it is obviously probable, that the connected invention of the zodiacal signs also originated at the same period among the same people, and came secondarily to Egypt, instead of having been, for millenniums, the unseen possession of their priests. Whencesoever the Egyptians derived one part of their astronomical knowledge, they are likely to have derived another.

III. Probably, the whole Egyptian nation, but certainly their civilizers, came from the remote east, suppose Gucerat.—The resemblance between the Colchians and Egyptians, insisted upon by Herodotus,

may best be explained by supposing them to have radiated from a common centre, farther east than Babylon. The lotos was consecrated by the religion of the Egyptians, as the type of production, generation, and fertility; while the only species of lotos adapted for this emblem is to be found in Hindoostan, and is so consecrated in the religion of that country.—The Egyptians, then, had at least common instructors with the nations of Dekkan.—Among these nations, the same zodiacal signs, in the same order, are introduced: the inference seems inevitable, that all these things derive from the primæval nation to which the Chaldeans and Egyptians owe their year. The following extract, from the Retnamala of Sripeti, is contained in the Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. p. 289: "The *sheep*, *bull*, *crab*, *lion*, and *scorpion*, have the figures of those five animals respectively. The *pair* are a damsel, playing on a vina, and a youth wielding a mace. The *virgin* stands on a boat, in water, holding in one hand a lamp, in the other an ear of rice. The *balance* is held by a weigher, with a weight in one hand. The *bow* by an archer, whose hinder parts are like those of a horse. The *sea-monster* has the face of an antelope. The *ewer* is a water-pot, borne on the shoulder of a man who empties it. The *fishes* are two, with their heads turned to each other's tails, and all these are supposed to be in such places as suit their several natures." Now what should forbid detecting in this oriental zodiac, a natural calendar of some primæval nation, constructed only 900 years before Christ? It will suffice to assign an hypothetical situation to this nation in the Punjab, in the highest parts of the Sind, or of the Ganges, where *rice* can be cultivated. The *lamb* (as the Persians call this sign) may have denoted the time for beginning to kill and eat the young sheep. The *bull* that of plowing in the seed. The *pair* mark the age of growth. The *crab* is the solstitial period of summer. The *lion* extreme heat. The *virgin* is the time of sowing rice, which is performed by women, who lay the steeped grains upon a plank, and let them slide into the water, in order that they may grow up in right lines. The *balance* is the autumnal equinox now. The *scorpion* marks a period of contagion. The *archer* the season for hunting. The *monster*, half antelope, half fish, may express the passage of the year, from a windy to a wet weather. The *bucket* describes the time for flooding the rice-meadows; and the *fishes* the month of spawn.

To conclude, the zodiac can have been invented but at one * of two specific periods: all the facts are compatible with the later date; many seem incompatible with the early date; we are bound, then, to admit the more recent, as the only probable period of the invention, and to reject this French argument for the antiquity of human civilization.

June 6, 1796.

MEDITATIONS ON A GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE taken up the pen to offer to the consideration of your readers, a few reflections on the peculiar advantages which attend a GENERAL ELECTION; but as in a Miscellany like your's, it would be very unpleasant to interrupt the entertainment your readers have a right to expect, it is absolutely necessary for me to premise, that it is no part of my intention to enter into a discussion of the various questions which have lately agitated the public mind, respecting the duration of parliaments:—It is not my purpose to enquire whether one, three, or seven years ought to be the age of a parliament; whether the elections ought to remain as they are; or whether universal suffrage would not be more for the advantage of the nation? These questions I leave to be discussed in St. Stephen's Chapel, Coachmaker's Hall, the Old Bailey, or any other place where the friends of reform happen to meet. What I shall now trouble you with, is little else than a meditation on the moral and religious effects of a General Election.

And, first, sir, let us contemplate with a becoming reverence, a spectacle which has no parallel in the most virtuous periods of antiquity, upwards of five hundred and fifty gentlemen of property, many of high rank, pressing forward with the most earnest struggle, and warm zeal, to a situation in which they may consult for the good of their country. Let us mark their anxiety, how patriotic! their professions, how fervent! their purposes, how disinterested! Methinks the golden age is again revived, and I see embodied all the virtues which

poets and painters have feigned. But how imperfect the verses of the one, or the canvass of the other, to express the panting breasts of our British patriots, contending who shall have a share in the salvation and preservation of their country!

To obtain this, let us remark, is not a matter of easy attainment, and that they must suffer severely in those respects upon which men are apt to set the highest value. Yet despising that worldly wisdom which is peculiar to low and selfish minds, they sacrifice their riches, their time, their health, and not unfrequently their reputations, in the good cause; despising the opinion of the world, spurning that wealth which their ancestors accumulated with so much pains, and throwing aside every consideration capable of damping their zeal, or weakening their support. Is this nothing? Is it nothing, in an age of misers and of self-interested men, that so great a number should be found ready to beggar themselves that others may be rich; and to consign themselves even to reproach, and shame, and anguish, that the nation may acquire fame, and honour, and happiness? We have heard much of the religious mortifications of former days, and we have read of the contempt with which philosophers were accustomed to view the luxuries of life; but how insignificant do such pretenders to fortitude and disinterestedness appear, when compared to the voluntary penance of a county canvass, or the meek resignation of a martyr on the hustings! To be reviled, to be hissed, to be buffeted, and to be devoured, and to bear all this with mildness, argues a fortitude more easy to be celebrated than to be equalled.

Secondly, sir, and connected with the above, is the HUMILITY of gentlemen during a General Election. Humility is the first of Christian virtues, and the most attractive. Hear in what humble, and self-debasing language they address the people: They profess (and who will not believe them?) that "they are unfit for the high honour they aspire to;"—that "many persons might be found infinitely better qualified"—that "an anxiety for the public good has ever been their ruling principle"—that "with their latest breath, they will remember the honour done to them"—that they apply "with most perfect submission"—that "they can refer to the whole tenor of their conduct"—that "their conscience has ever been their guide"—and,

* Sir W. Jones says, in the Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. p. 305, that the Brachmans assert the names of the zodiacal stars to occur in the Vedas. If so, these Vedas must have been composed within 900 years of the Christian era.

in a word, that they are "most submissive, most devoted, most grateful, most humble, most obedient, most obliged, and most faithful*."

Condescending and affable, they address the meanest persons with as much respect and kindness, and often indeed with more of those endearing qualities, than they would employ in addressing a person of much higher rank. They visit the poorest cottage, and speak comfort to the needy and distressed, not that comfort, however, which consists in words only, but they administer that substantial relief which alone bespeaks a generous mind. And how does it raise human nature in our opinion; how much are we flattered in our idea of its dignity, to behold two men, widely differing from each other in sentiment and interest, yet eagerly contending who shall most liberally relieve the wants of the poor and needy; who shall most extensively study the distresses of human life; who shall most *opportunately* feed the hungry, and clothe the naked! Glorious emulation! Should no other consequence arise, let this alone convince the obstinate and the unbelieving, that a general election was not made in vain.

But, thirdly, sir, while we admire this display of the Christian graces, let us not be insensible to the other happy effects, which arise from the same cause. Let us contemplate that ELEVATION of MIND, and that IMPROVEMENT of the INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES which is openly declared and pronounced to an astonished world. How many declare, that till now they never had "a perfect sense"—that till now they never had a "strong sense"—that till now they never acquired a "lasting sense!" It is much, sir, when we find some hundred persons, of whom before we had but a mean opinion, if any, on a sudden becoming "perfectly sensible"—"proud of our good opinion"—and "flattered by our generous support." It is much to learn that the diffident can "rely with confidence"—that the humble are "highly honoured"—that the obscure are "in a situation to manifest their zeal"—and that the hardest hearts have been "penetrated with a lasting gratification."

Such are some of the advantages which accompany a GENERAL ELECTION. Happy should I be, could I stop here,

* See the Newspapers for the last six weeks, *passim*.

and consider my subject as finished: but as human affairs are constituted, nothing is free from a mixture of base alloy, and it is the duty of a historian to record faithfully what may be against as well as for his subject. With all the advantages we have recorded, it must not be denied, that the persons who are most benefited on this occasion, are almost immediately afterwards considerable sufferers by the loss of SIGHT and MEMORY, to such a degree, indeed, that they are not able to recognize any of their acquaintances, nor recollect a twentieth part of the professions and promises they made. To what this is owing, I do not pretend to know; whether to some irregularity of diet (which, it must be confessed, is, at such times, not of the most temperate kind) or to something faulty in the original formation of the organs of sight, and the powers of memory. The whole, it is true, are not affected in this manner; but the few that escape, bear, I am sorry to say, but a very small proportion to the others. On this subject, however, I shall only observe, that as it is a well-known disorder, it is rather singular, that no remedy has been found, or rather made use of, for I am certain a remedy might easily be used, which, if it did not expel the disorder altogether, might prevent the patient from having it a SECOND TIME. I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

June 8, 1796.

C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE last Paper insensibly brought me into what I meant to make the second division of similes, those from

METEORS, LIGHTNING, THUNDER, AND CLOUDS.

To proceed with the first of these appearances: Milton has a striking and highly wrought simile, derived from the *ignis fatuus*:

As when a wand'ring fire
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled thro' agitation to a flame,
Which oft, they say, some evil spirit attends,
Hovering and blazing with delusive light,
Misleads th' amaz'd night wand'rer from his way
To bogs and mires, and oft thro' pond and pool,
There swallow'd up and lost, from succour far;
So glister'd the dire snake. PAR. L. ix. 634.

This

This simile has, in an eminent degree, that union of moral with natural resemblance, which constitutes the perfection of this kind of figure. The attendant evil spirit, the *delusive light* misleading the wanderer to danger and destruction, far from *discomfiting*, have as much reference to the character and situation of the Serpent and Eve, as the *glittering light* of the meteor has to the *shining skin* of the snake. This exactness of adaptation is only to be expected from the poet of a cultivated and critical age, and is, therefore, seldom found in Homer, nor is it frequently remarkable in Virgil.

Another meteorous phenomenon, the *aurora borealis*, could only have escaped the notice of the ancient poets, from its great uncommonness in their ages or countries. Virgil, indeed, alludes to it in his account of the prodigies at the death of Cæsar; but an appearance so unusual as to be a prodigy, could scarcely be applied as a simile. Even Milton speaks of it as portentous, when he describes it as an object of similitude to the martial exercises of the fallen angels:

As when to warn proud cities, war appears
Wag'd in the troubled sky, and armies rush
To battle in the clouds; before each van
Prick forth the airy knights, and couch their
spears
Till thickest legions close; with feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the welkin burns.

PAR. L. ii. 533.

Poets whose genius and subject led them to search for images of terror and sublimity, could not possibly overlook the awful occurrence of thunder and lightning; in which, solemnity of sound, brilliancy of appearance, swiftness of motion, and vehemence of action, all unite to impress the imagination. One of the earliest similes in Homer, is a noble one, derived from this source. After his minute catalogue of the Grecian army, the effect of which is to inspire a high idea of its force, he sustains the image of grandeur he had excited, by thus describing their march to the enemy:

Earth groined beneath: as when the thund'ring
Jove
Smites in his wrath the rocky Arime,
Bed of Typhæus huge: thus loud the ground
Rebellow'd to the tread of numerous feet,
That swiftly cross'd the plain.

IL. ii. 781.

Milton, in like manner, compares the sound of a great assembly, to distant thun-

der. When the council of Pandemonium is dissolved, he says,
Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote.

PAR. L. ii. 476.

In the following simile, the velocity and brilliancy of lightning are the circumstances of comparison applied to the figure of Idomeneus rushing to battle:

Forth sprung the hero, like the lightning's flash
By Jove's own hand from bright Olympus hur'd,
His sign to mortals, beaming splendour round:
So rushing to the war, his brazen arms
Gleam'd on his breast.

IL. xiii. 240.

There are two similes in Homer and Virgil, somewhat singular in their application, in which, affections of the mind are resembled to the flashing of lightning. The agitation of Agamemnon, during the night after the failure of his endeavours to appease Achilles, is thus described:

As when, preparing deluges of rain,
Or hail, or snow to whiten all the fields,
Or opening the big throat of cruel war,
The spouse of Juno lightens; full as fast
Groan'd Agamemnon from his inmost breast.

IL. x. 3.

The apparent resemblance here, is confined to the sole circumstance of *frequent repetition*; yet there is also a degree of secondary similitude in the calamitous events presaged by the lightning, and the distressful situation of Agamemnon which excited his groans. The other simile referred to, is in that voluptuous passage of the *Æneid*, where Venus exerts her alluring powers upon Vulcan, in order to procure celestial armour for her son. The effects are thus represented:

— ille repente

Acceptit solitam flammam: notusque medullas
Intravit calor, & labefacta per ossa cucurrit:
Haud fecus atque olim tonitu cum rupta cunctorum
Ignea rima micans percussit lumine nimbos

ÆN. viii. 382.

His bones and marrow sudden warmth inspire,
And all the Godhead feels the wonted fire.
Not half so swift the rattling thunder flies,
Or forked lightnings flash along the skies.

DRYDEN.

This is an inadequate translation, since the circumstance of *heat* is the only one pointed out in the resemblance; whereas in the original, the "fiery chink running across the clouds," is obviously put in parallel with the "flame" of love, pervading the inmost parts with its "heat." The similitude is just and poetical.

Ligi

Light glancing from the surface of water, is by the same poet compared to the wavering thoughts which occupied the breast of Æneas, when agitated with variety of cares. This simile, which is of the *ingenious* kind, is borrowed from Apollonius Rhodius, but wrought up by Virgil, with great beauty of language :

— animus nunc huc celerem, nunc
dividit illic,

In partemque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.
Sicut aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis
Sole repercussum, aut radiantis imagine lunæ,
Omnia pervolat late loca, jamque sub auras
Erigitur, summique ferit laquearia tecti.

ÆN. viii. 22.

A thousand thoughts his wavering soul divide
That turns each way, and points to every side.
So from a brazen vase the trembling stream
Reflects the lunar or the solar beam :
Swift and elusive of the dazzled eyes,
From wall to wall the dancing glory flies ;
Thence to the ceiling shoot the glancing rays,
And o'er the roof the quivering splendour plays.

PITT.

I find but one reference in simile to that beautiful celestial appearance, the *rainbow* ; and this, indeed, can scarcely be termed a comparison, since it is only painting one object by another, nearly resembling it.—Minerva's descent to raise the drooping spirits of the Greeks after the death of Patroclus, is thus described by Homer :

As Jove to mortal view his radiant bow
From heav'n extends, a sign of direful war
Or chilling cold, which interrupts the toil
Of lab'ring hinds, and saddens all the flocks :
Thus, shrouded in a radiant cloud, the host
Of Greeks she enter'd and the warriors rous'd.

IL. x. vii. 547.

The description of the rainbow is very faint ; and its *character*, as an inauspicious sign, ill accords with the purpose of the celestial visitant in the present instance.

Clouds are striking objects, not only in their visible appearance, but as the forerunners of certain grand and terrible effects. They are, therefore, well adapted for images of comparison in the sublimer scenes of epic poetry ; and the father of this species of composition has afforded some noble examples of their use to the imitation of his successors. The first which I shall select, bears the character of tranquil majesty :

As clouds, which Jove, when every breath is still,

Has station'd on the mountain's lofty brow,
While sleeps the might of Boeas, and the rest
Of those rude blasts, that thrilling-sounding rend
The dusky clouds : so steadfast and unmov'd,
The Greeks attend their foe.

IL. v. 522.

In the following passage, the terrific prevails ; and there is, perhaps, no simile in Homer, in which a comparative scene is either more justly painted, or more exactly adapted. Agamemnon, reviewing his troops, comes to the battalion of the Ajaxes, whom he finds arming, and followed by "a cloud of infantry," as he figuratively expresses it. This figure he immediately expands into a most animated representation :

As from a watch-tower's height, the shepherd
swain

Descries a coming cloud, by Zephyr driv'n
Across the main ; from far like pitch it shows,
Black'ning the sky ; and with it brings along
A mighty storm ; he shudders at the sight,
And drives his flock beneath the sheltering cave :
Thus round each Ajax, dark and close, the bands
Of warlike youth, with shields and bristling
spears,
All horrent, move to war.

IL. iv. 275.

Virgil has closely imitated this simile, though with some improvements, and some omissions :

Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto fidere nimbus
It mare per medium ; miseris heu perfecit longe
Horrescunt corda agricolis ; dabit ille ruinas
Arboribus, stragemque fati ; ruet omnia late ;
Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad littora venti :
Talis in adversus ductor Rhæteius hostis
Agmen agit ; densi cuneas se quisque coactis
Agglomerant.

ÆN. xii. 451.

As when some tempest o'er mid ocean roars,
And wing'd with whirlwinds gathers to the
shores ;

With boding hearts, the peasants hear from far
The sullen murmur of the distant war ;
Foresee the harvest levell'd to the ground,
And all the forests spread in ruins round ;
Swift to the low the hollow grumbling wind
Flies, and proclaims the furious storm behind :
So swift, so furious great Æneas flew,
And led against the foe the martial crew.
The thick'ning squadrons, wedg'd in close array,
In one black body win their desperate way.

PITT.

The sudden change of person here (unmarked in the translation) from the poet to the affrighted spectator, who cries, "*dabit ille ruinas, ruet omnia late*," is a fine artifice, and adds great spirit to the piece ; and the circumstance of the winds flying before, as harbingers of the coming tempest, is a well-imagined addition ; at the same time, we want the "pitiable darkness" of the Greek picture, and the significant action of the shepherd hurrying his flock under shelter.

Milton, in a simile derived from the same objects, has, by his original and unequalled sublimity

sublimity of invention, as greatly surpassed in grandeur the two preceding poets, as the actors in his story are superior to their's. Saran and Death, those mighty and terrible combatants, preparing to engage, are thus represented :

— such a frown
Each cast at th' other, as when two black clouds,
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caspian, then stand front to front,
Hovering a space, till winds the signal blow
To join their dark encounter in mid air.

PAR. L. ii. 714.

As it was necessary for the comparison, that the clouds should move in opposite directions, he has properly made them thunder-clouds, in which such a circumstance is common; besides, that the "artillery" with which they are fraught, renders their shock a peculiarly striking image of battle.

J. A.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE USE OF ICE AS A LUXURY BY THE ANCIENTS.

AT this season the thought naturally occurs: were ice-creams known to the ancients? had they the same, a better, or a worse method, of securing in hot weather the luxury of cold dainties? Is it wise to use them? Some of your correspondents may be inclined to add to the following particulars. Athenæus (lib. iii. c. 21.) has preserved a passage of Chares, who had written a history of Alexander of Macedon, whence we learn, that during the siege of a town (Petta) in India, Alexander dug thirty moats parallel to each other, which he filled with snow, and covered with oak boughs; because, says Chares, in this manner snow may long be preserved. I am not aware that any other use was made by the ancients of their stored snow than to cool liquors for the table, which was done by mixture as well as by immersion. Some passages from the Greek poets relative to this practice, occur in the third book of Athenæus. Alexis says,

1. Και χιόνια μὲν πίνειν παρασκευάζομεν.

Euthycles says,

2. Πρωτον μὲν ἵδεν ἐν χιόνι εἶς ὦμα.

1. We also prepare snow for our drink.

2. First he asks if snow be cheap.

And Stratis says,

3. Ὅτις γὰρ πίνει οὐκ ἂν ἔρ
Διέπειτο θέρμῳ, ἀλλὰ πολὺ τρυφερόν
Τυχόμενος ἐν τῷ φρεσὶ, χιόνι μεμιγμένον.

Xenophon in his Memoirs of Socrates says,

4. Ἰνα δὲ καὶ πόδας πινεὶ αἰσῶν; τὴν πολὺν τελευτῶν
παρασκευάζει καὶ τοὺς θέρους, χιόνι μεμιγμένον
ζῆδους.

And Plutarch in his Sympos. (lib. vi. qu. 6.) alludes to this custom, which was afterwards prevalent also among the Romans. Celsus ascribes to Asclepiades, and Pliny (lib. x) to Nero, the invention of it. This emperor may merely have introduced among the Romans the use of chilled wines; as the table songs of Horace omit the praise of this refinement, with which Juvenal (sat. V. v. 50.)

Frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis.

And Martial (lib. XIV. ep. 116 and 117)

Quo tibi decoctæ nobile frigus aquæ.

Non potare nivem, sed aquam potare frigidam.

De nive, commenta est ingeniosa sitis.

are already familiar. Yet from two passages in Seneca it might be suspected that the invention of Nero was distinct from the mere importation of a Grecian vogue; and perhaps really went the length of originating the use of *ices*, as they are now composed.

Nec nive quidem contenti sunt, sed glaciem, velut certior illi ex solido rigor fit, exquirunt ac sæpe repetitis aquis diluunt. Nat. Quest. lib. IV. cap. 13.—Quid tu illam æstivam nivem non putas callum adducere jecinoribus? Epist. XIX. ad Lucil.

Against the use of this gratification Hippocrates (Sect. 5. Aphor. 17: 24) and Galen (Meth. Med. lib. vii. c. 4.) have inveighed with menacing bitterness; and perhaps the swallowing suddenly too great a quantity of ice may have been attended with mortal syncope. I shall, however, venture, in opposition to their authority, to record one inference from individual experience—that for the sore lassitude, the fatigued and worn our fen-

3. None chooses to drink his wine warm, but rather (such as has been put in a well, or mingled with snow.

4. In order to drink high-priced wines in perfection, you should prepare them warm, and steep them in snow.—The wines alluded to were thickened by boiling to a sirupy consistence, like the Tinto of Alicante; hot water only would incorporate with them easily; this mixture made, it was cooled in snow for beverage at table.

fation

sation of the stomach, the slackness, torpor, and languor, accompanied with headache, which succeeds an intemperate use of wine, it is an expeditious and efficacious remedy to swallow ice cream. Perhaps, in the more permanent analogous disease called, I believe, dyspepsia, a like regimen might be found advantageous.

May 30, 1796.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER difference of opinion may have been entertained of the justice or necessity of the contest in which we are unfortunately engaged, we shall, I believe, agree in acknowledging and lamenting the numerous evils of which it has been productive. Our insular situation, and the protection our fleet has happily been able to afford us, have prevented our being immediately exposed to the most terrible effects of war. Our country has not been ravaged; our towns and villages have not been plundered; and we have been enabled to remain peaceably in our habitations. From these, amongst the long catalogue of ills which arise from the contentions of neighbours and of nations, and to which many of the warring powers on the continent have been exposed, we have fortunately been free—and I am very willing to allow, that, in comparison with these, our sufferings may be considered as of small account. But even supposing we had escaped all the more lamentable consequences of war; supposing we had not to mourn the loss of any friend or relation; we have most of us very sufficient cause of complaint, in the great increase of taxes, and the great necessary increase in the price of every article of life. Much pains has, indeed, been taken by the friends of ministry, to persuade us, “that the national debt is productive of national prosperity;” and to this proposition ministers themselves seem to have given the fullest credit. If we may judge from their conduct, we may suppose they have believed that the greater the debt, the greater the prosperity; reminding us in this of the story told of the countryman, who, when his physician had ordered him medicines, took them in double the quantity directed; arguing, that if he was to receive such a portion of relief from the medicine, he should receive twice the benefit by doubling the dose. The proposition with regard to the advantage derived from the increase of taxes, is, as observed by Hume, “a

maxim the more dangerous, as its truth cannot be altogether denied.” Some degree of stimulus is undoubtedly necessary to produce exertion. To necessity, and their natural disadvantages, Sir W. Temple ascribes the industry of the Dutch; and draws a comparison, in support of this opinion, betwixt Holland and Ireland. “In Ireland, by the largeness and plenty of the soil, and scarcity of people, all things necessary to life are so cheap that an industrious man, by two days labour, may gain enough to feed him the rest of the week; which I take to be a very plain ground of the laziness to be attributed to that people.” It might possibly be contended, that the want of industry amongst the Irish, supposing it still to exist, is rather to be imputed to their want of education, and to the small degree of civilization there appears to be amongst a large part of the lower class of inhabitants in that country. But even granting that their laziness is to be ascribed to the cause mentioned, to the ease with which they procure the necessities of life; are we therefore to conclude that these cannot be made too difficult of access? Man is naturally disposed to be indolent—and some object is wanted to produce exertion. While the object is within the possibility of attainment, he will probably, in most instances, be induced to continue his exertions: but if he is aware that his utmost industry and activity will fail in producing success, he, in despair, slackens his endeavours, and ceases to use those efforts which before he found not too laborious. May not the great increase of poor throughout the kingdom be accounted for on this principle?

My attention was particularly led to this subject by the frequent opportunities I have lately had of observing the effect of one of the late taxes; which was brought into the house as an increased duty on a luxury only, but which will, I fear, be, in many instances, found almost a prohibition of an article often of the very first necessity—I mean the large increased duty on wine. In the neighbourhood of my present residence, a low contagious fever has very much prevailed during a great part of the spring; and from well authenticated accounts it appears to have been much more frequent than usual in various other parts of the kingdom; and has in many towns produced no small share of alarm. In a former Number of your highly entertaining Miscellany, you mentioned

tioned its having led to the establishment of a *bouffe of recovery* in Manchester, for the reception of fever patients—and it is said that an institution of a somewhat similar nature was formed at Ashton under Line, in Lancashire. Whether the frequency of this fever has been owing to any particular state of the atmosphere; whether to the increased price of provisions having produced a change in diet, which has rendered the body more susceptible of this disease; whether the contagion has been more diffused through the country; or whether it is to be ascribed to some other cause, professional men can best inform us. Whatever the cause has been, the fact is, I believe, undoubted, that this fever has been more prevalent than usual, of course there has been a demand for a larger supply of wine than usual: for it is upon wine, I understand, that medical men chiefly depend for the removal of this fever, and of the debility which it produces. We all know that the lowest class of people, in whose habitations there is the greatest want of cleanliness, and the fewest means of support, are the most frequent subjects of this malady. They could ill afford to purchase wine for themselves before the large addition lately made to the expence of it: it is now become impossible that they should. I am not going to question the humanity and the charity of their more wealthy neighbours; we have too many noble proofs of the high degree in which Englishmen possess these virtues, to doubt, for a moment, the readiness of those whom fortune has blessed with the means, to assist their fellow-creatures in distress; but it is not to be supposed that even charity will entirely set prudence aside; and I have lately often heard it lamented, by those whose humanity made them desirous of assisting their neighbours, and who a short time ago were in a situation to do it, that they now found it impossible, *from the increased price of wine, and every other article of life, to render that assistance they wished, and which they were sensible was wanted.* Even their medical attendants have informed me, that instead of the full bottle, as formerly, now only the pint, or the half pint is often sent; while their patients have seemed to require a larger supply than usual, perhaps from some of the causes before mentioned. The consequence has been, that many have sunk under this disease, whose lives might probably have been saved, had they been furnished with a larger supply of this

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necessary article. When the bill was introduced into the house of commons, it was moved, I think by Mr. Courtenay, that the wine used in dispensaries and hospitals should be exempt from the duty; but this motion was negatived, under the idea that it might lay open a way to fraud: and the British legislature thought it better to set aside their humanity, than to run the smallest risk of taking an iota from the revenue. To an humble individual, like myself, it seems extraordinary that the collected body of the house of commons should not have been able to devise some means of reducing the price of this very necessary article, when it was applied to the purposes of charity; and I could have wished, for the credit of the nation, and for the good of the community, that they had submitted to the diminution of revenue, which might have been the possible consequence of this humane attempt, rather than such an obstacle should be thrown in the way of the endeavours of those in the middle class in life, to assist their distressed neighbours; and rather than many of the unfortunate subjects of this disease should fall a sacrifice to it, for want of the means to afford them relief. It is much to be wished that our legislature would give this subject a further consideration. My only object in addressing you, has been to point out the evil. If any of your correspondents can suggest a mode of remedying it, attention may possibly be paid to any probable plan proposed, by those who possess the power of effecting this. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. **H. P.**

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the First Number of your Magazine, a correspondent has favoured the public with some strictures, which I confess appear to me very inconclusive, on the philosophy of the celebrated Helvetius. The passage which he has quoted from a Spanish writer on education, reminds me of a sensible little story in Dr. Aikins's *Evenings at Home*, of the boy without a genius. To talk of a human being, commonly well organized, with an absolute incapacity for learning, or, what is synonymous, for receiving knowledge, is surely equally absurd and unphilosophical. He, who can add simple numbers together, may be taught to multiply, to subtract, to divide them; may proceed in a regular gradation, from the first and plainest rules of arithmetic, up

to the highest and most complete mathematical deductions. He, who can affix to his ideas signs in one language, may acquire and remember, by a similar application, words or signs in any other. Every operation, whether mental or bodily, can only be performed with facility by exercise and habit. Our senses are rendered acute by use. It would be trite to insist on the accurate eye of the artist, or the exquisite touch of the polisher. Moral and physical causes act reciprocally upon each other; the resolute and vigorous mind hardens the body; even the power of disease has been suspended, and in some cases wholly removed, by mental energy and exertion. The natural fitness or unfitness for the study of any particular science, is an occult phrase that conveys no distinct apprehension, except to those who contend for the obsolete notion of innate ideas.—That one man should have been born with a peculiar aptitude to logic, (according to the Spanish author) another to grammar, and a third to astronomy, is a position that scarcely deserves a serious confutation. But it is easy to conceive, that some particular train of circumstances might have led these students, in the course of their education, to apply to the study of one science in preference to another. “What is necessary (says Helvetius) in order that two individuals should receive precisely the same education? That they should be precisely in the same situations and the same circumstances. Now this is what never can take place: it is evident, therefore, that no two persons can receive the same instruction.” The education commonly, though improperly, denominated that of chance or accident, has so great an influence in the formation of every individual character, as to afford a sufficient solution for the different propensities and degrees of acquirement in members of the same family, seminary, or nation. Yet, notwithstanding these particular differences, a general resemblance may uniformly be traced in those who have been placed in corresponding situation.—Hence national character, or the tincture which is communicated to the habits and opinions of large bodies of men, by the forms of government under which they reside. Helvetius has strikingly illustrated this truth by the examples which he has adduced of the Spartans and Jesuits, who were as a body actuated but by one soul. The institution of the Jesuits is more particularly in point, and

proves on the surest of all foundations, that of experience, the force of discipline. A Jesuit, in every part of the world, amidst all the physical variations of temperament and climate, was the same character, having his views directed towards the same end.

When we insist on the effects of organization, it would be worth while to analyse our meaning. Man is born, simply, a perceptive being, or a creature capable of receiving sensation. The nature of these sensations must depend upon the external circumstances by which he is surrounded: the current of his thoughts is modified by force, for without external impression he would be nothing. All knowledge is conveyed through the medium of the senses; whether those senses shall be more or less acute depends perhaps, as before observed of the artist and the polisher, on the degree of excitement they have received, or in which they have been called into action, and sharpened by use. This is exemplified in the case of the blind; the loss of one sense is a cause of the greater perfection and acuteness of those which remain: not from any hidden and mysterious instinct, unless it be that of self-preservation, but from the obvious necessity of supplying the absence of sight by a greater attention to objects of touch and hearing. The understanding may be defined—the faculty of comparing and judging of the various sensations and impressions which we receive; and we are stimulated to do this in proportion to the degree of interest we take in the question. Adversity has been said to be the school of wisdom—Why is it so? Not because adversity is in itself a good, but because the faculties are, by difficulty, roused into exertion. Necessity may well be said to be the mother of Invention: our natural love of ease and agreeable sensation makes us fertile in resources to rid ourselves of pain and uneasiness. If the mind stagnates and the spirits become languid when that ease is attained, or in what is called prosperity, it is for the want of a sufficiently interesting pursuit to excite us to action.

It would be impossible, as proposed by your correspondent, on the Helvetian system, to place any being exactly in the circumstances which formed a Newton, a Milton, or a Shakspeare. Many of those circumstances must necessarily have been of a local and evanescent nature; many more too subtle, delicate, and complicated, to be analyzed. But were every

every great man to become his own biographer, and to examine and state impartially, to the best of his recollection, the incidents of his life, the course of his studies, the causes by which he was led into them, the reflections and habits to which they gave birth, the rise, the change, the progress of his opinions, with the consequences produced by them on his affections and conduct, great light might be thrown on the most interesting of all studies, that of moral causes and the human mind. That man is the creature of sensation affords a simple and a solid basis for enquiries, which it has been a fashion to ridicule under the abstruse and undecidable term metaphysics. The jargon of the schools, and the dreams of fanaticism, are very distinct from this simple method of analysis, by which every operation of the mind may be resolved into its original principles, and in given circumstances might perhaps be traced with certain and mathematical precision.

"Those (says this opponent of Helvetius) who have paid much attention to human characters, can hardly, I think, have avoided observing, that in some you discover a greater quickness of conception than others, greater powers of discrimination, a more correct judgment, a more fertile imagination, and greater strength of memory. Nor can the striking difference which you see in different men, in these respects, ever be accounted for by the difference of their education, or the different situations in which they are placed." This is an assertion without proof; an assertion perhaps incapable of proof. Surely nothing be more monstrous and hypothetical than the notion of a child, (whose mind having received no impression is a total blank, without a single idea,) being born with a power of discrimination, a correct judgment, &c. The wildest dream of superstition are not more absurd and incredible. To what system of organs would this essayist attribute these mysterious powers?—If to the exquisitely delicate and susceptible, why do not women uniformly excel men in the perceptive and intellectual faculties? If to muscular strength, it is among our porters and chairmen we should search for men of genius. In fact, bodily as well as mental powers are principally attributable to education and habits, and are equally the result of the circumstances in which the being may have been placed; some of these circumstances may have been previous to birth, and possibly may produce an effect which we term hereditary temperament; but while the organs

are in a state so tender and ductile, they are susceptible of almost infinite modification. "It is at the very instant (says Helvetius) when a child receives motion and life, that it receives its first instruction."

That virtue as well as talents are the product of education, the education of design and accident, is a proposition for the truth of which we may appeal to universal experience. Who will look for integrity in the cabinets of modern statesmen, for disinterestedness on the stock exchange, for honesty among lawyers, for the social virtues in a monastery, for humanity in despots, for truth and candour in the sworn supporters of a system, for refinement of manners in the purloins of St. Giles, or purity of morals and manners among the receivers of stolen goods?

The notion of natural powers, aptitude and dispositions, has been productive of infinite mischief: it has a tendency to produce habits of indolence, despondency, and vicious indulgence.—We shall never attempt to combat an obstacle which we have previously persuaded ourselves is insurmountable.—"The brave and active conquer difficulties by daring to oppose them." The true method of generating talents is to rouse attention by a lively interest, by a forcible address to the passions, the springs of human action. Our attainments will be in an exact proportion to our excitements.

Before your correspondent can overturn this system, and prove that "the opinions of Helvetius are neither grounded upon nature, truth, nor reason"—he must bring forward much stronger arguments than any which he has yet adduced.

June 6.

M. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE LAWS RELATING TO CORN.

THE bounty on the exportation of corn, has generally been assigned as the principal cause of the flourishing state of our agriculture; but it may with much greater reason be ascribed to an act, passed in 1663. By this act, several laws were repealed, by which the dealers in corn had been laid under oppressive and impolitic restrictions; all the freedom which the inland trade in corn yet enjoys, was given to it by this act, and permission was also granted by it, to export corn *duty free*, whenever wheat is under 48s. the quarter, and other grain in proportion. By this wise and simple law, encouragement

was given to tillage, by the certainty the farmers had, of being at liberty to carry their produce to the best market; tillage increased yearly, the farmers grew richer, their farms were better stocked, and they became capable of undertaking more expensive improvements in agriculture.

Only twenty-five years elapsed from the passing of this act, to the granting the bounty on the exportation of corn in 1688; but even in this short period, the good effects of this wise law were very sensibly felt; for it appears from the registers, that the average price of the best wheat, in the nine years previous to granting the bounty, viz. from 1680 to 1688 inclusive, was 18 per cent. lower than in the 68 years from 1595 to 1663; it was even 11 per cent. lower than in the forty years after granting the bounty; and there cannot be the least doubt entertained, but that our agriculture (without any bounty) would long ago have arrived to a much greater degree of perfection than it has yet reached, if the good effects of this wise law had not been constantly counteracted, by the *tythe*, which is certainly the most impolitic of all taxes, being inimical to tillage, and to every expensive improvement in agriculture.

The average exportation of all sorts of grain, during seventy years after the bounty was granted, was 487,411 quarters yearly; but the yearly consumption of England and Wales, is calculated at 13,954,474 quarters, exclusive of seed; or nearly thirtytimes the quantity exported; removing the restrictions on the inland trade must consequently have had a much greater effect in encouraging tillage, than a bounty on exportation.

Our present corn laws are better calculated for the benefit of the merchants who export and import corn, than of the growers of it; for the uncertainty they produce, as to the granting or not granting the bounty, and as to the ports being open or shut for exportation and importation, tends greatly to the discouraging of tillage.

The laws to regulate exportation and importation of corn, ought to be invariable and wholly independent of price. Our farmers pay higher rents than in most countries, they are also subject to a heavy tax for the poor, and to that oppressive tax *tythe*; it is, therefore, unjust to force them into a competition with foreign farmers, by allowing corn at any time to be imported duty free; but if a duty of 4s. the quarter was laid on wheat imported,

and on other grain in proportion, they would very well support the competition; as this duty would (on an average) be equal to the *tythe*; and the extra rent and other taxes which they pay, would be fully compensated by the freight and other charges on imported corn: under this simple regulation, the bounty might be taken off, and exportation and importation freely allowed at all times, and at all prices, without any danger of the price ever falling so low as to discourage tillage, or ever rising so high as to distress the people. Corn might also be allowed to be imported, and lodged in warehouses, until exported, without paying any duty, or to pay the duty if taken out for home consumption; and if we ever become wise enough to abolish *tythes*, importation may then be allowed duty free.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN scanning the *alcaic stanzas* of Horace, I was taught to consider the third verse as an *iambic verse*. On reconsidering the subject, I am inclined to think that I have been in an error, and that the measure is, at the end, *trochaic*. Upon this supposition, the stanzas have appeared to me not only more harmonious, but I now see the reason for the invariable use of certain feet, which, if the verse had been *iambic*, would, doubtless, in places, have varied as in other *iambic verses*. Upon this supposition also, there is a particular beauty in the stanza. The two first verses are similarly modulated. The two last verses are mixt; the first half of the third verse being like the first half of the first and second verses. The first half of the fourth verse corresponds to the last half of the first and second verses; and the last half of the fourth verse is similar to the last half of the third verse. Thus, then, the first stanza of the first ode of the second book, will be scanned

Mŭtum ēx | Mētē | lō cōpŭlŭē | cīvīdum
Bēllī | quē cā | ſas | ēt vītīlā ēt mōdōs
Lūdum | quē ſor | tūn aē grā | vēſqŭe
Prīncipum ā | mīcīrī | ſs ēt | armā

Some of your readers, perhaps, may have been in the same error with myself, and this hint may lead them to examine the third verse in this stanza with greater attention. I have written down the third verses in this ode, to show how well they tally with my idea, and how improbable it is that the *iambic measure* should

should have been thought of by the Poet.

Trācās | ē īn | cē | dīs pēr | īgnēs
Rēs ōr | dīnā | rīs grāpdē | mīnūs
Cūī lāū | rūs āē | tēr | nōs hō | nōrēs
Jām fāl | gūt ār | mō | rūm fō | gēcēs
Et cūnc | rā tēr | rā | rūm fūb | āctā
Tēllā | rē vīc | tō | rūm-nē | pōtēs
Tēstā | tūr āu | dī | tūmqūe | Mēdīs
Nūn dē | cōlō | rā | vērē | cādēs
Mēcūm | Dīō | nāc | ō fūb | ānrō.

The same regularity is observed in the other odes of this measure, which is not to be reconciled with the common mode of scanning, and the licentiousness of the iambic measure. But, perhaps, you will think an enquiry into the Horatian measures of little importance in the present times, and condemn both the writer, and those of your readers who can employ themselves on such subjects. Be it so. A minute attention to these things, if interfering with other duties, may be blameable; but if any of your readers should, by this single hint, find their pleasure increased in reading their favourite poet, the end of the writer will be answered. I remain, sir, Your's,

June 9.

PHILOMETER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a dissenter, and still more as one of the friends to "the interest of truth and freedom," I regret with your correspondent Castor (p. 281) that our plans for liberal education have so generally failed; yet I take the liberty to differ from him as to the importance of an object, that appears almost exclusively to engage his attention, I mean the "providing systematical education, for those who are in future to conduct our public services."

There are two facts notorious among dissenters, and well worthy their regard; the frequent embarrassment of our preachers in advancing life, and the present indisposition among our youth to be educated for the service of the pulpit; the latter circumstance may be partly attributed to doubts respecting Revelation, more usual than formerly; a state of things for the issue of which, as a Christian, I have no apprehension; yet the circumstance (however explained) must have an influence, almost fatal, upon your Correspondent's plan of Education.

But I cannot forget the first melancholy fact I have stated, and I am disposed to ask, whether many serious evils

might not be avoided, and every valuable purpose more completely attained, by the occasional services of different individuals in a religious assembly; a consequence which seems as naturally to follow the extinction of an order of preachers, as a nation becomes martial, when it ceases to have a standing army.

I forbear to pursue this enquiry where it would directly lead me, because your pages are very laudably devoted to general improvement, and ought not to be long occupied by a concern, which can interest only one description of readers. To those who are not Christians, it can be no object of attention, and to Christians of the established church, I make no appeal; they consistently submit to an order of priests, claiming distinction on the acknowledged ground of divine appointment; on the contrary, if dissenters while they have resolutely opposed such a system, have yet maintained among themselves an order of men, not, indeed, often claiming, yet generally receiving, a distinction nearly equal to what is provided for the undignified national clergy, this is but one of a thousand proofs from history that all men are more zealous to assert their rights, than to support their consistency.

It may be objected that dissenters maintain no order of men, for every congregation appoints its own minister; but here is a fallacy, for (especially among those called rational dissenters) none who cannot afford to subscribe, have the privilege of choice; yet (waiving this exception) to what does the privilege amount? One generation chuses a young man, because he is an object of preference; the next generation finds him a pious and amiable man, but from age and infirmities an unacceptable preacher, yet he depends for support on the pittance subscribed for the services of the pulpit, and he is an object of compassion. What I have described is no creature of fancy, I have too often seen the original; and as I doubt not but your Correspondent is actuated by the best motives, I wish he would look round his connections, and, perhaps, when he considers how many of such excellent but afflicted characters he can discover, he may, from a benevolent design, be unwilling to employ his pen or his purse, in promoting such schemes, which if successful must increase the number; at the same time he will encourage that ardour, which, I dare say, he feels (though he has not expressed it) to see our youth in general, among the dissenters, educated

in such a correct yet liberal manner, as shall prepare them in every situation to advance the progress of truth, and to promote the welfare of mankind.

Hackney, June 13.

J. T. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

BY its treaties, its alliances, its marriages, its spoliations, its policy, and its good fortune, the House of Austria became the most powerful family ever known in modern Europe. Its rise was the effort of ages; its influence enormous, yet stationary, endured more than three centuries: its declension is the work of but a moment!

After long threatening the surrounding nations, this Colossus now lies prostrate at the feet of an ancient rival, and thorn* of its extremities, feels the life blood of empire circulating only about the heart.

It is with nations as with individuals, the grandeur of one necessarily implies the depression of another; and it seems to have been written in the book of Destiny, that Austria, which had so often acquired a marked ascendancy over monarchical France, should bend before that same France, become, almost by a miracle, a Republic.

Rodolph of Hapsbourg, an insignificant little Count, on the borders of the Black Forest†, was the founder of this family in the 13th century.

It was to his insignificance indeed, that he was indebted for his elevation to the Imperial throne, his territories being too inconsiderable to excite the jealousy of the German princes. As the want of power in one age became a qualification for sovereignty, so by a rare instance of good fortune, the possession of immense authority restored it to, and perpetuated

it in, this very house, in another. Thus too, by a single stroke of narrow and contemptible policy, the electors, who wished only for a protector, gave themselves a master*.

The marriage of the archduke Maximilian, with the heiress of the house of Burgundy, in 1477, not only added to the grandeur of the successors of the count of Hapsbourg, but actually changed the face of all Europe. Charles V, haughty, austere, vindictive, enterprising, and ambitious, after being persecuted during the better part of his life with the insatiable thirst of power, exchanged his Imperial and royal crowns for a Monk's cowl, and died at last a madman. Spain, the Empire, Austria, Bohemia, Lombardy, the Tyrol, the two Sicilies, the Low Countries, including Holland and Flanders, in the old world, and Mexico and Peru in the new, appertained at this period to the House of Austria—a giant power, that seemed to rattle the chains of universal dominion over the heads of the pigmy states that surrounded it. Happily for mankind, most of those territories, although still emblazoned in the arms, and quartered in the escutcheon affixed to the bosom of the black eagle, belong by right of heraldry alone, to the head of the empire! But the Austrian dominions were still extensive and formidable, and until the beginning of the present war, the Court of Vienna was considered as one of the preponderating powers of Europe.

Statistical Table of the Austrian Monarchy, according to Professor ZIMMERMANN.

The whole of the Austrian dominions contain,	Areas in sq. miles.	Population.	Ditto for each sq. mile.
	† 180,496	19,611,000	109 St. T.

* "Les électeurs, aveuglés par leur avarice, voulurent nommer un prince assez puissant pour qu'il pût se passer de leurs contributions. Imprudents, qui étoient à l'autorité le seul frein qui pût la contenir."—*Mably Observ. sur l'Hist. T. ii.* See also Voltaire's *Essai sur l'Hist. Génér.* T. v.

† In the Monthly Magazine, No. II. appeared one of the most correct statements of the population of the Austrian dominions that has perhaps hitherto been published. It is there stated to have been brought to England by Mr. Howard; and the writer of this article understands it was presented to him while at Vienna by the Emperor Joseph. That table makes the population of the Emperor's dominions to be 20,572,000.

* The Netherlands and Lombardy.

† Cette maison si fière étoit à peine réputée noble; tandis que l'illustration des autres princes se perdoit d. j. dans la nuit des tems: celle qui ne devoit mettre à son empire que les bornes du monde, possédoit un coin de la Forêt Noire.

Elle brille tout-à-coup d'un horrible éclat, comme ces astres sinistres qui n'apparaissent que pour le malheur de la terre. Ces princes ont l'orgueil des païens:

Aperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum.

CLAUD.

D. l'Allemagne et de la Maison d'Autriche.

A. COUR.

The whole of the Austrian Dominions contain,

	Areas in sq. miles.	Popula- tion.	Popula. for each sq. mile.
1 Austria	34,320	4,182,000	122
2 Bohemia	15,376	2,266,000	148
3 Moravia	6,336	1,137,000	179
4 Silesia	1,296	200,000	154
5 Netherlands	7,504	1,880,000	250

Counties independent of the German Empire.

1 Lombardy	3,072	1,324,000	431
2 Hungary	59,536	3,170,000	53
3 Illyria	12,928	620,030	49
4 Transylvania	16,800	1,250,000	74
5 Buckowina	22,848	130,000	46
6 Galicia and Lodomiria	20,480	2,800,000	136

To this ought to be added:

- 7 The territory lately ceded by the Turks; and
8 The Austrian portion of the plunder of Poland.

FINANCES.

The revenues of the house of Austria have been variously stated. One author (*Briefe über die Handlung von Ungarn*) estimates them at more than a hundred millions of florins, while another (*Schloeser*) makes them amount to only eighty-four millions and a half. *Zimmermann* reckons them at one hundred and twelve millions of florins, which at 2s. 3d. each, is 12,600,000l. sterling.

Revenues from	Florins.
Bohemia	15,736,069
Silesia	557,209
Austria	23,014,276
Moravia	5,793,120
Stiria	5,889,221
Carinthia	2,386,884
Carniola	2,089,952
Frioul	357,368
Tyrol	3,658,712
Austria Interior	876,177
Hungary	18,004,153
Transylvania	3,941,707
Lombardia	2,909,171
Netherlands	3,184,135
Illyria	1,000,000
Buckowina	300,000
Galicia and Lo- domiria	12,000,000

Schloes.

The debt of the Austrian Monarchy before the present contest, did not exceed two hundred and fifty millions of florins! In 1770, the public expenditure amounted to only eighty-three millions and a half, while the revenue surpassed it by six clear millions, which remained in the treasury after all disbursements. The deficit is now enormous; the debts are increased to a terrifying magnitude; and

the government paper is so much depreciated, that a sinking fund for its purchase, has been lately established, in order to enhance its value.

ARMY.

The troops of the Emperor were considered as a pattern for all Europe to copy. The generals of the house of Austria were also eminently famous; but Lascy, Laudohn, and Daun, are no more, and their school is no longer in repute. Clerfaye, Wurmler, and Beaulieu, educated under these great commanders, although grown hoary in the service, have been beaten by boys, and obliged to retreat before raw levies, at the very moment they were considered as the best tacticians in Europe.

In 1783, the forces of Austria were estimated at

Infantry	-	170,000
Cavalry	-	50,000
Garrison, &c.	-	60,000
		<hr/> 280,000

Death, desertion, and defeat have lately thinned their ranks; and of the *Uhlans*, a savage and murderous race of freebooters, the name only remains.

While the army has thus suffered a diminution which, when military exertions depend on numbers and discipline alone, is irreparable, the population and finances of the Emperor's territories have received a mortal blow.

Decrease of the Population and Revenues of the house of Austria.

Countries in possession of the enemy.	Popula- tion.	Revenues. Florins.
Austrian Netherlands, including Brussels, Louvaine, Ghent, Antwerp, Ostend, Mons, Namur, Lux- emburg, and Lem- burg	1,880,000	3,184,135
Lombardia, including Milan, Pavia, Cre- mona, Mantua, &c.	1,324,000	2,909,171

Thus, the losses of Austria, in the present contest, have already been immense, as they may be fairly estimated as follows:

	Areas in sq. miles.	Popula- tion.	Revenues.
Netherlands & Lombardia	10,576	3,204,000	6,093,306

Francis II, the present Emperor, is twenty-eight years of age, has been twice married, and is of a sickly habit of body, acquired during the unfortunate campaign

paign against the Turks, in which he served along with his uncle, whose favourite he was. Before he ascended the throne, he was reported to be a mild and gentle prince; but his late conduct towards the family of the gallant but unfortunate La Fayette, whom he still confines in a dungeon, has cast a temporary veil over his humanity. It was not in this manner that Joseph endeavoured to acquire reputation—it was by his bounty to individuals that he strove to obliterate his injustice towards whole nations; and his munificence to the oppressed widow who followed him from Vienna to Paris, acquired him more glory than he could have reaped from a fortunate battle!

It is to the forests of Germany that Britain is indebted for her original laws and original liberty, and yet this very Germany has for ages bowed its neck at the feet of Tyranny and Superstition. Her states were once free, and it was the people that formerly elected the Emperor; but the *Cup-Bearer, the Grand Sewer, the Great Chamberlain, the Arch-Treasurer, the Chancellor, the Grand Chancellor, and the Grand Steward*,—the seven great officers of the empire, took it into their heads in 1239, that they represented the *seven gifts of the holy spirit*, and were beyond all doubt the *candlesticks with the seven branches* mentioned in scripture; they accordingly concentrated all the powers in their own hands, and sold, bartered, or conferred the vacant throne at pleasure; the people in return quoted the bible, and affirmed, that the seven electors were the *seven deadly sins*, and the *beast with the seven heads* mentioned in the Revelations. To prevent the effects of so serious a joke, an eighth was added in 1649, and a ninth in 1692. The Landgrave of Hesse has been long soliciting this dignity from the Court of Vienna, but there would be some danger in the *decadary number*, as it would infallibly remind the nation of the *monster with the ten horns*, and the pride of the Imperial and Electoral courts would be offended by so coarse an allusion.

In the mean time, the empire has become nearly ripe for a revolution. In the hereditary dominions the *land-stewards* of the Emperor are received with the most slavish respect, while in the

protestant circles and the free cities, the minds of the people are illuminated by means of books and commerce. The revolution in France has anticipated the acquisitions of a whole century!!

Shall Germany which has enlightened mankind, remain in darkness herself? Shall the country of Schwartz, of Guttenburg, of Leibnitz, of Euler, of Copernicus, and of Luther, who have effected most, if not all the great changes which have taken place within these three centuries, in literature, the sciences, and religion, be steeped in the abyss of slavery †?

The head of this unwieldy federation becomes daily more debilitated. Flanders is gone for ever; Lombardy at least for a time; and if the Emperor Francis II, imitating the policy of his grandmother Maria Theresa, when she gave up Silesia, does not cede part of his dominions to save the remainder, he will hazard either the subjugation or the enfranchisement of the empire. His fate, like the sword of Damocles, is suspended by a thread. The loss of a decisive battle on the Rhine might shake the very foundation of his throne, defeat the succession of his infant son, and once more bereave the house of Austria of the honours of the Imperial diadem.

June 2, 1796.

A.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

TO MR. O. G. GREGORY.

SIR,

I Request of you to receive my sincere thanks for your remarks on Mr. Search's letter, as well as the support which you have given to my opinions.—It is a misfortune to have a bad name, and because I am no conjuror, notwithstanding the accurate proof which I have given that nothing is equal to two, there are some stupid fellows who will not believe it. The women too bring forward their silly reasons. Nothing, say they, cannot be equal to any thing: and why not, Mrs. Wiscare? says I. Because it can't, they reply; and not a word farther can you get from them; and if you were to talk to them till doomsday, they

* I have been told by a gentleman lately arrived from Hungary, that in the neighbourhood of Buda, he beheld the peasants killing the *supper of the coat* of a German Collector, in token of subjection!

† To tax the poor at the same rate as the rich, must be deemed an indisputable proof of oppression, and yet this is confessed to be the case by respectable German writers:—*Les impôts sont posés de manière que le plus pauvre paye autant que le plus riche.* RUSSECK.

are so obstinate that they would not believe you.

You, sir, however, are on my side, and in you I place the utmost confidence. You have brought forward authority, which cannot be contradicted. Professor Waring, of the University of Cambridge, who has written more upon nothing than any man in Europe, has, you tell us, proved, that nothing is equal to four—Hear this then, ye sneerers, who laugh at me, because I have said, in the utmost simplicity of my heart, that nothing may just as easily be equal to two hundred or two thousand, as to two or four. The subject however, sir, deserves farther investigation, and I shall content myself only with placing the truth in so strong a light, that no one hereafter can labour under a mistake.

$$\frac{1-\mu^6}{1-\mu} = 1 + \mu + \mu^2 + \mu^3 + \mu^4 + \mu^5$$

$$\frac{1-\mu^7}{1-\mu} = 1 + \mu + \mu^2 + \mu^3 + \mu^4 + \mu^5 + \mu^6$$

$$\frac{1-\mu^8}{1-\mu} = 1 + \mu + \mu^2 + \mu^3 + \mu^4 + \mu^5 + \mu^6 + \mu^7$$

$$\frac{1-\mu^9}{1-\mu} = 1 + \mu + \mu^2 + \mu^3 + \mu^4 + \mu^5 + \mu^6 + \mu^7 + \mu^8$$

By the first of these equations it is proved that when $\mu=1$, five is equal to nothing: by the second, on the same grounds, that six is equal to nothing: by the third, that seven is equal to nothing: and by the last, that nothing may be equal to any number whatsoever, for n may be made any number you please.—Thus it is evident, that the powers of nothing are, as I have stated, of no small importance; and it must be upon the same principles, you may be sure, that politicians are justified in saying, that our national debt is nothing at all; for what is the national debt? a number of pounds! and what is a number of pounds? nothing!

You have very properly hinted, that Mr. Search would do well to examine a little more into the nature of imaginary quantities, and that Ludlam, Maclaurin, and Saunderson, will be of great use to him upon this occasion. But if the works of these subtle mathematicians should not be at hand, give me leave to recommend one which cannot

fail of producing conviction. Let him read the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, or perhaps he may, from his own experience, be better qualified to understand the doctrine. At this very moment I am led to consider what quantity is.—For example, what is a dinner? It is either real or imaginary. Yesterday I had a real dinner; to-day I am likely to have an imaginary dinner. What does the real dinner do? It produces certain sensations in the stomach. What does the imaginary dinner do? It also produces certain sensations in the stomach. The latter I feel at present, and I can assure you, sir, that men may talk as they please about real dinners and real quantities, but I confess fairly to you, that the imaginary dinner produces oftentimes prodigiously greater effects with me than the real one. Thus we read in the *Arabian Nights*, that the guest of the Barmecide absolutely got drunk at the imaginary dinner which was set upon the table, and was so intoxicated, that the Barmecide himself felt the effects of his temporary madness. On this argument I leave you to dwell, to push it home to the feelings of Mr. Search, for I am thoroughly persuaded that there is the same difference between $-a$, $-b$, $-x$, $\sqrt{-a}$, $\sqrt{-b}$, $\sqrt{-x}$, and a , b , x , \sqrt{a} , \sqrt{b} , \sqrt{x} , as between a real and an imaginary dinner.

You seem to blame me for the severity which I would exercise upon mathematical heretics, and see do you enquire into the utility of the punishment. This is too wide a field for the present letter. Let it suffice, however, that if we get a man suspended upon the negative sign of the last term but one of an infinite series, we shall convince every sceptic, that an infinite series may be summoned, and, of course, that the duration of an infinite number of years may be ascertained; and so solid a determination of these two parts will be highly amusing to all adepts in mathematics, as well as to him; who is your's,

Respectfully, &c.

NO CONJURER.

$\angle BAC = \angle GAC$; But $AG = AB$, and $AH = AC$, and $\angle GAH = \angle BAC$; therefore $\triangle ABX \triangle ACX$; \angle fine of $BAC = AG \times AH \times \frac{1}{2}$ fine of GAH , or the triangle $GAH =$ the triangle ABC . Also $BF = BA$, and $BD = BC$, and $\angle BDF =$ supplement of $\angle ABC$, because $\angle ABF \times \angle ABC + \angle CBD + \angle DBF$ are equal to 2 right angles, of which $\angle ABF$ and $\angle CBD$ are 2 right angles, therefore $\angle ABC + \angle DBF =$ 2 right angles, and consequently $\angle DBF =$ supplement of $\angle ABC$, of course their sines are equal, and therefore $\triangle ABX \triangle ACX$; \angle fine of $ABC = BF \times BD \times \frac{1}{2}$ fine of DBF , or the triangle $ABC =$ triangle FBD . And in like manner may be proved the equality of the triangles ABC and CKE .

Nearly in the same manner was the demonstration given by *Mrs. John Richter, J. Hartley, J. Hickman, and J. M.*

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

To be answered in No. VII, the *Mag. for August*.

QUESTION XIV.—By *Mr. J. F.*—

WHAT is the mean velocity of a nail in the tire of a coach-wheel, when the coach travels 7 miles an hour?

QUESTION XV.—By the same.

What is the difference in the proportions, by measure of alcohol or pure spirit, contained in two different kinds of brandy, one of the specific gravity of 0.9200, and the other of 0.9000?

QUESTION XVI.—By *Mr. James Wild*.

Four men owed 90 pounds among them, in such sort that if to the first man's money you add 2, it equals the second man's diminished by 2, and the third man's multiplied by 2, and the fourth man's divided by 2; what was each man's part of the 90 pounds?

* * * The joint one of the above questions was the first, at the latest, in the first week of August; but the sooner the better. And all Communications must be post paid, and directed, For the Monthly Magazine, at Mr. Johnson's, Bookseller, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

ERRATA. P. 213, col. ii, l. 20, for $(AC \times CE)$ read $(AC^2 - CE^2)$. Ib. l. 49, for *first* read *sevent*. P. 215, col. ii, l. 9 and 10, for X read $+$. Ib. l. 12, for *sum* read *for*. Ib. l. 15, for *G. O. read O. G.* P. 305, col. 1, l. 6.

from the bottom, for $1 \frac{1}{n}$ read $1 + \frac{1}{n}$.

ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[Continued from our last.]

VERGNIAUD,

A NATIVE of Limoges, and one of the deputies from Bourdeaux, was a most able orator in the convention; in short, he was inferior, in point of eloquence, to no man who has appeared in France since Mirabeau. On the 10th of August, 1792, he occupied the president's chair, and conducted himself with an uncommon dignity, on that very critical occasion. He was gifted with a happy delivery, and an easy flow of words; this enabled him to speak on all subjects with ease, and without premeditation; but he was both indolent and negligent; he despised mankind, yet he loved liberty, and died for it on a public scaffold, in 1793.

CHABOT

Was born at St. Dierx-Dol, in 1759, appointed a Deputy to the Convention in 1793, and executed at Paris on the 5th of April, 1794, in consequence of being

implicated in a conspiracy with Danton. He was a friar in his youth, a hypocrite in his manhood; but, like the French in general, who die perhaps better than they live—he suffered like a hero. In allusion to his dress, he was here termed by a familiar alliteration, the shabby Chabot. One of the best judges in Europe speaks of him thus: “Chabot ne démentit point la poltronnerie d'un prêtre, ni l'hypocrisie d'un capucin?”

PASTORET

Both thought and wrote before the revolution. In 1788, he published a work entitled, “*Motte considéré comme Législateur & comme Moraliste*,” by way of supplement to his comparison between Zoroaster, Confucius, and Mahomet, which conferred some celebrity on his talents, and breathed throughout a spirit of liberty and investigation. Such works as these, taught the people to think also, and they began to be published in great plenty. Even in 1797, M. Mathon de la Cour, a member of the Academy of Lyons and Vilfranche, obtained the prize from the

the Academy of Châlons-sur-Marne by his "*Discours sur les meilleurs Moyens de faire naître, et d'encourager le Patriotisme dans une Monarchie*;" in which he discriminates between patriotism and the love of one's country. "Patriotism, more rare," says he, "because it is more disinterested than the love of our country, is an ardent desire of serving our compatriots, and of contributing to their welfare, happiness, and security. This desire, disinterested in itself, is such as is felt by the noble and virtuous mind; while the most despicably selfish wretch loves his country only as it concerns his own welfare, the true patriot is always ready to sacrifice to it, not only his dearest interests, but even his life."

This magical word *patriotism*, which began to be known and proclaimed throughout France, contained within it the embryo of liberty; and Pastoret, Condorcet, and Brissot, but developed the germ planted indeed by the hands of Nature in the human heart, and only watered by Rousseau and Voltaire.

On the dissolution of the States General, which had assumed the more modern name of the National Assembly, Pastoret was elected a deputy to the convention, from which he afterwards retired in disgust. He is a member of the present legislature, and has lately proposed some salutary regulations respecting the trial by jury, so far as the *intention*, or what we technically term the *quo-animus*, is concerned.

During the disputes with the sections, about the re-election of the *1200-thirds*, Pastoret was returned a deputy for Paris. He is considered in general to be an *Aristocrat*, and his reproaches against Condorcet for writing in a newspaper dedicated to liberty (*le Journal de Paris*) will never be forgotten or forgiven by the patriots of 1789.

ST. HURUGE

Was a marquis and a man of fortune, but neither his title nor estates exempted him from most cruel persecution under the old government of France. He was unlucky enough to have a very handsome wife, who happened to be admired by the baron de Breteuil, the minister of police: this was more than sufficient to ruin one of the provincial *noblesse*, dissipated and dissolute as he was, and what was infinitely worse, *unprotected* at court! The process was short. *Madame la marquise* was seduced into the arms of the

opulent, and powerful, and amorous minister; and her husband, under pretence of insanity, confined at Charenton.

On being liberated, he instantly repaired to England, and lived in London during 1777, 1778, and part of 1779, in great distress. He is still remembered at the Stratford coffee-house, on account of his bad English, his amazingly good appetite, and his rooted aversion to a government that had connived at such flagrant oppression.

On the revolution, he returned to Paris, and glutted his revenge at the execution of the king, queen, and most of the powerful nobles, whom he considered as his persecutors. He is even said to have been active in the massacres of the prisoners, both in the capital and Versailles—this procured him the appellation of *le petit Septembre*.

During the monarchy of Robespierre, he was one of his creatures: on his condemnation, one of his revilers; on his execution, the bitterest of his enemies. All the English imprisoned by the orders of the *dictator*, were well acquainted with him, for he visited them daily, and was accustomed to affright the timid; and appal the bold, by his malignant predictions. After the *thermidorean* revolution, they in their turn threatened him with vengeance.

It was the persecution experienced by the little talkative, lascivious, insignificant *marquis*, that converted him into a savage: injustice sometimes begets hypocrisy, and not unfrequently wrong, in retaliation for wrong. Thus too, while despotism is knotting her whips, arranging her chains, and sharpening her axes, anarchy, the daughter of licentiousness, but often also the midwife of liberty, hovers around, busied in preparing the scorpions of revenge, and whetting the sword of desolation!

ANACHARSIS CLOOTS

Was born in Cleves. Although a Prussian, a baron, and a man of fortune, he seems to have imbibed, while yet a boy, a taste for liberty; and, indeed, notwithstanding his singularities and extravagances, he never appears to have belied his original opinions. At an early period of life, he travelled into all the different countries of Europe, and being rich, noble, and sprightly, he was every where received with attention.

While in England, he frequently visited Mr. Burke, to whom he was introduced by means of letters from some

very

very learned and respectable men on the Continent.

The interview between the philosopher of Beaconsfield, and the "orator of the human race," will be deemed less whimsical, perhaps, than is imagined, when it is known, that Mr. Burke, at the period alluded to, was neither the pensioner nor the pandar of royalty, but upheld a lofty character for independence, and possessed some of the very singularities, so conspicuous in his friend Anacharsis.

M. Cloots was not only the nephew of a man of letters*, but actually a man of letters himself. In 1792, he published a small octavo volume, entitled "*La République Universelle, ou Adresse aux Tyrannicides*," which was printed at Paris, in "the fourth year of the redemption," and had "*veritas atque libertas*," by way of motto. Voltaire having styled himself the representative of philosophers, the author pretends to be "the representative of the oppressed," and claims an "universal apostleship for the gratuitous defence of the millions of slaves, who grown from one pole to the other." In this tract, he asserts that nations are not to be delivered by the blade of a poniard, but by the days of truth: "steel can kill only the tyrant, but tyranny itself may be destroyed by knowledge."

Cloots was a great advocate for one common language, and so well convinced of the necessity of one universal government, that he deems two suns above one horizon, or a pair of gods in heaven, not more absurd than two separate nations upon earth!

Anacharsis, a Prussian by birth, a Frenchman by adoption, and a citizen of the world by choice, at last found means to become a member of the National Convention. On the great question respecting the death of the king, he voted in the affirmative; and with the same breath passed sentence on the head of the house of Brandenburg, and Louis XVI. "*Et je condonne pareillement à mort l'insigne Frédéric Guillaume!*"

Soon after this he was implicated in the affair of *Père Ducloux*, arrested, sent to prison, and as Robespierre never forgave, he was put to death on the 24th of March, 1794. It is but justice to state, that he continued faithful to his principles, and that he appears to have died

innocent. It is not a little singular, that he insisted on being the last prisoner executed that day, in order to have an opportunity of instilling principles in the mind of each, by means of a short harangue, which he pronounced as the fatal guillotine was about to descend on his neck.

MALLET DU PAN

Is a native and a citizen of Geneva. This interesting little republic, which is not more extensive than some of the manors of our own nobility, has produced an astonishing number of illustrious men, most of whom have been at once the zealous defenders and enlightened propagators of human liberty. To this, as to every other rule, there are exceptions; for we know, that Necker, D'Ivernois, and Mallet du Pan, although they have each by turns boasted of having been born in the commonwealth which produced Rousseau, yet have evinced no common enmity to France, from the moment she injured monarchy. This seeming problem can, however, be very easily solved, when it is recollected, that one has been lately dubbed a knight by the sword of a king; and that a second was the prime minister, and the last the pensioner, of a sovereign prince!

Mallet du Pan was the editor of the political department of the "*Mercur de France*." This journal was published once a week, and had a most astonishing sale, as it was calculated to gratify all parties; for while a citizen of Geneva preached up tyranny in one part, M. de la Harpe, although born within the very clutches of French despotism, adorned the literary department, which had been confided to his charge, with the most animated and brilliant passages in favour of liberty.

After the revolution, it was not likely that M. du Pan should find a very secure asylum in France—no; he himself boasts that his papers were twice sealed up; that he was thrice assaulted; had three decrees issued against him; and during four years, never went to bed with the hope of finding himself alive in the morning!

Having at length effected his escape from Paris, he retired to Brussels, and in 1793 published his celebrated pamphlet called "*Considérations sur la Nature de la Révolution de France, & sur les Causes qui en prolongent la Durée, &c.*" In this tract he loudly laments that the separate views of the combined powers had rendered the scheme for subjugating France

* Cornelius Pauw, author of "*Recherches Philosophiques sur les Américains, ou Mémoires intéressans pour servir à l'Histoire de l'espèce humaine*." A Berlin, M.DCC.LXXI."

France ineffectual; and recommends to them, if they are yet capable of union in the common cause of sovereigns, to substitute fraud in the place of force, and coax and wheedle that nation into slavery, which they were now unable to drive into bondage.

It is not a little remarkable, that this publication made a momentary impression on the combined courts, and that Lord Hood at Toulon, in express opposition to the conduct of the commander in chief before Dunkirk, soon after declared that Great Britain was fighting for the restoration of Louis XVII. and the constitution of 1789.

"Five hundred thousand valiant soldiers, and eighty sail of the line," exclaims the enraged author, "although aided and sustained by an intestine war, have not hitherto been able to conquer ten leagues of territory from this *federation of crimes*, which has entitled itself the French Republic! The duration of such a struggle begins to ennoble it—mankind, already astonished, appear to forget the enormities of the Jacobins, by contemplating their resistance. But a few months more, and a generation, already *bastardized by egoism*, will pass from surprise to admiration!"

On being driven from the Austrian Netherlands, M. du Pan took refuge in Holland, and in May 1794, published at Leyden his "*Dangers qui menacent l'Europe*." In this he recommends "*une guerre à mort*," a wish in which he has been since imitated by Earl Fitzwilliam, who has lately recommended a *bellum internecinum*; and in this tract he appears to be alarmed at the increasing enthusiasm of the French, which, alluding to its effects, he very properly denominates "*la tactique infernale*." He recommends it to the allies to open the campaign of 1794 with the siege of Lisle, and it is thus that this *pious and reverend* Christian (for M. du Pan is an Abbé) wishes them to proceed: "Let the batteries play unceasingly on the devoted city; let not a single cold bullet be directed against it; let bombs be however preferred to red-hot balls, as being better calculated to attain the end proposed; let the number of charges each piece of artillery is capable of sustaining, be invariably ascertained; and at the precise minute fixed upon, let them open their brazen throats, and launch affright, desolation, and death!"

As he is apprehensive that nations may at length call their kings to account for

all this waste of blood and treasure, he recommends them to smite their subjects with the iron mace of authority, if they ever dare to murmur against a war in behalf of religion, morality, and subordination.

The Abbé was not long permitted to remain within the Dutch territories, for even there he was followed by the much dreaded *ça ira*, and the *Marseillois march*, and finding himself safe in no country on that side of the Rhine, he has passed into the heart of Germany, and is now at Vienna.

We shall take our leave of this extraordinary man, after translating his prediction relative to the new Republic; a prediction which time alone can verify or refute: "Born under the empire of liberty, and tutored in her school, I have been taught one truth, of which I am firmly convinced—that France will be incapable of supporting political freedom, without thirty years preliminary education!"

M. PELTIER

Possesses the national characteristics of his countrymen. He is a man of talents, and a man of pleasure. Early in the revolution he took a decided part in favour of *pure and unmixed monarchy*, and was enabled, as he himself frankly acknowledges, by his *Œdes des Apôtres*, and the *abonnement* for a periodical publication, to keep a hotel, a berlin, and a mistress! It is well known that Louis XVI purchased a newspaper, called the *Logographe*, out of the civil list, and M. Peltier was accustomed to sit in the *loge* belonging to it, and transmit minutes of the debates to his Majesty, who employed several gentlemen for that purpose, and rewarded them liberally. Such was the eagerness of the royal family on extraordinary occasions, that *slips* were sent out every fifteen minutes from the national assembly, in the same manner as the lists of blanks and prizes are transmitted from Guildhall to the lottery-offices.

Louis, who was admirably calculated for the *minutiae* of business, accustomed himself to read and animadvert on the proceedings with much calmness; but the queen could never hear them with patience; and it is perhaps the trifling topographical error of always mistaking Paris for Vienna, that Maria Antoinetta brought so many misfortunes on the house of Bourbon, while her mother, Maria Theresa, by a different conduct, rescued

the

the house of Austria from an abyss of calamities.

M. Peltier is rather paradoxical in his opinions. He maintains that France possessed a constitution, previously to the revolution, and that the king's power was limited by the *moral agency* of the pulpit, and the *legal energy* of the parliaments. The first of these positions is denied by M. Calonne, all the *émigrés*, not of the first, or *Coblenz* edition, and, in short, by all the world. As to the limitation of the royal power by the clergy, this is too whimsical to demand an answer; we have one solitary instance of it however, in the *petite carême*; but as to the opposition of the parliaments, a *lit de justice*, or an *arrêt* of banishment, settled all that; for in the first case, the king in person had only to order an obnoxious act to be registered in his presence, and as to the second, any clerk in office could fill up the blanks in half a quinz of *lettres de cachet*.

M. Peltier publishes a periodical work in favour of the *good old cause*, as a similar one was once termed by the adherents of the house of Stuart. It is termed "*T. bleau de l'Europe*," and has a considerable sale, for it unites great bitterness with considerable talents.

MESDEMOISELLES DE FERNIG.

These two young heroines were the daughters of a quarter-master of cavalry, and by accompanying the French troops in their excursions at the beginning of the war, attained a certain degree of attachment to military exploits, and even an enthusiasm against the common enemy. Unlike the "maid of Orleans," they were dressed in female attire, and pretended neither to prophecy nor revelation, but they headed the French troops, in 1791, with the same boldness that the martial female alluded to, was accustomed to do, two centuries before.

Dumouriez, who never let slip any occasion of inspiring his army with confidence, invited these ladies to the camp at Maulde, and made such a flattering report to the Convention of their modesty, intrepidity, and good conduct, that they received a house, and an adjoining piece of land, as a present from the republic.

On the defection of this general, preferring gratitude to duty, and personal attachment to the love of their country, they both took part with him, and were out-lawed.

It is not a little remarkable, that this hoary headed warrior, although old enough to be the *grandfather* of most of our *generals*, has yet found means to attach a great number of ladies to him; some young and handsome, such as M^{ss}. demoiselles Orleans, Sercy, and Fernig; and some old but accomplished, such as Madame de Genlis—Sillery—Bruart, and Madame de Beauvert, the last of whom has been his mistress for many years.

M. DE LA TUDE.

This extraordinary man, a noble by birth, and an officer by profession, was imprisoned for a great number of years in the Bastille, the dungeon of Vincennes, and the Bicêtre, by order of Madame de Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV; whom unluckily he had offended. By means of a rope ladder, four hundred feet in length, with two hundred steps or cross bands, all constructed out of shirts and stockings, carefully unravelled for that purpose, he and his companion d'Alegré found means to escape from one of the towers of the Bastille.

At Amsterdam, he was claimed by the French ambassador, conducted in chains to France, and indulged, or rather punished, with the sight of his former companion, whom he found raving mad in the hospital for lunatics at Charenton!

After remaining forty months in his old apartment in the Bastille, he learned, by means of a piece of paper pasted on a window in *la rue de St. Antoine*, that the Marchioness was no more; but as he refused to disclose how he came by this intelligence, he was remanded, by M. de Sartines, then *lieutenant de police*, to the dungeon at Vincennes, whence he escaped by knocking down two centinels. Being again taken, he was committed to a gloomy cell in the *Bicêtre*, whence he was at length extricated by the kindness of a charitable lady, called Madame le Geos, who became security for his good behaviour, and actually maintained him out of her little income.

The memoirs of Henry Masters de la Tude, containing an account of his confinement during *thirteen years* in the state prisons of France, were published in 1788, and made a great noise throughout all Europe, as they *verified* every thing asserted relative to the horrid despotism that had prevailed, and might at any future time be renewed in that kingdom.

M. DROUET.

M. DROUET.

The fate of empires, often depends on trifling occurrences, and this position never received a more ample confirmation, or a more apposite illustration, than in the history of the man now before us. Had Louis XVI escaped into the Austrian dominions, would the situation of France have been precisely the same as at this day? Assuredly not! And yet had Drouet been drunk or asleep, when the king passed through St. Menchould, there is no manner of doubt, but that his majesty would have reached the frontiers in safety.

When Louis, by the advice of his courtiers, the connivance of the emperor Leopold, and the entreaties of his consort, was induced, in opposition to his repeated oaths, to fly out of the kingdom, the night of the 20th of June, the shortest in the whole year, was chosen for that purpose. The king, the queen, their children, and Madame Elizabeth fled towards Montmedy, in a carriage so constructed, as to render the alighting of the royal passengers, either for refreshment or convenience totally unnecessary. They took the road to Montmedy, and had proceeded as far as St. Menchould without suspicion, when Drouet, the post-master, happening to peep into the coach, instantly recognised the Bourbon and Austrian features, and in a single moment conceived the importance of the discovery.

Perhaps even then, had it not been for a cart loaded with furniture, that happened to be placed at the entrance of the bridge of Varennes, Louis XVI might have escaped, and the destiny of France been altered. This cart was overturned by the exertions of Drouet, and the royal carriage consequently stopped long enough to give him time to alarm the municipality. In short, eight men of the national guard, and two pieces of cannon, without either match or powder, were sufficient to arrest the royal family, although escorted by dragoons, and afterwards reinforced by a body of horse under young Bouillé!

Drouet accompanied the king to Paris, where the national assembly, after providing for the security of the state, was calmly deliberating on the *penal code*. From this respectable body he received a word and a commission. He was afterwards elected to the convention, and deputed with Camus and other members, to arrest Dumourier. By this general

he was delivered over to the enemy, and after experiencing the horrors of an Austrian dungeon, was at length exchanged for the daughter of the king and queen of France.

On his return, he was elected into the council of five hundred, and has been lately arrested and confined, in consequence of being charged with an attempt to overturn the constitution, and murder the legislators and the directory.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS,

A comedian on the stage, a monster while in power, and a philosopher in his closet; this same *Collot*, as he is familiarly called by the Parisians, is assuredly one of the most extraordinary men the present age has witnessed. After throwing off the *sock*, and taking his leave of two or three miserable theatrical pieces in which he himself had acted, he repaired to Paris; and being possessed of a good figure, a strong voice, great energy, wonderful intrepidity, and uncommon address, he speedily became one of the oracles of the Jacobin club.

It was the fashion at that time to idolize Lafayette, and call him (*le père*) the father of the revolution; but Collot, who knew he had been intriguing with the queen out of mere enmity to M. d'Egaité, contrived to get him called *its step-father* (*le beau-père*); and this was no trifling achievement in the time of civil contention; for at Paris, and even in London, much is done by means of a *sobriquet*, or nick-name.

On the trial of the king, d'Herbois perched himself on the very *summit of the mountain*, being placed next to Robespierre. On his execution, he was the first to proclaim the republic. During the contest between the two parties, it was he who denounced and proscribed the Girondists. When the crimes of Robespierre had attained their full growth of enormity, it was Collot who joined Barrere in impeaching and punishing him!

After unsheathing the sword of the exterminating angel at Toulon, he experienced a kind of modern *ostracism*; but instead of a punishment, it was a triumph, for he had not been a week at Cayenne, before he actually possessed a greater share of authority in the settlement, than the governor himself. He has even been lately denounced by one of the colonial deputies, as *le roi de Cayenne*, but no attention whatever was paid to the observation. The truth is, that Collot, with

the privy of the directory, is organizing, not a committee only, but a *colony of insurrection*, which he intends to direct, *en masse*, against the English West India islands. It is for this purpose he has armed and regenerated the recently emancipated blacks, and erected a guillotine to terrify the planters. After appearing in such a number of different characters, this singular man, whatever may be the final catastrophe, has ensured to himself a *niche* in the temple of history!

A.

[To be continued.]

LETTERS FROM DR. SYKES.

(Now first published from the Originals.)

TO DR. GREGORY SHARPE.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR's of the 13th instant I received last night, and I could not but sit down to thank you for it this morning as soon as I could get a moment. Mr. Morris, happy Mr. Morris, this moment is gone from me to get institution to Milbrook rectory, a parsonage adjoining to his own, of 200l. per annum, as it is said. 'Tis hardly so much, I believe, but not much short. His wife is ready to lie in, so that the child is to be looked on as an appendage. It is a fine provision, and I hope the lucky man will enjoy it. I thank you for your kind thoughts of us, and on many accounts with you out of that ill state of attendance and dependance. But it gives you time for a thousand things which you would scarce find time or leisure for, were you engaged as I wish and hope you will be: but as it is, I hope to reap the benefit of your hours, for I am sure they will not be misemployed. I have the *σινος κειθινος*, not a *poem*, but a joco-serious discourse upon what its title holds forth. It will certainly entertain, and I make no question tell you some things which you perhaps may not have observed; and indeed it is a ridicule upon laborious quotations, or rather it was designed to show with what ease a man may acquire the reputation of learnedness, without much study*. I hear the same

author has another dissertation upon the antiquity of boghouses, which he will oblige the world with in the same taste.

You revive in my mind a melancholy thought, when you mention to me Arabic. I could once—but other things have diverted me so much, that I have almost, I will say quite, forgot it. Dr. Hunt is the only considerable proficient that way that I know: his Egyptian author I subscribed for two or three years ago; and I rejoice to hear it goes forward. It is true that the present Arabic vowels were not invented till long after the Coran; but as it is a living language, spread far and wide, I suppose there may not be the same liberties taken with it as with a dead language. You know there are Arabic books printed without vowels, as there are Hebrew. But then there are right sounding vowels in a living language, I mean expressive ones of the *true sound* which living people make, which are not in the dead tongues. If you were, instead of alcoran, to sound the word *alciran* or *leciron*, it would not be *Arabic*, but something else, and (if a word) it would not express the book called in Arabic the Coran. In dead languages it signifies no great matter how the pronunciation is, provided we read it, but I apprehend there is a manifest difference in the cases, betwixt living and dead languages; and I doubt whether the powers of the consonants will always tell us right what *Ufus*, which is the *Norma loquendi*, was. But I do not consider that I am writing to a master in these things. The analogy of letters will certainly show a great similitude in the sound of some languages, but who can argue to pronunciation or sound, even in neighbouring nations, where the same letter is used? If a German or a Dutchman have the same letter, and in the same order as a French or Englishman in their alphabets, it would be a false inference to argue thence that they gave the same or even a like sound to it. Nay, in our tongue we give as different sounds to the same letters as if it were quite a different one. I am sensible that a great many curious observations may be made upon the origin, derivation, and relation of languages to one another, and I doubt not but you have made many upon this occasion, which I shall have great pleasure in seeing. What I have seen of this sort by one and another, in my little reading,

* In a letter to Dr. Sharpe from J. William, Esq. Oxford, dated about the same time, the writer says, "A pleasant man, Archdeacon —, has published *Οινος Κειθινος*, not more to c 1 brat the antiquity and excellency of that liquor, than to abuse the laborious ostentation of learning in commentators upon trifles; it is a

4to of about 40 pages, and it will make you laugh when you are at leisure." *Second Letter from J. W. Esq. Pines me. C.*

has given me great information, and whatever has the approbation of so great a master as Dr. Hunt, will prejudice me much in its favour; and I heartily wish you good success in these and all other your attempts.

I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting with you in town in a little time. The day is not absolutely fixed when we shall set out from hence, but we think of sending away from hence our servants at farthest on the 29th inst. possibly the 26th; which day soever it is that they go from hence, we shall follow them in a day or two.

It is with pleasure and with great truth that I subscribe myself,

Dear sir, your's very sincerely,

Winton, A. A. SYKES.
Thursday, Oct. 18, 1750.

Interrupted by accidents I could not make this up to send it away time enough for the post on Thursday, and therefore am forced to keep it by me till this day, Oct. 21.

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TO DR. G. SHARPE.

DEAR SIR, Winchester, Aug. 7, 1751.

Your's of the 2d instant did not come hither till this evening; and glad I was to hear of you, for I assure you I was under not little uneasiness that I could not express my thanks for your *little books*, not knowing in what part of the world you was. In it I find you refer to your Dissertation on the Origin, &c. of the Languages, p. 41, 42, 52, 53, from whence I imagined it to have been published, though I had not the pleasure of seeing it. I return you a great many thanks for what I do see, and I do not doubt but all lovers of letters will do the same. Surely many of your remarks are quite new; I own I am a disciple of your's. if you will give me leave to be so, and I have learnt several things which every body must be obliged to you for. Go on, and try what you can do to promote learning.

I brought down with me hither a great book (*myra xuris*) upon the subject of miracles: it seems I have given offence to the

author (Dr. Dodwell) by what I said about the credibility of miracles, and I am answered in a long preface of 68 pages.—How are men's heads turned. Either he is or I am strangely mistaken in the way of proving the miracles of the gospel. But methinks I am in the condition of a man that engages in a fray between a man and his wife, he most probably draws both sides upon himself. I would not meddle in the controversy betwixt Dr. Middleton and his adversaries, but wanted and tried to secure the miracles of the gospel, let the other be determined as it would, and I am treated as on Dr. Middleton's side of the question: and yet making concessions, even all that the Doctor's adversaries desire, I am full of inconsistency and what not. Is this the man, that *when learning revives, and religion once more raises her head*, is to have his works foremost in esteem? Well, I am content to have endeavoured, and as I am not trying to walk in the road to preferment, I am willing to follow truth; and as I am not afraid of following close, I am not afraid of her kicking me, or dashing my teeth out of my head.

Oh, Sir, I have seen, and been at Mr. Doddington's * stately mansion, and once thought and hoped, by means of my old friend Mr. Bristow, deceased, to have been introduced to have kissed his hands. But that pleasing expectation is over, and I am grown almost out of the world, *omnibus ignotus*. I shall be, God willing, at Salisbury, on Saturday the 17th inst. preach there on Sunday the 18th, stay there on Monday, and perhaps a day or two, as the weather and circumstances happen; then to return hither, where my wife and I shall be glad to see you. You know that we have a spare bed, not at the house where once we lived, but in another as close to the *west* end of the church as can be, which if you will make your own when you please, you will give great pleasure to, dear Sir,

Your much obliged humble servant,

A. A. SYKES.

My wife's compliments wait on you,

* Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO IRELAND.

BY DR. DRENNAN.

MY Country!—shall I mourn or bless,
Thy tame and wretched happiness?
'Tis true—the vast Atlantic tide
Has scoop'd thy harbours, deep and wide,
Bold to protect, and prompt to save,
From fury of the western wave.
And Shannon points to Europe's trade;
For that, his chain of lakes were made;
For that, he seems to waste his store,
In channel of a subject shore;
But courts the southern wind to bring,
A world upon its rapid wing.

True—thy resplendent rivers run.
And safe beneath a temperate sun,
Springs the young verdure of thy plain,
Nor dreads his torrid, eastern reign.

True—thou art blest in nature's plan;
Nothing seems wanting here but—Man.
Man, to subdue, not serve the soil,
To win, and wear its golden spoil;
Man, conscious of an earth his own,
No savage biped, torpid, prone:
Living, to dog his brother brute,
And hung'ring for the lazy root,
Food for a soft contented slave,
Not for the hardy and the brave.

Had Nature been her enemy,
Ierne might be fierce and free.
To the stout heart, and iron hand,
Temperate each sky, and tame each land.
A climate and a soil less kind,
Had form'd a map of richer mind;
Now a mere sterile swamp of soul,
Tho' meadows spread and rivers roll;
A nation of abortive men,
That dart—the tongue, and point—the pen,
And at the back of Europe hurl'd,
A base *Posterior* of the world.

In lap of Araby the blest'd,
Man lies, with luxury oppress'd,
While spicy odours blown around,
Enrich the air, and gems, the ground.
But through the pathless burning waste,
Man marches with his patient beast;
Braves the hot sun, and heaving sand,
And calls it free and happy land.

Enough to make a desert known,
Arms and the man, and sand, and stone.

Dublin, March 20.

SONNET,

IN COMMEMORATION OF

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

SOULS of the Worthies, Selden, Milton, all
Who sit inspir'd on yon high dwelling-
place,

Immortal guardians of the human race,
Which while on earth ye serv'd—now that ye
call

Th' ascended Jones to walk your stary hall—

Why teach ye not mankind, as erst, t' incur
With solemn show the virtuous, and to burn
Memorial incense, and with hymns t' install,
At their rear'd statues in the temple's aisle,
To pause revering—thinking o'er their deeds?
So should your new companion's earthly weeds
Become a faintest relique. Bid him hail!
Europe and Asia, ask your purest meeds.
Clasp'd o'er his distant tomb, Learning and Free-
dom wail.

June 7.

ENGLISH HEXAMETER EXEMPLIFIED.

"The Germans have adopted a variety of the ancient measures into their poetry with good effect; and, indeed, their most celebrated Epic poem, the Messiah, is written in hexameter verse: they possess too, besides a variety of other pieces, translations from Horace and Anacreon, in which the measures of the originals have been imitated."

They have, however, been obliged, by the scarceness of long vowels, and the riseness of short syllables, in their language, to tolerate the frequent substitution of trochees to spondees in their hexameter verse: and they scan, like other modern nations, by emphasis, not by position. The following transversion of a passage from Ossian's Carthion, may give an idea of the practicability of such metres in the English tongue:

THOU, who roll'st in the firmament, round
as the shield of my fathers,
Whence is thy girdle of glory, O Sun! and thy
light everlasting?
Forth thou com'st in thy awful beauty; the
stars at thy rising
Haste to their azure pavillions, the moon sinks
pale in the waters;
But thou movest alone: who darest to wander
beside thee?
Oaks of the mountain decay, and the hard rock
crumbles asunder;
Ocean shrinks, and again grows; lost is the moon
in the heavens;
While thou ever remainest the same, to rejoice
in thy brightness.
Altho' laden with storms be the wind, loud
thunders be rolling,
Lightnings be glaring around, thou look'st from
the clouds in thy beauty,
Laughing the storm; but, alas! thou shinest
in vain upon Ossian:
He no more may behold thy effulgency, whether
thy fair locks
Yellowly curl on the clouds of the morning, or
red in the west wave
Quivering dip. Yet thou art perhaps but like
me, for a season—
Finite e'en thy years—thou too shalt be sleeping
in midnight,

Deaf to the voice of the morning. Exult, then,
O Sun! in thy vigour:
Dark and unlovely is age, as the glimmering
light of the moon-beams
Pale that shine thro' mists over-rolling the face
of the grey sky,
When on the heath blasts sweep; and the fleet-
est traveller shivers.

THE FALLING TOWER.

MARK ye the Tower whose lonely halls
Re-echo to yon falling stream?
Mark ye its bare and crumbling walls,
Where slowly fades the sinking beam?
There, oft, when Eve in silent trance,
Hears the lorn redbreast's plaintive moan,
Time, casting round a cautious glance,
Heaves from its base some mould'ring stone.

There, tho' in Time's departed day,
War wav'd his glittering banners high;
Tho' many a minstrel pour'd the lay,
And many a beauty trac'd the eye;

Yet never 'midst the gorgeous scene,
'Midst the proud feasts of splendid pow'r,
Shone on the pile a beam serene,
So bright as gilds its falling hour.

Oh! thus when Life's gay scenes shall fade,
And Pleasure lose it wonted bloom,
When creeping Age shall bare my head,
And point to me the silent tomb;

Then may Religion's hallow'd flame,
Shed on my mind its mildest ray;
And bid it seek in purer frame,
One bright Eternity of Day!

June 8.

A.

SONG.

WHEN the shades of night pursuing,
O'er the rust'd billows creep,
The sailor oft the gloom reviewing,
Cheerless wanders o'er the deep.
Haply then in splendour rolling,
From the realms of parted day,
The cloudless moon his peace restor'ing,
Mounts and guides him on his way.

Julia, thus, when Hope retreating,
Yields to care my tortur'd breast;
When my heart in anguish beating,
Sinks with cold despair oppress'd;
One soft smile thy lips disclosing,
Bids the wild emotions cease;
One kind-glance my breast composing,
Still's my heart, and all is peace.

June 14.

A.

TRANSLATION FROM TYRTÆUS.

MUTE are my chords when beauty claims
the song,
Or kingly grace, or limbs of giant mold;
No grace of mine extols the honey'd tongue,
The racer's swiftness or the gleam of gold.

My theme's the youth who views with steady
eyes,

The bloodiest carnage, and the grin of death;
'Midst thickest battle claims the victor's prize,
And man to man disputes the laurel wreath.

Blest by his country's praise, his parent's smile,
He views the waste of life, nor feels appal,
Firm at the post, and foremost in the file,
With dauntless breast he sees his comrade
fall.

With fiery arm he stems the wave of war,
O'er adverse hosts he scatters wild dismay;
Reckless of life he guides his griding car,
Where danger frowns, amid the bloody fray.

And falls the youth?—he falls, his country's
joy,
His father's pride, who tells each honest
wound;
Points to the fissured buckler of his boy,
And smiles in tears, while all his praise
resound.

His children's children, bending o'er his tomb,
Shall date their glories from his honour'd
name;

Thus, wrapt in earth, he 'scapes the vulgar
doom,

And lives far ever in the rolls of fame.

June 16.

P. F.

INSCRIPTION

ON CROMWELL'S PORTRAIT, PRESENTED
TO QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

(From Milton's Works.)

BELLIPOTENS Virgo, septem Regum
Trionum,

Christina, Arctoi lucida stella poli,
Cernis quas merui dura sub casside rugas,
Utque senex armis impiger ora teo;
Inioia fatorum dum per vestigia nitor,
Exequor & popula fortia iussa manu.
Ast tibi submittit frontem reverentior umbra;
Nec sunt hi vultus Regibus usque truces.

TRANSLATION.

BRIGHT scepter'd Maid, whose arms the
North controul,
'Christina, star that gilds the frozen pole,
Behold my war-worn cheeks with wrinkles
spread,

And frowning armour press my hoary head,
While thro' the maze of fate I break my way,
And all a people's high behests obey.
But mild to thee, the shade its homage brings;
These brows not always sternly bend on kings.

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

FOREIGN Agriculture, or an Essay on the comparative Advantages of Oxen for Tillage, in Competition with Horses; being the Result of Practical Husbandry, by the Chevalier de Mouroy. Selected from Communications in the French Language, with additional Notes, by *John Talbot Dillon*, esq. M.R.Q.A. 2s. Nicoll.

A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Mid-Lothian. 6s. Nicoll.

BOTANY.

An Introduction to Botany, by *Priscilla Wakefield*. 3s. Newbury.

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A Series of Discourses on the Providence and Government of God; tending to show the Ground, both of Reason and Scripture, upon which the Doctrine rests, and to point out some important practical Inferences deducible from it, by *Newcome Cripps*. 4s. Johnson.

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The Social Worship of the One God, agreeable to Reason and Scripture, a sermon, by *Thos. Jervis*. 1s Robinsons.

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A General and Introductory View of Professor Kant's Principles, concerning Man, the World, and the Deity; submitted to the Consideration of the Learned, by *H. A. Nitsch*, 5s Downes.

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Travels into different Parts of Europe, in the Years 1791 and 1792, by *John Owen*, M.A. 2 vols. 14s Cadell and Davies.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of the Rev. W. Romaine, M.A. by *W. Bromley Cadogan*, M.A. 1s 6d Verner and Hood.

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Memoir on the Medical Arrangements ne-

cessary to be observed in camps, &c. by *Robert Sarre*, 111, 2s Ege-ton.

A Dictionary of Surgery, or the Young Surgeon's Pocket Assistant, by *Benjamin Laro*, 6s Ridgway.

A Treatise on Canine Malice, particularly the Bite of Mad Dogs, by a *Physician*, 1s Westley.

The Inoculator, or Suttonian System of Inoculation, 4s Dilly.

A Treatise on the Scurvy, by *D. Paterson*, 2s Johnson.

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Strictures on the Conduct of the Rev. George Markham, Vicar of Carlton, occasioned by his Prosecutions of several Members of the People called Quakers, for their Non-payment of Tithes, by *Charles Wiger*, 1s 6d Owen.

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An Examination of "Jones's English System of Book-keeping," by *James Mill*, 2s 6d Verner and Hood.

Sketches on various Subjects, Moral, Political, and Literary, by the *Author of the Democrat*, 5s. Bell.

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A Vindication of M. de la Fayette, from the libellous Aspersions of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, 1s Symonds.

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Jordan's Complete Collection of all the Speeches lately delivered from the Husting, in Covent-Garden, by Mr. Fox, Mr. Horne Tooke, and Admiral Gardner, 1s Jordan.

The Speeches of John Horne Tooke, during the Westminster Election, 1796, &c. Also the Speech of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, delivered on the last Day but one of the Election. 6d Ridgway.

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The Triumphs of War, and other Poems, by *W. Amphlett*. 5s Bagster.

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A Treatise on the Law of Elections, in all its Branches, by *John Simons*, esq. Barrister at Law, 8s Butterworth.

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POLITICS.

Rudiments of Political Science, Part I. Containing Elementary Principles, with an Appendix, by *Angus Macauley*, A.M. 6s Egerton.

A Short View of the Inconveniences of War, with some Observations on the Expediency of Peace, 1s Jordan.

Speech of Mr. Dundas in the House of Commons, on the 15th of March 1796, upon the Abolition of the Slave Trade, with a Copy of the Bill, &c. 1s Debrett.

Political Instructions for all Ranks of People, on the most interesting political Topics, by a *True Friend to Liberty*, 1s 6d Cox.

The Politician's Creed; being the great Outline of Political Science, by an *Independent*, Vol. II, 6s Cox.

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Thoughts on the Anti-monarchical Tendency of the Measures of the British Minister, by *Wm. Adams*, 1s. Symonds.

NOTICE OF WORKS IN HAND.

ARCHDEACON TRAVIS is preparing for the press a Collection of the Great Manuscript in the Library of the University of Cambridge, marked R. R. 6, 4. with the margin of the Greek edition of the New Testament, published by R. Stephens in 1550.

Mr. F. A. NITICH, in "A General and Introductory View of Kant's Principles," which he has just published, has announced his intention to translate and publish, in English, all the works of Kant. Such a work, as a long felt desideratum, will, doubtless, meet with liberal patronage. Mr. Nitich is known as the ingenious and learned lecturer on Kant's philosophy, in London.

It is the first, and not the third volume, as stated in our last, of Mr. POLWHELE's History of Devonshire, which is in the press. This volume contains a general description of the county, its natural history, &c.

A splendid periodical work, in Natural History, has lately been announced, under the title of "A Cabinet of Quadrupeds." The engravings by TOOKEY and THOMPSON, from drawings by ISBETT ON, with historic and scientific descriptions by Mr. CHURCH.

RETRO.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.—May 25.

Mahmoud—*Little Peggy's Love*—*A Dramatic Olio*—and *The Sultan*.

THIS was for the benefit of the widow Storace and her orphan child, who, by the premature decease of her husband, was left unprovided for. The Olio consisted of the most admired airs, composed by the late Mr. Storace. The house was remarkably full, and the liberality of the managers and performers was highly spoken of.

June 9. *The Belle's Stratagem*, and *The Sultan*, for the benefit of the widow of the late unfortunate Benson, and her children. Mrs. Jordan spoke, in her usual superior manner, a neat written address to the audience (a brilliant company) on the subject of benevolence. Mr. Braham, Madame Mara, and Mrs. Storace also lent their assistance.

June 15 (Wednesday) *Mahmoud*, and *The Drab Lover*. The house closed this evening for the season.

COVENT-GARDEN.

June 7, (Monday) *The Bujbody*, and *The Irish Mimick*. This was announced the last night of the company's performing for this season. The chief of the company, however, played again the succeeding night, with a view to increase the fund established for the relief of decayed performers.

The winter theatres have, in the course of the last season, brought out NINE pieces each, pantomime included. Of these, the productions at Covent-Garden have been the most successful.

HAY-MARKET.

June 11 (Saturday) *Peeping Tom*, *The Liar*, and (first time) *Bannian Day*. With the above entertainments, this theatre opened for the season, to a very thin audience.

The new piece of *Bannian Day*, is ascribed to Mr. Waldron, jun. It consists more of sprightly conversation than interesting plot, and serves to introduce some very agreeable music by Dr. Arnold. The story, trifling as it is, is very defective. The hero of the piece, is a rival gentleman, who, marrying against his father's consent, is, consequently, disinherited. His distresses gives rise to the title of *Bannian Day*, a sea phrase for a day when there is no allowance of meat. The Irishman though guilty of some natural blunders, makes use of language fitter for his valet, than a gentleman of fortune. To mistake *mediate* for *mediate*, &c. is

neither natural for a gentleman, nor does it constitute an Irish bull. The rest of the characters are common, and several obviously borrowed.

June 16. *Merchant of Venice*, and *Bannian Day*. Mr. Palmer played Shylock this evening, for the first time. Though not equal to Macklin, he was respectable. He differed from the usual readings in some parts, particularly in the following :

—————“Many a time, and oft,
“On the Rialto you have rated me, &c.”

Which he thus varied :

—————“Many a time—and oft
“On the Rialto—you have, &c.”

This certainly is better; for though *many a time, and oft*, is a common expression, it is an idle repetition; but by uniting the *oft* with the *Rialto*, which is the most public place in Venice, it gives the observation additional force. The following passage also, which, as printed, is certainly unintelligible :

—————“When the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose
“Cannot contain their urine for affection
“Masters of passion sway it to the mood
“Of what it likes or loathes——”

Mr. Palmer thus delivered :

—————“When the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,
“Cannot contain their urine—for affection,
“Master of passion, sways it to the mood
“Of what it likes or loathes——”

This we also deem the best exposition, notwithstanding many others which have been proposed. Mr. Palmer has repeated this character with additional success.

June 20. *All in Good-Humour*, *Bannian Day*, and *The Spanish Barber*. The slovenly manner in which the first piece was hurried over, was truly reprehensible.

June 22. *The Flight of Boon*, and (first time) *The Magic Banner, or Two Wives in a House*. Alfred, whose adventures have already been the subject of other unsuccessful dramas, is the hero of the *Magic Banner*, a play in three acts. This is an humble attempt to unite broad farce with the sublime. Alfred's disguise, as a peasant, when he takes refuge in a cottage, and neglects the woman's cake that was at the fire, and committed to his care; and also his disguise as a minstrel, are the chief incidents; the rest is mere patch work, absurd, and ridiculous, especially the part which gives rise to the *second* title.

Fawcett

Fawcett was the only performer to be commended for exertion—the rest had no opportunity—the fool, whether owing to the author, or actor, was a very heavy one.—Mr. Palmer attempted to give it out for the next night, but was interrupted by the prevailing marks of censure.

June 13. *The Magic Banner*, and *The Dead Alive*. Notwithstanding the judgement of the preceding night's tribunal, *The Magic Banner* was repeated. It was considerably curtailed, and, of course, less disgusting; it was, however, opposed when given out for the third night.

OPERA-HOUSE.

May 24. *Antigone*, a new serious Opera, was performed for the first time with great success, the music by Bianchi: a duet in the second act, and a trio in the third, were universally encored. The recitative was happily executed by Banti, Vigononi, and Roselli.

June 2. This evening Madame Rose brought out for her benefit (the most productive that has been this season) a new Indian divertissement called *The Caravan at Rest*, composed by Mr. Didelot. It consists of the sports of the Arabs;

also a *Ballet Episodique*, by the same composer, called *L'Amour Vengé*; or *La Metamorphose*; this was in the style *Anacronique*; the characters consisted of satyrs, fauns, nymphs, and huntresses—but what most delighted was a Cupid, by his aerial passage.—The exertions of the performers were very laudable.

June 7. *Antigone*, *The Caravan at Rest*, and *L'Amour Vengé*. This was the last night of the subscription.

June 14. A Comic Opera, composed by Mezzinchi, called *Il Tesoro*, was represented this evening, for the first time. It was well performed, and several airs encored.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. J. Bannister made his first appearance here, in the characters of Feignwell and Walter, in *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*, and *The Children in the Wood*. He spoke a whimsical Address, descriptive of the adventures he met with since his departure from London. He continues to perform to overflowing houses; being unsupported, he does not perform with his usual spirit; nor appear to such advantage as at Drury or the Haymarket, with his friends Suet, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

CASE OF THE LICENTIATES, AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

[Continued from our last.]

MR. ERSKINE began the pleadings in defence of the College, after having had all the instructions and documents which that body can bring forward, and ample leisure for preparation. That able Advocate delivered an elaborate and eloquent speech, which, from his shining talents and indefatigable zeal, we may fairly infer, contains all that can be advanced in support of the power which the college has assumed. He began by stating, that Dr. Stanger applied for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to the College of Physicians, to admit him to examination for admission into the order of candidates, for election into the Fellowship of the College: an application built on the recognition of certain notorious bye-laws establishing such an order.—We have before observed, that the licentiates allow the propriety of a probationary state, such as that of a candi-

date. We believe, also, that they would not object to its duration being prolonged, in the case of younger candidates, till they had attained such an age as might be an additional security for their possessing the discretion and gravity required by the charter, provided such a regulation was equally extended to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Erskine next recapitulated the grounds on which Dr. Stanger founds his application, contained in his affidavit: namely, "that he studied the art of physic at Edinburgh, and other places, for several years; and that he had a degree of Doctor of Physic conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh; and that he went abroad to obtain farther improvement in the art and practice of physic, in the universities and other places, of study, in France, Italy, and Germany, where he continued for many years. He then remarked, that Dr. Stanger does not wholly rely upon his ability and knowledge, but upon the education under which that ability has been acquired." The Licentiates allow,

that a claimant for admission into the college, ought to show some pretensions to have his qualifications even examined: such as having studied a reasonable time in approved medical schools; and having graduated in a reputable university. They only contend against the exclusive privilege of any Universities, and more especially that usurped by the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, which are not medical schools of any repute. In Edinburgh, the most celebrated school of physic in Europe, before a degree can be conferred, at least three years' residence, and attendance upon all the medical professors, is required. There the candidate undergoes three private examinations in Latin, on all the branches of physic; and is also obliged to write and defend two medical dissertations in private, and a thesis in public, in the same language. A degree so obtained, gives an indisputable right to examination for admission into the College. It was, therefore, not necessary to state the additional advantages of having studied in foreign universities, which many of the Licentiates, as well as the present claimant, have enjoyed. That could only be inserted to demonstrate the aggravated hardship of such men being excluded the college, whilst few of the actual members have had similar opportunities of improvement. Mr. Erskine next recounted from Dr. Stanger's affidavit, "That he applied to the President at his own house, and to the President and Censors at the College regularly assembled there, to be admitted to examinations for the purposes before stated." He then referred the Court to the affidavit of Sir George Baker, President of the College, which sets forth the bye-law under which this gentleman's claim is resisted; namely, "That no person shall be admitted into the order of candidates, unless he be created a Doctor of Physic, in the University of Oxford or Cambridge." Mr. Erskine proceeded to state, from the President's affidavit, "that Dr. Stanger, previous to his being admitted a Licentiate, gave his faith or promise, that he would observe the statutes of the said College, or readily pay the fines imposed on him for his disobedience thereof." He then added, "The question, therefore, as it strikes me upon this affidavit, is this: Whether Dr. Stanger, who applies for examination, has a right, notwithstanding this bye-law of the College, which disqualifies him for that examination, to

the mandamus which he prays: and expressed a doubt, whether his being a Licentiate advances or is not an absolute *estoppel* to his claim?" The Licentiates founding their claim intirely upon the charter, and act of parliament confirming it, only state the licence as an evidence of their fitness to be examined, at a period subsequent to its being obtained, for admission into an institution where learning, skill, and probity are the only legal requisites. The licence attests, that they were men of probity and learning, when it was granted and qualified to exercise all the functions of a physician. A grant attesting such qualifications, though it only conveys a right to practise, cannot surely be a bar to the attainment of an additional privilege at a future period; whether the claimant possessed a right to that privilege, antecedent to the first grant, or acquired it afterwards. In 1582, as appears from a bye-law stated by the College in the present contest, it was required, that no person should be admitted into the order of Candidates, unless he had first been in that of Licentiate, except Professors, Doctors of seven years' standing, or the King's Physicians. The licence cannot now, therefore, be pleaded as a bar to that order, for which it was formerly a requisite even in the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. The Licentiates allow, that they agreed to submit to the bye-laws, or pay the fines; but they assert, that there is no bye-law which prohibits them from applying for admission into the College, and that if such a bye-law really existed, they only render themselves liable to the mulct by breaking it. They cannot suffer the slightest imputation of a breach of their engagement. Besides, obligations of this sort can only extend to such bye-laws as are legal in themselves; otherwise, persons who enter into them, might be deprived of their most valuable rights, and suffer the severest hardships without any means of redress. The bye-laws of the College are made without the consent or knowledge of the Licentiates: they have even no means of being acquainted with them without the permission of the Fellows. The bye-laws have always been fluctuating, arbitrary, and, frequently, oppressive. The Licentiates were at one time obliged to pay an annual tax to the College, without being acknowledged as members; and sixty pounds is even, at present, extorted from each of them for the mere permission to practise;

practise; whilst the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are admitted to all the benefits of Fellowship for an equal sum. In the present case, the Licentiates only submit to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to decide, whether a bye-law is legal, which Lord Mansfield, delivering his opinion judicially in that Court, declared to be illegal?

"It has been said," Lord Mansfield observed (see Burrow's Reports, vol. iv. p. 299) "that there are many amongst the Licentiates, who would do honour to the College, or any society of which they should be members, by their skill and learning, as well as other valuable and amiable qualities. If this be so, how can any bye-laws, which exclude the possibility of admitting such persons into the College, stand with the trust reposed in them of admitting all that are fit?"

The next material assertion of Mr. Erskine was, that Lord Mansfield was of opinion, on a former trial, that some persons might be permitted to practise under a licence, who were not intitled to be admitted of the College. This opinion, as it was qualified by that great judge, undoubtedly cannot be contested. He observed, that "a partial licence had been granted to an oculist; that a person may be fit to practise in one branch, who is not fit to practise in another. Licences have also been granted to women; and that may not be unreasonable in particular cases; such as Mrs. Stevens's medicine for the stone. Of late years, indeed, general licences have been usual. These licences, probably, took their rise from that illegal bye-law which restrained the number of Fellows to twenty. This was arbitrary and unjustifiable: they were obliged to admit all such as came within the terms of their charter." But because Lord Mansfield admitted the reasonableness of granting licences, merely to oculists, partial practisers, and vendors of empirical medicines, is it to be inferred, that he meant also, that Physicians, who had received the best educations, and who would do honour to the College, or any other society, by their skill and learning, were intitled to nothing more? The reverse is too clear to admit of argument.

Mr. Erskine then proceeded to state, "that the College have power not only by their charter, but by the law of the land, to make fit and reasonable bye-laws;" which is as indisputable as that a bye-

law, prohibiting the admission of nearly all the Physicians in Great Britain, is neither fit nor reasonable. The next assertion is equally incontrovertible, "that the judgment and discretion of determining upon the skill, ability, and sufficiency to practise this profession, as well as to be admitted into the Fellowship, is trusted to the College." But it would be ridiculous to suppose, that they had also right of confining the education of those who were to practise physic, and who might claim the honours of their profession in the metropolis of Great Britain, to the most inconsiderable medical schools in Europe. Mr. Erskine then observed, "that it is much relied upon, in publications connected with this controversy, that Lord Mansfield says, 'If the College should refuse to examine the candidate at all, the Court would oblige them to do it:'" interpreting Lord Mansfield's observation to apply to candidates alone who were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. But Lord Mansfield never mentioned, or alluded to, either of these universities. When he made that remark, the college had not then even advanced in a court of law, the absurd plea of a title in such graduates to an exclusive privilege: the only grounds on which the College could refuse examination and admission, ever hinted at by Lord Mansfield, were insufficiency in point of skill, learning, or morals.

Mr. Erskine next expatiated upon the impropriety of the College being bound to examine every man who offers himself, whatever may have been his rank in society; whatever may have been his mode of education; whatever may be the probability of his being fit to undergo that examination with effect; whatever might be the consequence to the interest of learning, and the advantage of the science of medicine, that such a person should be a member of the College of Physicians." The Licentiates do not

* Alluding to an eloquent and unanswerable treatise, lately published by Dr. Ferris, entitled a General View of the Establishment of Physic, as a Science, in England, by the Incorporation of the College of Physicians of London; together with an Enquiry into the Nature of that Incorporation: in which it is demonstrated, that the exclusion of all physicians, except the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, from the corporate privileges of the College, is founded in usurpation, being contrary to the letter and spirit of its charter.

contend, that the college is bound to examine every man who offers himself: they only insist, that the college is bound to examine every *physician* of good character, whose education affords a reasonable presumption, that he can give such tests of learning and skill as the charter requires, and such as have been thought sufficient from the origin of the institution. With regard to the prior rank, which may render a person eligible to examination, the Licentiates presume that neither the College nor the Court of King's Bench will be very tenacious, when they consider the instances of men who have risen to the highest dignities, both in physic and law, from very inferior stations. The interests of learning, and the advantage of the science of medicine, cannot surely be prejudiced by the admission of men who can undergo examinations in the Latin and Greek languages, or the comprehensive science of medicine, and who challenge any tests of literature the College can adopt, provided they are impartially extended to every candidate. A society, of which the original productions have only amounted to three octavo volumes of essays, in nearly three centuries; a body, which from the narrow principle of confining the right of admission into it, to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, excluded a Sydenham, obliged a Mead, before he could become a member, to purchase an additional degree, and which could not, till after Lord Mansfield's remonstrances, admit a Boerhaave, cannot certainly be rendered less useful, liberal, or respectful, by enlarging its grounds of admission. By extending admission, without limitation to schools, to every skilful and learned physician, the College would concentrate all the able men of the profession in the metropolis, and unite, animate, and direct their efforts to promote the real dignity, interests, and objects of the institution.

Mr. Erskine next proceeded to show, that the exclusion complained of by the Licentiates, was not unqualified; for subsequent to Dr. Fothergill's case, there was a revision of the statutes: and that the College consulted Lord Camden, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Dunning, and another person, whom he would not name, apparently one of the Judges who preside in this trial. He added, "that the two bye-laws for the admission of Licentiates before stated, were made under the auspices of these honourable and learned persons." If those great men

had been employed by the College to form a code of bye-laws calculated to accomplish the ends of the charter, or equitable under the present circumstances, their opinion would be intitled to the highest respect. But if they were employed as lawyers, to frame such bye-laws as would enable the College to preserve their monopoly, or only engage them to admit such persons as might be agreeable to themselves, then these bye-laws are to be considered as ingenious devices to perpetuate injustice.

That this was the case can scarcely be doubted: otherwise, why did not the College promulgate these bye-laws when they were made? Why did they alter a mode of examination, which had been adhered to nearly three centuries, and superadd a test, of little utility, which might be opposed as a very difficult barrier to those who are obnoxious? Why did the fellows endeavour to intimidate and dissuade the only person who ever applied for examination, under one of these bye-laws, to desist, and when he was proposed in the manner required by the bye-law, why did they not submit the proposal to a ballot? Why have they gradually diminished the privilege, conferred by the bye-law, for admission through favour, and discontinued it altogether for three years? Mr. Erskine next said, "is it to be supposed, that there is not one Fellow of the whole College who would propose a man of eminent learning and high qualifications under this bye-law." Admit there is, what would it avail the person proposed, if the College will not proceed to a ballot; or if a majority of the Fellows are determined to reject? The learned advocate put this question, as if admission followed the being proposed as a matter of course; as if five subsequent ballots, under all the obstacles before enumerated, were no impediments. Mr. Erskine next remarked, "that the character of a physician has been different in England from that of any other nation; that physicians in this country have been the most eminently learned persons that have conferred dignity upon society, vastly beyond the bounds of their own profession; and that has principally arisen from the care the College has taken in framing their bye-laws." The most distinguished physicians that have conferred dignity upon their profession and their country, have been stigmatised, and either totally excluded the college by their bye-laws; or obliged to purchase

chase additional degrees before admission; or reduced to accept as a boon, what no merits, without a degree from Oxford or Cambridge, could intitle them to. The immortal Sydenham was excluded. Sloane, Mead, Pringle, Akenfide, and many other eminent men, who had graduated in the best medical universities of their time, were obliged to purchase additional degrees before they were admitted. Fothergill, and even Hunter, by whom almost every medical graduate of Oxford and Cambridge, of his time, had been instructed, were refused admission; and except to the very few who take degrees at those universities, the right of admission into the College is denied to all the physicians of Europe. And yet these are the liberal bye-laws which are held up as the surest securities of the dignity of physic in this country. Mr. Erskine's next observation was, "that the present bye-laws are built upon the most ancient statutes; and if

there is nothing in them repugnant to the charter, the Court always looks with respect to a venerable and ancient usage." But supposing their repugnancy to the charter was not demonstrated, the ancient and venerable usage is in favour of the Licentiates: for the original founders of the college, had received similar educations with themselves. During many years after the foundation, no distinction was made with regard to schools. Sixty years after the first institution, it was necessary to pass through the order of Licentiates, to be received into that of candidates, with a few exceptions, which do not relate to the place of graduation. The usurpation of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, has neither ancient nor uninterrupted usage to sanction it; for except when additional degrees could be cheaply purchased at these Universities, it was never submitted to.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.	
Measles	9	Ischuria	1
Scarlatina Anginosa	7	Ascariides	2
Small-pox	7	Gastrodynia	5
Chicken-pox	1	Enterodynia	3
Malignant, or contagious fever	1	Schirrus liver	2
Whooping cough	5	Jaundice	2
Catarh	6	Bilious vomiting	4
Peritoneal Inflammation	4	Diarrhæa	5
Acute rheumatism	4	Lichen	2
Slow fever	3	Dry tettar	1
Bilious, or Summer fever	3	Itch and prurigo	6
Child-bed and Milk-fevers	6	Nettle rash	1
		Noli me tangere	1
		Cancer	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.		PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Cough and chronic dyspnæa	22	Quotidian	2
Spitting of blood	5	Tertian	3
Pulmonary consumption	12	Semitertian	1
Chronic rheumatism	6	Hemicranium	2
Droopy	4	Hætica Adolescentium	1
Asthénia	21	Hætica Senilis	1
Hysteria	2	DISEASES OF INFANTS.	
Cephalæa	6	Catarrhal fevers	4
Apoplexy	1	Fevers from teething and indigestion	6
Paralysis	4	Tabes mesenterica	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhæa	8	Rickets	3
Menorrhagia	5	Scrophula	4
Fluor albus	3	St. Vitus's Dance	1
Ichtrus uteri	1	Crusta Lactea	1
Prolapsus uteri	2	Dandriff	2
Prolapsus ani	1	Scalped head	3
Hæmorrhoids	2	The seven cases of scarlatina anginosa were in the children of one family, residing	
Hernia	3		
Gravel	2		

siding near the Magdalen Hospital. A boy, 12 years of age, took the disease first; the rest were infected by him, all within a fortnight; but they began to sicken on different days. The father and mother escaped the contagion; nor did it extend to any families in the neighbourhood. This disorder was attended with considerable ulcerations in the tonsils, and deeper than is usual. The eldest daughter, 22 years old, had nearly sunk under a violent hemorrhage from the nose, which occurred twice, though she had the catamenia at the same time. One or two others were affected with diarrhœa, bilious vomitings, head-ache, and slight delirium. The scarlet rash extended over the whole body. There was in all the patients, a quick, small, and irregular pulse, with great languor, faintness, and depression. These symptoms suddenly disappeared on the eighth or ninth day of the disease, and were not succeeded, as frequently happens, by anasarcaous swellings of the lower extremities.

The best mode of practice in the scarlatina anginosa, is to administer gentle emetics repeatedly, during its first stage, according to the plan recommended by Dr. Withering, in a judicious treatise on this disease.

The synochus biliosa. (Sauvage De Febribus) or Summer Fever, though a disease frequently occurring in the vicinity of London, has not been accurately described by our practical writers; who seem, in general, to have confounded it with the malignant, or putrid fever. Its symptoms are, however, very different; neither is it communicated by contagion. This complaint begins with

irregular shiverings, which are afterwards succeeded by a great and continued heat of the skin; flushing of the face; frequent nausea, with a sensation of violent heat in the stomach and bowels; a sense of oppression in the chest, with panting and inquietude; a white, parched tongue, and unquenchable thirst. The pulse is always very quick; and there is a violent throbbing pain of the head, which prevents sleep, and often produces delirium. The temper of mind is much altered by this disease: under its influence, patients who in health are of a meek, and serene disposition, become fretful and turbulent; and are moved to passion on the slightest occasions.

The state of the bowels in this complaint is very uncertain; but after a costiveness of several days' duration, a diarrhœa usually takes place on a sudden, attended with pain, gripings, and bilious discharges. The urine is also very variable in its appearances; being sometimes clear, and of a high orange colour; sometimes greenish, and a little turbid, like punch: at other times, it is made white, and after standing some hours, deposits a white, flaky sediment. The duration of this complaint is usually about 20 days. In some cases, after the second week, it begins to remit; and has an exacerbation or paroxysm every day, which terminates by gentle sweating. It is thus often protracted to the 36th, 40th, or 42d day. The occasional or exciting causes of it generally are fatigue in hot weather, anxiety, watching; or drinking cold water, after the body has been much heated by labour or travelling.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, June 25, 1796.

STOCKS have experienced a small rise within these few days. Consols for the opening were done on Thursday last as high as 65½. But the amazing great differences that have lately been paid on the last account, prove that little dependance is to be placed on such adventurous speculations. On the contrary, the prevailing scarcity of money, the very heavy payments which are successively to be made to government in a very short period, and the very uncertain posture of foreign affairs, strengthen our former opinion, that a very considerable fall in the price of Stocks is to be apprehended.

BANK STOCK on the 27th of last month

was at 153—rose till the 3d of this month to 156—fell again to 16th ult. to 153—and has since risen to 155½, which was the price yesterday, 24th.

5 PER CENT. ANN. shut at 95½.

4 PER CENT. CONS. AN. on the 27th last month were at 79½—rose till the 3d of this month to 80½—fell again till 16th ult. to 79½—and were on the 23d ult. at 80½.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS shut at 64½—and were yesterday the 24th at 63½ for the opening.

NEW OMNIUM is at a discount of 1½.

The transfer books for the 5 per cent. Ann. and 3 per cent. Cons. will open the 22d of July.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Empress of Russia has made a present of a considerable sum of money to Mess. Nennich and Roeding, the worthy authors of the Polyglott-Lexicon, of Natural History, and Universal Dictionary of the Marine, both to encourage and assist them in their very useful labours.

The Austrian government is making great improvements in the medical department, at Vienna. Many excellent regulations have been introduced into their hospitals; the mode of study, with the privileges and statutes of the academy, will shortly be laid before the public.

The Imperial college of physicians, at Peterburg, has elected the privy counsellor Loder, of Germany, one of its honorary members. This is the first instance of such an honour being conferred on a foreigner.

The council of health at Bern, opened their public medical library, with the beginning of this year. From the great zeal with which this institution was undertaken, and the excellent regulations made for the introduction of the best medical books into this library, it is presumed, that the council of health will continue to give it active support, as it promises to be of very great utility to the whole canton.

Professor Paulus, of Jena, well known to the learned world, by his works on universal literature, has published some remarks on the resurrection, under the title *Meletamata ad historiam dogmatis de Resurrectione*. The work contains two parts, in the first, De custodia ad sepulchrum Jesu disposita quid philologico-critice quid philosophico-historice judicandum sit, de novo expenditur. In the second, Phariseorum de Resurrectione sententia ex tribus Josephi Archæologi loris explicatur. The freedom with which he discusses this subject, has not been pleasing to some of the orthodox in Germany, and may make the work a subject of greater curiosity to the English readers.

The posthumous works of Metastasio have just been published at Vienna, in three editions, one in large quarto, second in large octavo, the third in duodecimo, under the following title, "Opere postume del Signor Abate Pietro Metastasio, date alla luce dell' Abate Conte d' Ayala. In Vienna nella Stamperia Alberti, 1795." The first volume contains Metastasio's reflections on the Greek theatre; the second, a very judicious selection of his

letters; and the third, the life of the author, by the editor. The work is very correctly printed, and the quarto and octavo editions are elegant, and may be considered as the best specimen of the Viennese press.

The professors of divinity in the university of Wurzburg have been forbidden to give private lectures on theological subjects, without an express permission obtained for that purpose. They are particularly charged to take care in their public lectures, to beware of innovation and originality, and to recommend to their hearers those things only, which may be of use to them, in their future call.

GERMANY.

State of the university of Goettingen, from Easter 1793 to Easter 1795.

	Departed.	Remained.	Came.	Total.
Mich. 1793	— 156	— 560	— 150	— 710
East. 1794	— 205	— 505	— 183	— 688
Mich. 1794	— 152	— 536	— 161	— 697
East. 1795	— 187	— 510	— 161	— 671

Of the above students, there were during the same periods, in

Divinity.	Law.	Physic.	Philosophy.
160	— 340	— 116	— 94
162	— 321	— 108	— 97
171	— 335	— 102	— 89
156	— 338	— 102	— 75

State of the university of Jena, during the last six years. There were resident, in

Dec.	Divinity.	Law.	Physic.	Total.
1790	390	— 278	— 136	— 804
1791	364	— 302	— 145	— 811
1792	399	— 328	— 162	— 889
1793	384	— 324	— 184	— 892
1794	363	— 292	— 206	— 861
1795	299	— 301	— 203	— 803

The philosophy of Kant begins to make some progress in Holland. A treatise on this subject has just made its appearance, under the following title: *Beinzels der Kantiaansche Wylgeerte, naar het Hoogduitsch vryelyk gevolgd, en met Aanteekeningen, en een voorreden uitgegeven, door Paulus van Hemert, Hoogleeraar by de Remonstranten te Amsterdam. Eerste Deel. Te Amsterdam, by de Weduwe J. Doll. 1796.*

The following Latin verses were composed on the late erection of the tree of liberty, in Holland:

Arbor LIBERTATIS ad Batavos.
 Illa ego, Nympharum quondam celebrata choreis,
 Nobilis Arcadii Pinus amica dei,
 Quam duram expertus, furibundi more tyranni,
 Threicius misere stravivit humi Boreas,
 Lactius

Lætiæ at, sortem miserata, assurgere Tellus
 Justit, et æterna luxuriare coma:
 Nunc libertatis Belgarum testis et index,
 Excusso domini, sistor in urbe, jugo,
 Haud invita ferens! Præstat præ carmine Panis
 Concentu populi libertate frui.

Citizen Dolomieu is a present employed with the completion of a work, which promises to be of considerable importance to mineralogy and the science of antiquities. It is intitled, *Lithologie Ancienne*; and his plan is to give an exact description of the different species of stones, which the ancients employed in their works of taste and art. From a seven years' residence in Italy, of which time he spent a very considerable part at Rome, and his uncommon knowledge in mineralogy, he has procured a quantity of materials, which, with his own remarks, will be soon laid before the public. The celebrated Abbé Visconti, of Rome, in whose company Dolomieu made frequent researches into the antiquities of that place, has enriched the work with many useful conjectures: and as it is difficult to determine with precision on several doubtful points out of Italy, the assistance which Dolomieu has received, added to his own qualifications, is likely to bring us nearer to the truth. According to his opinion, the Apollo of Belvedere, though a master-piece of art, was by no means produced at that period when sculpture had in Greece arrived at the highest degree of perfection. It is, without doubt, the work of a Grecian artist, who laboured on it out of his own country, and it is of a much later date than that ascribed to it by general opinion. The marble is from Carrara, and taken from the same places, in the mountains Della Luna, which were worked in the time of Augustus, for the same purpose. Visconti confirms this opinion, of which Dolomieu speaks confidently, from an inspection of the places in the mountains, and a comparison of the stone with the Apollo.

From an inquiry into the Egyptian works of art, supposed to be cut out of

Basaltes, Dolomieu has exposed the ignorance of antiquarians in general, in mineralogy. The custom of Rome has been to call every black piece of sculpture "basaltes," without any farther enquiry into the properties of the stone. Dolomieu's opinion on the origin of the basaltes is well known, and whether well founded or not, he is too well acquainted with the subject, not to convict the Roman Ciceroni of innumerable errors. In the Museo Borgiano, at Peletri, which is particularly rich in Egyptian sculpture, and from which a tolerable knowledge of Egyptian stones might, according to Dolomieu, be obtained, he did not find a single piece of real basaltes. In Rome, he saw only one statue made of a black porous lava, and covered with hieroglyphics, and this was in the villa Borghese. A fragment of an Egyptian monument of a similar species of lava, he received some years back from Alexandria.

A French translation of Stuart's *Athenian antiquities*, by Barbré, in three volumes folio, is now in the press, in Paris. The translator, who is the superintendent of the geographical part of the national library, and whose abilities have been proved in the maps for Anacharsis's travels, has enriched his translation with various remarks, and extracts from the ancients. The best artists of Paris are employed under the inspection of Morcau, and Dufourny has the care of the architectural part. Only five hundred copies on vellum paper are to be printed.

Barbié has been employed for some years on the topography of Pausanias, but waits for quieter times, before he puts this work to the press.

Dufourny, the celebrated French architect, who has spent several years in Italy, and was employed by the Court of Naples in rebuilding several cities, destroyed in Calabria and Sicily, by the earthquake, is preparing a work for the press, in which he proposes to give very accurate measurements of the most ancient remains of architecture, now existing in Sicily.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, IN JUNE, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE present parliamentary recess, like an interval of rest to a weary traveller, affords us an opportunity of taking a retrospective view of our past labours in the political department of the Monthly Magazine.

At the commencement of the year 1796, the people of this country were led to entertain not only for their own safety, but for the sake of suffering humanity, the fondest hopes of an approaching peace. These hopes were founded upon the royal declaration, made on the

8th of December: "That such an order of things had taken place in France, as would induce his Majesty to meet any disposition to negotiation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty of general peace, whenever it might be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies."

The good effects of this declaration were unfortunately confined to loan-jobbers and monied speculators. To the surprise of every intelligent person, three months were permitted to elapse without any attempt to open a negotiation, while an immense expenditure was going forward in preparations for the renewal of hostilities. The tardiness of ministers in commencing a negotiation, and the *mode and form* in which they at length commenced it, on the 8th of March, through the very questionable medium of an unauthorized minister, has impeached their *sincerity* in the eyes of Europe. During the period of suspense between peace and war, the house of commons were laudibly engaged in providing proper means for remedying the grievances arising from the excessive scarcity and dearness of corn; and, after several resolutions, reports, and debates, upon the subject, an act was passed, granting a bounty on corn imported in British ships, or in ships in amity with England.

New loans, new subsidies, increasing taxes, and a national debt of more than three hundred and sixty millions, and a war still raging, roused the attention of several patriotic members of the late parliament, in their last session, to inquire into the state of the finances of the nation.

Mr. Grey, on the 10th of March, in his motion relative to an enquiry into the state of the nation, drew a true, but an alarming picture of the national debt. Our expences in the three first years of the present war had amounted to the sum of seventy-seven millions, a sum greater than the whole of the national debt previous to the year 1756. Upwards of seventeen millions had been voted for the army in the last three years; yet the excess beyond the expenditure had amounted in that time to 14,000,000*l.* All this was money expended not only without the consent, but even without the knowledge of parliament.

On the subject of Barracks, it was remarked in the house, that the proceedings of ministers were an insult on parliament, because the consent of that

branch of the government, to the erection of barracks, had never been required. This business had cost the nation 1,100,000*l.* and, according to the accounts then before the commons, for the first time, 200,000*l.* more were wanted. After giving an accurate statement of the finances, the eloquent mover deduced this gloomy inference: that if a peace were immediately to take place, the people of this nation must still bear their present burdens with an *additional load of two millions and a half of fresh taxes*.

In the month of April, there appeared two new political phenomena in the house of commons—a second budget, and a second loan, in the same session. The new taxes proposed in the minister's second budget, were upon dogs, hats, and 20*l.* additional duty per ton on wine. The new loan was seven millions and a half, the contractors for which had agreed upon a *bonus*, amounting to 3*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Mr. PITT amused the house with a fascinating account of the *future* benefits arising from the *sinking fund*, and assured them, that in fifty-two years this miraculous scheme would totally annihilate the national debt!

This parliament, elected about Midsummer 1790, was dissolved on the 10th of May, by royal proclamation, and writs for the election of a new parliament were immediately issued, to be returnable on the 12th of July next. Whether future historians will attribute the unfortunate measures taken by the late house of commons, to their ignorance or their corruption, is not for us to determine; but it must, at least, afford some fleeting consolation to that part of them who think, with Mr. Reeves, that the throne is the trunk of the constitutional tree, the sole source of power and authority in the British constitution, that their sovereign assured them he should "ever reflect with heartfelt satisfaction on the uniform *wisdom*, temper, and firmness which appeared in *all* their proceedings since he first met them in parliament, at a period of domestic and foreign *tranquillity*."

From the present critical situation of public affairs in England, it may be rationally inferred, that the salvation of the kingdom depends upon the measures to be adopted by the parliament which has been recently elected.

We wish our limits would admit of a regular account, instead of a hasty sketch, of the proceedings on the late general election.

However those who exist on corruption, may boast of their present success, it must afford some satisfaction to every friend to his country to have seen in the people to many instance of evilent approximation towards rectitude of principle and public virtue in the late contests. In the metropolis, nearly three thousand livemen came forward almost unsolicited, and without the usual and sordid accompaniments of bribes, treats, or promises, to give their liberal support to Mr. PICKETT, who set before them a principle which ought to have been adopted by every candidate on the popular side. This candidate, though not successful on the return, has more to boast of than any of his adversaries! The other candidate on the popular side, Mr. COMBE whose friends were more active than those of Mr. Pickett, stood high on the poll during the whole election, and was returned. Such a rising spirit of independence must, we have little doubt, speedily triumph over those base arts by which the people of this country have lately been deluded. The numerous elections of the city of Westminster not only placed their old favourite, "the man of the people," at the head of the poll but nearly three thousand of them gave their independent votes to Mr. TOOKE, against the whole phalanx of ministerial, court, and parochial influence, aided by the threats of those whose province it is to issue the licences to public houses. The people so pointedly regarded the court candidate, admiral GARDNER, as the mere instrument of the minister, as to be restrained with difficulty from violence to him and his friends. While we regret and detest the personal attack which a misguided mob made upon the admiral; we review also with horror the outrages committed upon some inoffensive persons, on another day, by certain constables from a police office, who were sent professedly to keep the peace, and to protect the persons of his majesty's subjects.

There were many other instances in various parts of the kingdom, of the independence and virtuous exertions of the electors, in favour of persons who offered themselves as candidates upon the basis of public principle. At Leicester, two independent candidates, Mr. RUDING and Mr. GREATHEAD, were proposed; and though they started a day after the nomination of the old members, they obtained, at a very trivial expence, 600 votes against 950; and had they con-

sidered it as constitutional to have paid the expences for bringing in the out-voters, they would, in all probability, have been elected. Mr. Greathead was solicited to become a candidate for Warwick while on the hustings at Leicester. The address which he has just published to the freemen of Warwick, proves him to be a man of sound constitutional principles, of brilliant talents, and an elegant writer. At Derby, Dr. COMPTON offered himself as a candidate on constitutional principles, without corruption, bribery, or expence in any form: he obtained 6 votes against 200—he afterwards became a candidate for Nottingham, upon the same grounds, and he there procured 600 votes against 900. The populace, it should be remarked, at all these places, were unanimously in favour of these patriotic candidates. At Canterbury, Messrs. BAKER and SAWBRIDGE, two independent gentlemen, triumphed over the ministerial influence. At Coventry, the voters repelled, with contempt, the offers of two ministerial candidates; and at Norwich the war minister, by the aid of the whole influence of government, at an immense expence, and by bringing in the out-voters, only gained his election by a few votes, against a gentleman who was actually absent, who made no exertions, and was at no expence. In reviewing, therefore, the whole proceedings of the general election, and considering the rooted influence which is necessarily established in many places, the unbounded prodigality of the ministerial candidates, and the pernicious effects of corporations, it may fairly be concluded, that the generality of the people were more inclined to support the opposition candidates than the latter seem to have either suspected, or to have been prepared for; and that if they had met, with proper energy and exertion, the popular spirit, more of them would have been returned, particularly in London, Middlesex, Westminster, and other places, where the elections are popular. The exertions which have been lately made by the independent freeholders of Kent, against the influence of placemen and alarmists, though unsuccessful, is another striking proof that the popularity of the minister is on the decline, and that the people at large are more disposed than they have lately shown themselves, to re-assert their constitutional rights.

From the present situation of military affairs in Europe, we have thought pro-

per principally to confine our observations on them under the head of French Transactions. The necessity of withdrawing the British troops from the continent has enabled the minister to redouble his exertions against the possessions of the French in the West-Indies; but, hitherto, disaster, instead of success, has attended the expeditions to those islands. The British navy have lately met with considerable success in capturing several single ships of the French. On the 11th of June, two national brig corvettes were taken at the mouth of channel, the one of 10, the other of 16 guns. On the 7th of June, captain Martin took, near the channel, a frigate belonging to the French, the Thames, of 36 guns. La Tribune, of 40 guns, was taken by captain Williams, and the Prosperpine, of 26 guns, was soon after captured by captain lord A. Beauclerk.

The Dutch frigate, the Jason, of 36 guns, in consequence of a mutiny of the seamen, was carried by her crew into the Clyde.

The following statement of the present distribution of the British naval force, will probably be acceptable to many of our readers:

	Line	Sos.	Fr.	Sps.
In port and fitting	28	2	31	43
Guard, hosp. and pri. ships	11	2	2	1
English and Irish chan.	16	2	33	32
Downs and North Seas	6	3	12	17
West-Ind. and on passage	17	6	30	20
At Jamaica	6	0	4	8
America and New- foundland	2	1	13	7
East-Indies and passage	11	2	9	7
Coast of Africa	0	1	2	2
Mediterranean	23	0	33	9
Total in Commission	120	19	169	146
Receiving ships	9	2	2	1
Serviceable and repair- ing for service	5	0	4	2
In ordinary	14	3	15	56
Building	22	3	8	0
Total	170	27	198	205

FRANCE.

In reviewing the state of the new republic from the commencement of our periodical labours, we find, that the year 1796 was ushered in with a fate on the fall of tyranny. "It is not," said the Gallic republicans on this occasion—"It is not a nation friendly to liberty and equality which will unjustly attempt to infringe the rights of other nations. The independence of our government and the

freedom of our commerce are the objects in which our pursuits are centred." We are happy to find this wise and just system of abstaining from all interference in the government of other nations farther declared and sanctioned by the French government, in an address to the Spanish monarchy. "A humane and wise people," say they, "whatever be their government, in the plenitude of their liberty, respect, in foreign nations, the different modes of interior organization which they may please to establish, to support, or destroy."

In the month of March, some salutary decrees were passed by the legislators of France, for the melioration of their finances. It was decreed, that 2400 millions of territorial *mandats* should be fabricated, bearing upon the face of them a mortgage and special delegation upon all the national domains situated in the republic, so that every holder of *mandats* should be empowered to purchase shares of those domains, paying for them in *mandats*.

The destructive instruments of war, were, during several months, sheathed on the banks of the Rhine, by an armistice between the Austrian and Gallic generals. During this suspension of hostilities in the east, the Soldiers of liberty in the west acquired fame and laurels by suppressing the rebellion in la Vendée.

The rebel generals Stoffet and Charette, with several of their leaders, were taken prisoners, tried, and put to death, as related in our preceding Numbers.

In the fourth, the campaign was opened in April, by the army of Italy, under the command of the young and rising general Buonaparte. He commenced his signal successes with the victory at Montenotte, where two thousand Austrians were slain, as many made prisoners, and several trophies were taken. This victory was succeeded by a farther defeat of the Austrians under general Beaulieu at Monte Lerino. A third victory put the republicans in possession of Mondovi, and compelled their enemies to repass the river Sture; these advantages enabled Buonaparte to approach within nine leagues of Turin, which produced in the Sardinian court the most serious consternation, and induced the king to incline even to a disadvantageous peace. After Fossano and Alba had surrendered, the Sardinian general Colli transmitted a message to the French general, soliciting in humble terms a suspension of hostilities, which was soon after conceded by

the latter. The advantages attending this suspension of hostilities infused fresh vigour into the French army, who after crossing the Po, defeated, with their accustomed valour, the Austrians, at the celebrated battle of Lodi, on the 10th of May. The republicans entered Lodi in pursuit of the enemy, who had already passed the Adda by the bridge. Beaulieu's whole army was arranged in order of battle, and thirty pieces of cannon defended the passage of the bridge, but the French army, with almost unparalleled courage and impetuosity, and with shouts of exultation, rushed on the enemy, and obtained a complete victory. After this defeat, the Austrian general was compelled to retreat among the mountains of Tyrol, and the French obtained possession of the greater part of Lombardy, with immense magazines, and spoils of every description.

The king of Sardinia signed a treaty of peace and amity with the French republic on the 15th of May, in which he revoked "all adhesion, consent, or accession given by him to the armed coalition against the French republic;" he also renounced for ever, in favour of France, all right to Savoy, and the counties of Nice, Tondé, and Breuil. A free passage was also agreed upon between the contracting parties for the troops of the French republic through the states of the king of Sardinia, in entering or returning from the interior of Italy. Soon after the French had obtained these very advantageous terms from his Sardinian majesty, and concluded a similar treaty with the duke of Modena, the directory received intelligence that the Austrian general Kray had, on the 21st of May, transmitted a letter to general Jourdan, in which he communicated to him the determination of his Imperial majesty to put an end to the armistice on the Rhine, and gave notice that hostilities would commence at the expiration of ten days from the date of his letter, viz. on the first of June. The French army was immediately upon the receipt of this letter put in motion, and successive victories attended their exertions.

The legislative councils were soon after informed by messages from the executive directory that four engagements had taken place, three in Germany, and one in Italy.

The first action in Germany was on the 31st of May, in the Hundsruck, between the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by general Jourdan,

and the Austrians; in which a division of the republican forces, under general Kleber, gained considerable advantage. On the next day, at four in the morning, his troops proceeded in two columns, and as they advanced, to cross the Sieg, the Austrian cavalry, although far superior in number, deserted the field. The French kept up a hedge fire in pursuing the enemy, and at length forced them to retreat with precipitation, and throw themselves into the formidable post of Ukerath. The French general estimates the loss of the Austrians in killed and wounded on that day (1st of June) at 2400 at the least. The third victory was gained on the 4th of June, by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse at Altenkirchen, when the French (according to their own account) took three thousand prisoners, twelve pieces of cannon, and four stands of colours. "Never," said general Kleber, "was an engagement more brisk, or sooner decided; the infantry never attacked with more ardor, nor did the cavalry ever more completely defeat the enemy."

On the 10th of June, Carnot, the president of the executive directory, informed the national representatives, by a message; that a new victory had been obtained by the army of Italy, at Borghetto.

The forces under general Buonaparte were separated from the Austrian army only by the river Mincio. The republican general concerted measures with so much skill, and executed them with such precision, as to conceal from Beaulieu the real object of attack. Apprehensive, however, that the passage of this river would be as brilliant as that of the bridge of Lodi, the Austrian commander caused the bridge over the Mincio to be destroyed. While it was rebuilding, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, the French grenadiers, with their muskets held over their heads, threw themselves into the river, and passed it, wading up to their chins in water. This display of impetuous courage appears to have appalled the enemy; they took the head quarters of Beaulieu with about two thousand men, and immense magazines. Among the prisoners, were the princes of Ulto and Colonne, in the service of the king of Naples; the troops of the republic then proceeded to Verona.

While the soldiers of France are astonishing Europe with the brilliancy of their victories, and their extensive triumphs, which reach from the banks of the Rhine to the banks of the Po and the Adda,

the

the accomplices of Babœuf and the rest of the conspirators now in prison, seem for some time to have, in a considerable degree, disturbed the tranquillity of Paris; groups of conspirators have been frequently dispersed, and have as frequently reassembled, but the popularity which the directory have gained from the success of their measures will probably enable them soon to crush the revivers of anarchy and terror. A decree of accusation was passed against Drouet, by a considerable majority, in the council of five hundred, and measures of the same tendency were preparing against the other persons concerned in the conspiracy.

While the council of five hundred were engaged in passing the denunciation against Drouet, they received farther accounts of the victorious progress of the republican armies. On the 1st of June, the French were in possession of Peschiera and Verona, towns belonging to the Venetian republic. As soon as general Buonaparte entered the Venetian territories, he transmitted a letter to the senate of Venice, in which he assured them, that he should pay the utmost respect to the government, religion, customs, and property of the Venetians.

The king of Naples, in the mean time, terrified by the progress of the French arms, solicited an armistice, which, it is said, he has obtained, on condition of paying thirty millions of livres, and of sending a minister to Paris to negotiate a peace with the republic.

On the 1st of June, Buonaparte informed the executive directory of the suppression of a conspiracy which had broken out at Pavia.

He left Milan on the 24th of May, to repair to Lodi, leaving behind him only such troops as were necessary for the blockade of the citadel. He left the city of Pavia amidst the applause and apparent joy of the people, but he had no sooner arrived at Lodi, than he received intelligence, that three hours after his departure, the alarm bell had been rung in several parts of Lombardy, that a report had been spread that Nice was taken by the English; that the army of Condé had arrived through Switzerland; and that Beaulieu, reinforced with 60,000 men, was advancing to Milan. The priests and monks, with a poniard in one hand and a crucifix in the other, excited the people to revolt, and urged them to assassinate.

The people of Pavia, reinforced with 6000 peasants, invested the 300 men

whom the French commander had left in the castle. At Milan, the populace attempted to pull down the tree of liberty, and trod underfoot the tri-coloured cockade. General Buonaparte first restored tranquillity to Milan; he then proceeded to Pavia, drove in the advanced posts of the rebels; the town appeared to be full of people, and in a state of defence; the castle had been taken, and his troops made prisoners.

He drew up his forces in a close column, and after some tumultuous resistance, dispersed the crowd. This unexpected resistance appears to have greatly provoked the ardent spirit of the young general. Thrice the order to burn the town (to use his own expression) had expired on his lips, when the garrison in the castle, having effected their escape, came to embrace their deliverers. He ordered their names to be called over, and found them safe. "If the blood of a single Frenchman," said he, "had been shed, I was determined to lay Pavia in ruins, and to erect on the spot, a column, with this inscription:—*'Here was the city of Pavia.'*" He ordered all the municipality to be shot, and seized 20 hostages, whom he dispatched to France.

At no period of history, perhaps, the military character of France has been higher than at the present moment; and the directory seem determined to profit by the advantages they possess, to compel their vanquished enemies to accept a peace equally honourable to themselves, and degrading to those who most unjustifiably have interfered in their internal government.

On the 9th of June, General Moreau wrote to the executive directory, from his head-quarters at Artzheim, and informed them, that the Austrians had evacuated, during the night, Tripsdrat, Nieustadt, and Spires, and retreated to the environs of Mannheim; that he pursued them and took many prisoners; that he had not been able for three days to quit his horse; and that the French affairs on the Rhine were never in such a prosperous state.

According to the diurnal prints of Paris, of the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June, the Austrians have met with the most severe defeats, both on the left and on the right banks of the Rhine. On the left bank, it is said, that on the 5th instant, the French attacked the Austrians, took 5000 prisoners, and 23 pieces of cannon. On the 6th, General Kleber passed

passed the Lahn, and pushed forward to Selters. Alarmed at these successes, the Archduke Charles retired from the Hundsruck, and debiled by Mente, in order to co-operate with Gen. Wurmser, and reinforce the Austrians on the right side of the Rhine. Informed of the designs of the Archduke, general Jourdan passed the Rhine himself in great force, and fixed his head-quarters at Neuwied, in order to prevent the intended junction, in which manoeuvre, however, we learn from subsequent accounts, he was not successful.

Whilst general Kleber was driving the Austrians before him on the right bank, general Championet and general Bernadotte on the left bank, attacked the Austrians at different points, and forced them, after several severe conflicts, to retire from the Nahe, and to fall back upon Bingen.

The accounts of these successes on the Rhine, have produced very strong sensations at Paris, and a current report prevailed, that Austrian commissioners had arrived to sue for peace. But it must be observed, that no message had then been sent to the legislature by the directory, relative to the operations upon the Rhine.

General Buonaparte informed the executive directory, by a letter dated head-quarters, Verona, June 3, that he arrived there on that day, and should leave it the next; that he informed the inhabitants, that if the king of France had not evacuated their town before he passed the Po, he certainly should have set fire to that city, which had the audacity to style itself the capital of the French empire. That the emigrants were leaving Italy daily, and escaping into Germany with remorse and misery, as their woeful attendants.

General Hoche, about the same time, informed the minister of general police, in a letter from his head-quarters at Rennes, that the Chouans, in the canton of Craon, had given up their arms, and he predicted that their example would be followed by all who opposed him in the department of Mayenne, which would no longer be infested by these nocturnal assassins.

The minister of the marine of the French republic, issued, on the 5th of February, an order to all officers of ships and crews, not to hinder, molest, or detain, the celebrated English traveller, **SEZELARD**, who has traversed, on foot,

more than 21,000 leagues, in various parts of the world. The order farther prohibits any Frenchman from detaining any of his papers or collections whatever.

GERMANY.

The Emperor in his orders for motion to be given for recommencing hostilities on the Rhine, appeared to regret that the ambitious demands of his enemies, the French, compelled him to have recourse again to arms; he was silent, however, upon the subject of his own ambitious views at the period when Valenciennes was taken in his name, and upon the objects and principles of the grand confederacy. It is reported in Paris, that since the late successes of the French, this monarch has publicly disavowed the intention or the wish to break the armistice, and that he attributes the whole to a manoeuvre of the British minister.

HOLLAND.

On the 17th of May, the military committee having communicated the message of General Bournonville, requesting that a chief be immediately nominated for the army, the national assembly appointed him commander of the Dutch army, with adequate powers, and in the usual forms. About the middle of the same month, the president informed the national assembly, that the minister of the king of Denmark had promised, that his court would prefer some serious complaints to the British minister, concerning the outrages committed in Norway by certain English ships of war; and that in the mean time a Danish squadron should be fitted out to protect the neutrality of their coast.

SWEDEN.

Intelligence was received from Stockholm, in May, that general Baron de Budberg, who had resided there some years, without any public character, was about to set off for Russia. This circumstance, with that of the last dispatches from Petersburg being of a less pacific nature than usual, has excited fresh apprehensions, that a war between the two powers is near at hand.

TURKEY.

M. Verniac's audience of the Grand Signor, was fixed, it is reported, for the 26th of April, and it was expected to be an exhibition of considerable magnificence. It is said farther, that a vessel from Marseilles had arrived with 100,000 firelocks,

firelocks, part of which were intended for the sophy of Persia.

The French officers appear to be held in great estimation by the Turkish government, and have been of signal utility, particularly in the introduction of the new tactics. The spirit of improvement, and particularly in the military art, which now appears to pervade the Turkish empire, will probably restore, in some measure, its former energy; and, indeed, the bad neighbourhood in which this ancient empire is situated, calls for some extraordinary exertions to save it from utter ruin.

WEST INDIES.

The disasters which the British troops experienced on the continent, probably, induced the ministry to direct their principal military exertions towards the West Indies. After long and unfortunate delays from weather and adverse winds, several reinforcements arrived, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained of their taking possession of the islands belonging to the enemy. Intelligence was, however, received in the course of the present month, which has considerably abated these expectations. The English were repulsed by the French in an attack upon Fort Leogane in St. Domingo; and general Abercromby, by a letter dated St. Lucie, May the 4th, informs the government, that the troops under his command had made an attack upon Morne Fortuné in that island, but from several untoward circumstances, the plan failed in the execution, and the troops retired to their former position. He adds, that as Morne Fortuné was then in a respectable state of defence, it would require time and much labour to erect the necessary batteries to reduce it.

General Abercromby dispatched, soon after his arrival, a party of troops against the Dutch settlement of Demerary, and in this expedition the British forces were successful. An English squadron arrived upon that coast on the 21st of April, and on the 22d the governor capitulated, and the troops under general Whyte took possession of the place, with considerable stores, and several merchant ships richly laden. The neighbouring colony of Berbice soon afterwards followed the fate of Demerary.

AMERICA.

Of the disapprobation which was testified by the congress of the United States of America, to the treaty between Great Britain and America, our readers are already informed. With respect to the people at large, however, their sentiments appear to have been much divided. While the treaty was under consideration, several numerous bodies of the inhabitants sent petitions to their representatives, some in favour of the treaty, and others against it. It appears that it was then the general sense of the majority that it was a disadvantageous treaty, but that the present situation of affairs rendered it necessary to be ratified for the present. After a long debate in the congress, it was determined to be on the whole objectionable; but upon a motion for carrying the treaty into effect, the numbers were 51 to 48 in its favour.

EAST INDIES.

In the beginning of June, the proprietors of India stock were so much alarmed at some recent intelligence from the East Indies, that a depression of ten or twelve per cent. suddenly took place in that stock.

The cause of this unwarrantable alarm was said to be letters brought from Bengal by the American ship, major Pinkney, importing that a mutiny had arisen among the native troops in India, and that the British government there was in imminent danger of subversion.

The whole of this rumour seems to have originated from the disadvantages under which the company's troops labour, in comparison with those in the king's service; but the differences between them, we understand, are about to be adjusted.

A very extraordinary account has been received from the East Indies, of the capture of the Triton Indiaman. From what has transpired, we learn that about twenty Frenchmen procured possession of a small vessel resembling a pilot boat, and by that means were enabled to come close to the Triton, which they boarded. They killed all the men who were upon deck, and then fired down the hatchways, killed and wounded several, and afterwards completely subdued the crew, and took the Triton under their own direction. This intelligence, however, is not universally considered as authentic.

MEMBERS

MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE LATE GENERAL ELECTION.

Arranged as called over on taking their Seats in the House.

The new Members for the respective Places are marked thus *. The unsuccessful Candidates are printed in *Italics*. The Numbers prefixed to the Names signify the Number of Votes for each Candidate at the Close of the Poll.

- BEDFORDSHIRE.** I. Osborn, esq. The Hon. St. Andrew St. John.
Bedford. W. Colhoun, S. Whitbread, esqrs.
- BLEKSHIRE.** G. Vanitart, esq. 373. C. Dundas, esq. 320. — *London*, esq. 295.
Reading. F. Annesley, R. A. Neville, esqrs.
Abingdon. * T. Th. Metcalf, esq.
New Windsor. * — Greville, * — Iliberwood, esqrs.
Wallingford. * Lord Eardley, Sir Fr. Sykes.
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.** Marquis of Titchfield, The Right Hon. J. Grenville.
Buckingham. * T. Grenville G. Nugent, esqrs.
Chipping Wycombe. Earl of Wycombe, * Sir J. D. K. ng, bart.
Aylbury. S. Bernard, esq. General Lake.
Great Marlow. * T. Williams, esq. 158.
* O. Williams, esq. 154. *I Fries*, esq. 71.
Wendover. * G. Canning, * H. Addington, esqrs.
- Agmon esqrs.* * T. D. Tyrwhit, * Ch. D. Ganard, esqrs
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE.** General Adeane, The Hon C. York
University. Lord Euston, Right Hon. W. Pitt.
Cambridge. Col. R. Mannors, The Hon. E. Finch.
- CHEESHIRE.** I. Crewe, * T. Cholmondeley, esqrs.
Chester. Lord Belgrave. — Grosvenor, esq.
- CORNWALL.** Sir W. Lemon, F. Gregor, esq.
- Launceston.* * Hon. I. Rawdon, 12. * J. Broded. esq. 12. Lord Dalhousie, 11. *W. Garsshore*, esq. 11.
- Liskeard.* Honourable E. Elliot, Honourable J. Elliot.
- L. frutuel.* * H. Sloane, * — Drummond, esqrs.
- Truro.* * Lord G. L. Gower, * I. Leman, esqrs.
- B. dmy.* Sir I. Morhead, * I. Nesbitt, esq.
Helston. * C. Abbot, * — Richards, esqrs.
Sil A. E. Bearcroft, esq. * Lord Macdara'd.
- East Looe.* Colonel R. Wood, C. Arbuthnot, esq.
- West Looe.* I. Buller, S. Sitwell, esqrs.
- Gr. mbound.* * R. Swell, * B. Edwards, esqrs.
- Camelford.* * W. I. Dennison, * I. I. Angerstein, esqrs 17 freemen; Lord Preston, and R. Adair, 28 foot and lot voters, rejected.
- Penryn.* * T. Wallace, * W. Meeks, esqrs.
- Tregony.* Sir Lin. Copley, * I. Nichols, esq. vice *M. Montagu*, and Hon. R. Secourt, who petition.
- Bosigney.* Hon. I. Stewart, * I. T. Lubbock, esq.
- St. Ives.* W. Paed, esq. * Sir R. C. Glynn.
Fowey. P. Raffleigh, * R. P. Carew, esqrs.
St. German's. Hon. W. Elliot, * Right Hon. Lord Grey.
- Mitchell.* Sir C. Hawkins, * Sir S. Lushington.
Newport. * — Northey, * I. Richardson, esqrs.
- St. M. wes.* Sir W. Young, * General Nugent.
- Callington.* Sir J. Call, bart. P. Orchard, esq.
- CUMBERLAND.** Sir H. Fletcher, I. Lowther, esq.
- Carlisle.* J. C. Curwen, esq. * Sir F. Vane, esq.
- Cockermouth.* I. B. Garforth, Ed. Burrows, esqrs.
- DARBYSHIRE.** Lord I. Cavendish, E. M. Mundy, esq.
- Darby.* Lord G. H. Cavendish, 238. Edw. Coke, esq. 238. Dr. P. Crompton, 6.
- DEVONSHIRE.** I. P. Baffard, * L. Falke, esqrs.
- Ashburton.* Sir R. Mackreth, L. Palk, esq.
Tiverton. Right Hon. D. Ryder, Hon. R. Ryder.
- Dartmouth.* Right Hon. I. C. Villers, E. Baffard, esq.
- Orkhampton.* R. B. Robson, T. Tyrwhitt, esqrs.
- Honiton.* * G. Chambers, * G. Shum, esqrs.
- Plymouth.* Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. * Major W. Elford.
- Beralsfca.* Sir J. Mitford, * W. Mitford, esq.
- Plympton.* * W. Adams, * W. Mitchel, esqrs.
- Tinejs.* * Lord Arden, 50. * Lord G. Seymour, 42. Col. Harcourt, 15.
- Barnstable.* I. Cleveland, esq. 196. R. Wilson, esq. 168. *W. Desjournes*, esq. 120.
- Tavistock.* Lord I. Russell, Hon. Col. Fitzpatrick.
- Exeter.* I. Baring, esq. Sir C. W. Bampfylde, bart.
- DORSETSHIRE.** F. J. Broun, W. M. Pitt, esqrs.
- Dorchester.* F. Fane, Cr. Ashley, esqrs.
- Lyonic-Regis.* Hon. H. Fane, Hon. T. Fane.
- Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis.* Sir J. Pultney, A. Stuart, esqrs. G. T. Steward, W. G. rthsh. re, esqrs.
- Bridport.* G. Barclay, esq. 136. C. Sturt, 119.

eq. 119. *T. Bagger*, eq. 100.
Shaftsbury. P. Benfield, eq. 224. * W. Boyd, eq. 190. — *Milnes*, eq. 143. — *Darwin*, eq. 105.
Worham. Lord R. Spencer, * — Ellis, eq. *Coſt-Caſtle*. J. Bond, H. Bankes, eqs. *Prole*. * Gen. C. Stuart, * I. Jeffery, eq. *DURHAM*. R. Milbank, R. Burdon, eqs. *Durham*. W. H. Lambton, eq. Sir H. V. Tempeſt.
YORKSHIRE. W. Wilberforce, eq. * Hon. H. Laſcelles.
Allborough. * C. Duncombe, R. M. T. Chifwell, eqs.
Broughbridge. * F. Burdett, eq. * Sir I. Scott. *Beuſley*. * W. Tatton, eq. * Col. Burton. *Heydon*. Sir L. Darrel, bart. * C. Atkinſon, eq.
Knareſborough. Lord I. Townſhend, J. Hare, eq.
Malton. Lord Milton, W. Baldwin, eq.
Northallerton. H. Peirce, eq. The Hon E. Laſcelles.
Pontefract. * Lord Viſcount Galway, * J. Smith, eq.
Richmond. Hon. L. Dundas, * C. G. Beauclerk, eq.
Ripon. Sir G. A. Wynn, W. Lawſence, eq.
Scarborough. Hon. E. Phipps, * Lord C. Somerſet.
Thirſk. * Sir T. Frankland, bart. Sir G. P. Turner, bart.
York. Sir W. Milner, bart. R. S. Milnes, eq. *Kingſton upon Hull*. * Sir C. Turner, bart. 834. S. Thornton, eq. 734. — *Stanhope*, eq. 714.
ESSEX. T. B. Bromſon, J. Bullock, eqs. *Cicheſter*. — Thornton, eq. 645. Lord Muncaſter, 487. — *Thorp*, eq. 265. *Malden*. J. H. Strutt, C. C. Weiſtern, eqs. *Hartwich*. J. Robinſon, * R. Hopkins, eq. *GLOUCESTERSHIRE*. Hon. G. Berkely, * The Marquis of Worceſter.
Trarſbury. J. Martin, eq. 296. Col. Dowdell, 296. — *Moore*, eq. 168. — *Francis*, eq. 100.
Graveſend. M. H. Beach, eq. 394. R. Preſton, eq. 347. T. B. Howell, eq. 231. *Glouceſter*. J. Pitt, H. Howard, eqs. *HEREFORDSHIRE*. Hon. T. Harley, 1562. R. Biddulph, eq. 1296. Sir G. Cornewall, bart. 1012.
Hereford. J. Scudamore, J. Walwyn, eqs. *Leominſter*. J. Hunter, eq. 462. * G. A. Pollan, eq. 291. — *Biddulph*, eq. 290, who petitions.
Woolly. Lord George Thynne, * Lord J. Thynne.
HEREFORDSHIRE. W. Plumer, eq. 1016. W. Baker, eq. 867. S. F. Waddington, eq. 426.
Hereford. J. Calvert, ſen. eq. Baron N. Dimſdale.
St. Albans. Lord Bingham, * D. Bucknall, eq.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Lord Hinchinbrooke, * Lord F. Montague.
 MONTHLY MAG. No. V.

Huntingdon. * W. H. Fellows, jun. * I. Calvert, jun. eqs.
KENT. Sir E. Knatchbull, 5202. * Sir W. Geary, 4418. F. Honeywood, eq. 4280, who moves to petition.
Rochefter. Sir R. King, 286. * Hon. H. Tuſon, 186. J. Langley, eq. 77. C. Bell, eq. 30.
Queenborough. G. Crawford, * E. Nepean, eqs.
Maidſtone. M. Blomax, eq. 328. * Major Gen. Delaney, 415. Ch. Hull, eq. 281.
CANTERBURY. * J. Baker, eq. 777. * S. Sawbridge, eq. 754. G. Giffis, eq. 739. J. Honeywood, eq. 716.
LANCASHIRE. Col. T. Stanley, J. Blackburne, eq.
Lancaster. * J. Dent, * R. Penn, eqs. *Preflon*. * Lord H. Stanley, 772. Sir H. P. Houghton, 756. — *Hicrack*, eq. 739.
Liverpool. Col. Gaſcoyne, 672. Major Gen. Tarleton, 506. J. Turlow, eq. 317.
Wigan. J. Cotes, Ord. Bridgman, eqs. *Clitheroe*. Lord G. C. Bentink, R. Curzon, eq. *Newton*. Col. Leigh, T. Brook, eq.
LEICESTERSHIRE. Hon. P. A. Curzon, W. Pochin, eq.
Leicester. S. Smith, eq. 1029. Lord Rancliffe, 993. B. Greathead, eq. 556. W. Rudin, eq. 537.
LINCOLNSHIRE. Sir Gil Heathcote, R. Vigner, eq.
Stanford. Earl of Caryſfort, Sir G. Howard.
Grantham. G. Sutton, Si. York, eqs. *Eſſar*. * T. Fydeil, eq. 299. * Lord Milfontour, 251. S. Barnard, eq. 95.
Grimſby. * A. Boucherett, eq. 132. * W. Mellish, eq. 130. Col. Leſt, 128. N. Gordon, eq. 128.
Middleſex. G. Byng, W. Mainwaring, eqs. *Wimſinger*. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, 1560. * Sir A. Gardner, 4814. H. Tack, eq. 2810.
LONDON. W. Luſſington, eq. 4379. W. Curſe, eq. 4311. — Combe, eq. 3865. — Anderſon, eq. 3270. — *Picket*, eq. 2795. Sir W. Lewis, 2354.
MONMOUTHSHIRE. Gen. Rooke, C. Morgan, eq.
Monmouth. * Vice Admiral Ch. Thompson.
NORFOLK. Sir J. Wodehouſe, bart. T. W. Coke, eq.
King's Lynn. Hon. Hor. Walpole, Sir M. B. Folke.
Yarmouth. Major Gen. Howe, * Lord C. Townſhend. The latter once dead.
Thetford. J. R. Burch, * J. Harrison, eqs. *Coſtie Biſhop*. * H. Churchill, * C. Cheſter, eqs.
Norwich. Hon. H. Hobart, 1293. Rt. Hon. W. Wyndham, 963. B. Garney, eq. 848.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. T. Powys, F. Dickens, eqs.
Peterborough. Hon. Lia. Damer, R. Beuſon, eq.
Northampton. * Hon. Sp. Percival, 720. Hon. Ed. Bouverie, 512. — *Walcot*, eq. 474.
 31

- Brackley.* J. W. Egerton, S. Haynes, esqrs.
Higham Ferrers. Ja. Adair, esq.
NORTHUMBERLAND. Ch. Grey, T. R. Beaumont, esqrs.
Morpeth. Lord Morpeth, * W. Hufstiffon, esq.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.
 Ch. Brandling, esq.
Berwick. Col. Callender, Rt. Hon. Earl of Tyrconnel.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. * Lord W. Bentinck, * Ev. Pierrepont, esq.
East Retford. * W. Petrie, esq. 82. * Sir W. Amcotts, bart. 66. *J. Blakburne.* esq. 65.
Newark. * Col. Wood, T. M. Sutton, esq.
 Mr. Paffen having polled 381, declined.
Nottingham. Lord Carrington, 1215. D. P. Coke, esq. 1075. *Dr. Crompton,* 506.
OXFORDSHIRE. * Lord C. Spencer, * I. Fane, esq.
Unversifay. Sir W. Dolben, bart. F. Page, esq.
Oxford. * H. Peters, esq. 658. F. Burton, esq. 504. *A. Anstey,* esq. 451.
Woodstock. Sir W. H. Daffwood, * Lord Lavington.
Banbury. * Dudley North, esq.
Ratland. G. N. Edwards, esq. Sir W. Lowther.
SHERIFFSHIRE. Sir R. Hill, I. Kynaston, esq.
Shrewsbury. Sir W. Pulteney, 1514 † I. Hill, esq. 854. *Hon. W. Hill,* 721.
Ludlow. Hon. R. Clive, R. P. Knight, esq.
Bridgnorth. I. Whitmore, I. H. Browne, esqrs.
Wenlock. Ccc. Forester, esq. Hon. I. Simpson.
Bishop's Castle. H. Strackey, W. Clive, esqrs.
SOMERSETSHIRE. W. G. Langton, * W. Dickinson, esqrs.
Taunton. Sir B. Hamet, * — Morland, esq.
Bulchepur. * Sir R. Clayton, bart. 132. * W. Dickinson, jun. esq. 132. Sir I. Esmer, 28. *I. Martindale,* esq. 28.
Milborne Port. * Lord Paget, 58. Sir R. A. Ainslie, 55. *Gen. Macleod,* 46. — *Canvannon,* esq. 37.
Wells. Cl. Tudway, * C. W. Taylor, esqrs.
Bridgewater. * G. Pocock, J. Allen, esqrs.
Bath. Lord Viscount Weymouth, Sir R. P. Arden.
Minthead. I. F. Luttrell, esq. 97. * I. Langston, esq. 94. *Col. Luttrell,* 85.
Adm Pole, 82.
Bristol. * C. Bragg, esq. 364. Lord Sheffield, 340. — *Hobhouse,* esq. 102. — *Thomas,* esq. 2. — *Lewis,* esq. 1.
Biddeford. * I. Cleveland, * P. Orchard, esqrs.
SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE. Sir W. Heathcote, bart. W. Chute, esq.
Winchester. Sir R. Gamon, bart. * Lord Vise. Palmerston.
Portsmouth. Hon. T. Erskine, * Lord H. Seymour.
Newport. * I. C. Jervoice, * E. Rushworth, Esqrs.
- Yarmouth.* Do. do. (for both places.)
Newtown. * Sir R. Worsley, * C. S. Le-fevre, esq.
Lynton. Sir H. B. Neale, bart. * W. Manning, esq.
Cheshchurch. G. Rose, * W. S. Rose, esqrs.
Andover. * Hon. C. Wallop, B. Lethicullier, esq.
Whitchurch. Hon. I. T. Townshend, * Hon. W. Broderick.
Petersfield. W. Jolliffe, * H. Jolliffe, esqrs.
Stockbridge. I. F. Barham, esq. 104. G. Porter, esq. 97. *Ja. Buikley,* esq. 13.
Southampton. Ja. Amyatt, G. H. Rose, esqrs.
STAFFORDSHIRE. E. G. Sutherland, esq.
 Sir E. Littleton.
Stafford. R. B. Sheridan, esq. Hon. I. Monckton.
Tamworth. R. Pell, * T. Carter, esqrs.
Newcastle. * W. Egerton, * E. Wilb. Bootle, esqrs.
Litchfield. Lord G. L. Gower, T. Anson, esq.
SUFFOLK. Sir T. C. Bunbury, * Lord Broome.
IPSWICH. * Sir A. S. Hammond, 402. C. A. Cricket, esq. 382. — *Middleton,* esq. 311.
Dunwich. Sir I. Vaneck, bart. * S. Barnes, esq.
Orford. Lord R. Seymour, * Hon. Mr. Stewart.
Aldborough. * M. A. Taylor, * Sir I. Aubrey, bart.
Sudbury. * Sir J. Marriott, * W. Smith, esq.
Eye. Adm. Cornwallis, * M. Singleton, esq.
Bury St. Edmund's. Sir C. Davers, bart. 23. * Lord Fr. Hervey, 17. *Lord C. Fitzroy,* 14.
SURREY. Lord W. Russell, Sir I. Frederick.
Gatton. * I. Petrie, * G. Heathcote, esqrs.
Hastmure. * Ja. Lowther, Ja. C. Satterthwaite, esqrs.
Blechingley. * Sir L. Copley, bart. * — Steer, esq.
Reigate. Hon. I. S. Core, Hon. Jo. S. Yorke.
Guildford. * Gen. Norton, 131, * Hon. T. Onslow, 90, — *Botham,* esq. 85, who petitions.
Southwark. S. Thornton, esq. 1584. * — Thellusson, esq. 1373. — *Thurley,* esq. 976.
SUSSEX. Rt. Hon. T. Pelham, C. Lennox, esq.
Horsham. * Sir I. Macpherson, * Ja. Fox, esq.
Bramber. * Sir C. W. Boughton, bart. * Ja. Adams, esq.
Shoreham. * Sir C. Bishop, bart. Hon. C. W. Wyndham.
Midhurst. * Rt. Hon. S. Douglas, * C. Long, esq.
Grinstead. N. Dancc, * Ja. Strange, esqrs.
Steyning. I. H. Major, * Ja. M. Lloyd, esqrs.
Aundert. * Ja. Green, esq. Sir G. Thomas, bart.
Lewes. T. Kemp, * I. C. Pelham, esqrs.
Chichester. Rt. Hon. T. Steele, G. W. Thomas, esq.
WARWICKSHIRE. Sir G. A. Shuckburgh.
 S. I. Mordaunt, bart.

† Mr. I. Hill was brought in by a majority of votes of the unassessed burgesses; the legality, however, of these votes, remains to be decided by the House of Commons.

Warwick. Hon. G. Villiers, * S. R. Gausson, esq.

Covenry. * W. W. Bird, * N. Jeffries, esqrs.

WESTMORELAND. Sir Mich. Le Fleming, bart. Col. Lowther.

Appleby. * Hon. I. Tufon, * I. Courtenay, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Hon. E. Foley, W. Lygon, esq.

Worcester. * C. Thelluson, esq. 387. T. Thompson, esq. 327 Sir J. Russell, 283.

Drainworth. Hon. A. Foley, Sir Ed. Wintonington.

Bewdley. * M. P. Andrews, esq.

Worcester. Ed. Witley, * Ab. Roberts, esqrs.

WILTSHIRE. Amb. Goddard, N. P. Wyndham, esqrs.

New Sarum. W. Hufley, esq. Hon. W. H. Bouverie.

Drizest. H. Addington, Jo. Smith, esqrs.

Marlborough. * Major Gen. I. Bruce, * Lord Bruce.

Chippenham. Ja. Dawkins, G. Fludyer, esqrs.

Cricklade. Lord Portchester, T. Escount, esq.

Malmesbury. * P. Ja. Thelluson, * S. Smith, esqs.

Calne. Jo. Jekyll, Ben. Vaughan, esqrs.

Hindon. Ja. Wildman, M. G. Lewis, esqrs.

Old Sarum. G. Harding, * J. Sullivan, esqrs.

Heytesbury. Lord Clifton, * Sir Jo. Leicester.

Weybury. * Sir H. Paulet, Sir I. Mildmay, barts. * G. Ellis, esq.

Wootton Bassett. * I. Dennison, * W. Clarke, esqrs.

Ludgerhall. * Earl of Dalkeith, * T. Everett, esq.

Wilton. Right Hon. Viscount Fitzwilliam, Ph. Gouldsworthy, esq.

Devonion. Sir W. Scott, 52. Hon. B. Bouverie, 52. — *Wrightson*, esq. 45. — *Mottaux*, esq. 45.

Great Bedwin. * I. Woodhouse, esq. * Lieut. Gen. Bruce.

CINQUE PORTS.

Hastings. * Sir J. Anderson, * N. Vanfittart, esq.

Sandwich. Sir Hor. Man, Sir Ph. Stephens.

Dover. C. S. Pybus, esq. 593. I. Trevanion, esq. 557. Col. Bayley, 230.

New Romney. * I. Fordyce, * I. W. Willet, esqrs.

Hythe. Sir C. Radcliffe, W. Evelyn, esq.

Rye. * R. D. Dundas, esq. Lord Hawksbury.

Winchelsea. R. Barwell, * W. Currie, esqrs.

Stoford. * Ch. Ellis, G. Ellis, esqrs.

WALES.

Anglesea. * Ar. Paget, esq.

Beaumaris. * Lord Newbrough.

Breconshire. Sir C. Morgan, bart.

Brecon. C. Morgan, esq.

Cardiganshire. * T. Johnes, esq.

Cardigan. * Hon. Col. I. Vaughan.

Garmarthenshire. Sir Ja. Hamlyn, bart.

Garmarthen. * M. D. Magens, esq. 94. J.

G. Phillips, esq. 39, who means to petition,

Carnarvonshire. Sir R. Williams.

Cornarvon. * Hon. E. Paget.

Denbighshire. Sir W. W. Wynne, bart.

Denbigh. R. Middleton, jun. esq.

Flinshire. Sir Ro. Mostyn, bart.

Flint. Major W. Williams.

Glamorganshire. T. Wyndham, esq.

Cardiff. Lord E. J. Stuart.

Merionethshire. R. W. Vaughan, esq.

Montgomeryshire. Fr. Lloyd, esq.

Montgomery. Wh. Keene, esq.

Pemrokehire. Lord Milford.

Pemroke. H. Barlow, esq.

Haverfordwest. Lord Kensington.

Radnorshire. W. Wilkins, esq.

New Radnor. Lord Vis. Malden.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

Aberdeen. James Ferguson, esq.

Air. Col. Montgomery.

Argyle. Lord Fr. Campbell.

Bamf. W. Grant, esq.

Berwick. G. Bailey, esq.

Bute. * Hon. — Stuart.

Cromarty and Nairn. H. Fr. Campbell, esq.

Dumbarion. — Graham, esq.

Dumfries. Sir R. Lawrie, bart.

Edinburgh. Right Hon. R. Dundas.

Elgin. * Ja. Brodie, esq.

Fife. Sir W. Erskine.

Forfar. Sir D. Carnegie.

Haddington. H. H. Dalrymple, esq.

Inverness. * — Frazer, jun. esq.

Kincardine. Robert Barclay, esq.

Kirkcudbright. P. Heron, esq.

Kinross and Clackmannan. * Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Lanark. Sir James Denham, bart.

Linlithgow. Hon. John Hope.

Orkney and Zetland. John Balfour, esq.

Peebles. W. Montgomery, esq.

Perth. Col. Thomas Graham.

Renfrew. * Boyd Alexander, esq.

Ross. Sir Charles Ross.

Roxburgh. Sir G. D. Douglas, bart.

Selkirk. M. Pringle, esq.

Sirling. Hon. K. Elphinstone.

Sutherland. Sir John Sinclair, bart.

Wigtown. Hon. W. Stewart.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

Edinburgh. Hon. H. Dundas.

Ayr. I. Campbell, esq.

Elgin. Alexander Brodie, esq.

Pittenweem. John Anstruther, esq.

Kinross. * Sir J. E. St. Clair.

Sirling. * Col. A. C. Johnstone.

Aberdeen. Al. Alladyce, esq.

Perth. D. Scott, esq.

Haddington. Lieut. Col. Hope.

Dumfries. * Col. Alexander Hope.

Rutherglen. W. Macdowal, esq.

Peebles. * Lord Skotford.

Inverness. Sir Hector Munro.

Dingwall. William Dundas, esq.

Wigton. I. Spalding, esq.

Deaths Abroad.

At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 19, W. A. Gordon, esq. captain of the 95th regiment of foot, and son of W. A. G. esq. of Exeter; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

On his passage from Memel, aged 23, Capt. N. Parker.

On his passage to the West Indies, Rev. T. S. Lee, chaplain of the 104th regiment of foot, and late of Saddleworth.

At Elsinore, Capt. W. Fontaine, of Liverpool.

On his passage from the East Indies, Capt. Girding.

At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, Capt. Lieutenant Taylor, of the 82d regiment.

At Pondicherry, where he commanded, Lieutenant Colonel Spring, of the 74th regiment.

At Salfette, an island on the coast of Malabar, where he went to take drawings, Mr. Wals. artist.

In the West Indies, Captain John Ives, of the Zebra Sloop of War.

General Laharpe.—The death of this brave general was occasioned by an unfortunate mistake. He fell by the hands of his friends.—After the passage of the Po, his advanced guard being attacked by a strong body of the enemy, of much superior force, he flew to bring it off. This object accomplished, he returned to his head-quarters; but his escort, which was composed of Hussars, owing to the obscurity of the night, was mistaken for a detachment of Hulus, and assailed by a discharge, of which La Harpe became the victim. He was born in the *Pays de Vaud*, in 1754, and served in France during the Revolution. Success always crowned the operations with which he was entrusted. He marched always in the advanced guard, or at the head of a column, and had never before received any wound. He possessed as much intrepidity as coolness; knowledge and uncommon activity; the eloquence of the heart, and resolute affability. He was poor, temperate, and disinterested. Of austere manners, and had no passion but for Liberty! Buonaparte in announcing his death, traced his eulogium in a few words:—"The Republic has lost a man who was devoted to its interests: the army one of its best Generals, and every soldier a companion."

He has left six children, and the eldest, who is but sixteen, has already distinguished himself in the army of Italy.

Marriages in and near London.

Hugh Dillon Massey, esq. eldest son of Sir H. M. bart. to Miss Hoskey, daughter of the late T. H. esq.

Mr. W. Stokes, of Dartmouth, Devon. to Miss Pickard, eldest daughter of the late C. P. esq. of the 13th dragons.

S. A. Graham, L.L.D. to Miss Lorimer, of Westminster.

William Hamilton Gibbons, major of marines, to Miss Vennables, of Chester.

Mr. Samuel Lathams, hop-factor, of the Borough, to Miss Samwell, of Ilington.

J. Lane, esq. of Charlott-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Bilzard, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

Rev. Henry Cooke, rector of Darfield, York, to Miss Brown, of Wimpole-street.

N. Bishp, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss M. E. Douglas, daughter of the late Sir J. D.

Mr. Craston, of Upper Guildford-street, Queen-square, to Miss Sentence, of Craven-street.

Peter Laurie, esq. of Laurence-Poultney-hill, to Mrs. Buck, widow of the late col. Buck.

J. Mackenzie, esq. of King's-arms-yard, to Miss Vandain, of Guildford-street.

Charles Bolanquet, esq. to Miss C. A. Holford, second daughter of P. Holford, esq. senior, master of chancery.

Mr. Richard Pope, of Henley on Thames, to Miss Steele.

Mr. Hugh Wynne, to Miss Agathe, daughter of the late Capt. A. of Margate.

Charles Griffiths, esq. Major of the 83d regiment, to Miss Hart, of Conduit-street.

Mr. Charles Campbell, to Miss Eulton.

Latoly, Sir Hector McKenzie, bart. to Miss C. Henderson.

Sir Edward Head, bart. to Miss Western, sister to W. Western, esq. of Cokethorp, county of Oxford.

Thomas S. Gooch, esq. of Benacre-hall, co. of Suffolk, to Miss Whitaker.

Mr. Pettis, of Down-street, Piccadilly, to Miss Sophia Petit.

Mr. Brakenenden, of St. John's, Southwark, to Miss Weil.

Henry Martin, esq. of Walton, to Miss Julia Parsons, of Leicester-square.

Mr. Robert Hobbert, of Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, to Miss E. Carthew, of Tiverton, county of Devon.

Rev. D. Davis, B. D. prebendary of Chichester, to Mrs. Ives, widow of J. Ives, esq. F. R. S. late of Great Yarmouth.

Deaths in and near London.

Mrs. Tremelle, wife of Mr. Tremelle, coal-merchant, Northumberland-street, Strand.

At Poplar, Angus Macnab, esq. formerly commander of the Henry Dundas East India-man.

Mrs. Lifcoe, relict of Vincent J. Lifcoe, esq.

Rev. Thomas Cole, L.L. B. and vicar of Dul-

verton, aged 70.

At Ripley, Surry, Mrs. Felland, aged 92.

Rev. Samuel Brewer, L. B. aged 73, and

50 years pastor of the independant congregation of dissenters at Stepney.

Mr. John Cosper, undertaker, Great Eastcheap, senior inhabitant of that parish.

James John Fenoulbet, esq. son of Sir P. Fenoulbet, and late one of the clerks to the board of control for India affairs.

Sum-

Samuel Whitbread, esq. of whom copious biographical particulars shall appear in our next.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs *Harris*, widow of the late Thomas Harris, esq. one of the masters in chancery

At N-wington, Mrs. *W-son*, aged 86, mother of Mr. Welton, hop-factor, Borough.

Mrs. *Jane Diphington*, Tutton-street, Deans-yard.

Miss *C. Baker*, daughter of W. Baker, esq. Hill-street.

Under inoculation at the Bath hotel, Piccadilly, Miss *A. Perry*, youngest daughter of R. Perry, esq. of Cobham Park, Surrey.

Mr. *Isaac Bence*, jun. merchant, Red Lion-square.

Mrs. *Horsely*, keeper of the coffee-house, at St. Jam s's.

Mr. *L. Atterbury*, Marham-street, Westminster.

Mrs. *Franklyn*, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Franklyn, of Wensham, county of Norfolk, aged 88.

Mr. *Howe*, chemist, West Smithfield.

Mr. *W. Simpson*, of New North-street, Red-Lion-square, aged 74.

Rev. *D. Sheppard*, canon of Windsor.

Mr. *J. Lokenham*, one of the people called quakers, aged 84.

Miss *B ter*, lately returned from Jamaica, sister-in-law, to Major Bayly, of the marines.

Miss *Nicholls*, of Clough-house, county of York, aged 21.

J. Cooke esq. of Stratford, Essex.

Mr. *G. E. de Haten*, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.

At Peckham-Rye, Mr. *Isaac Whitaker*, bookseller, Ave-Maria-lane.

Samuel Palmer, esq. late solicitor of the general post-office.

At her house near Finchley church, Mrs. *Ann Allen*, widow.

Mrs. *Payne*, relict of the late J. Payne, esq. merchant, in the city.

At Hampstead, *Henry William Guyon*, esq. Mi. *Druid Leathes*, apothecary, of George's-street, Hanover-square, aged 71.

Mrs. *B own*, wife of William Brown, esq. of Bedford-row.

The right honourable lady *Charlotte Finch*, eldest daughter of the late earl of Winchelsea.

Thomas Weir, esq. of Bloomsbury-place.

Rev. Mr. *Railton*, rector of Knarfdale and Lamby, county of Northumberland, aged 86.

At Hampton, Mrs. *Dewer*.

At Tooting, Surrey, of the whooping-cough, Miss *M. Dodwell*, eldest daughter of R. Dodwell, esq. of Doctors Commons.

Samuel Dennison, esq. of Bedford-row.

George Meibly, esq. of New Burlington-street.

At Croyden, Mrs. *Sharp*, wife of Mr. R. Sharp.

Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, master of Lloyd's coffee-house.

Captain *Joseph Price*, late marine pay-master, &c. at Bengal.

At Knightsbridge, of a cancer in her breast, the countess of *Suffex*.

WHITERALL. May 31. The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a *Baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain* to the following persons under-mentioned. and the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten:

Francis Earl of Moray, to be Baron Stuart.

John Earl of Galloway, to be Baron Stewart.

James Earl of Courtown, to be Baron Saltersford.

George Earl of Macartney, to be Baron Macartney.

John Christopher Burton, Viscount Downe, to be Baron Downay.

George Viscount Middleton, to be Baron Brodrick, of Pepper Harrow.

Alexander Baron Bridport, to be Baron Bridport.

Sir John Rous, Bart. to be Baron Rous.

Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, Bart. to be Baron Calthorpe.

Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. to be Baron Gwydir, of Gwydir.

Sir Francis Basset, Bart. to be Baron de Dunstanville.

Edward Lascelles, Esq. to be Baron Harwood, of Harwood.

John Rolfe, Esq. to be Baron Rolfe.

John Campbell, Esq. to be Lord Cawdor.

PREFERRMENTS and PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. Miles, and the Rev. W. Woodcock, to be fellows of Trinity College, Oxford.

Rev. H. Folkes, A. B. of Jesus College, Oxford, to be fellow of that society.

Mr. Burrell, B. A. of University College, Oxford, to be fellow of that society.

Rev. T. E. Colston, to the vicarage of Broadwell, Oxon.

Rev. F. Cumming, M. A. fel. of Trin. Col. Camb. to the vicarages of Cardington and Keyfoe, Bedfordshire.

Rev. John Mence, A. M. and the Rev. R. Lucas, A. M. of Wor. Col. Ox. to be fellows of that society.

Rev. Mr. Hill, to be rector of Snalewell, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. T. Leman, M. A. and F. A. S. to be chancellor of Cloyne, Ireland.

Rev. James Plumtre, M. A. of Clare Hall, Camb. to be fellow of that society.

Rev. G. Holcombe, to be rector of Matlock, Derbyshire.

Rev. W. Pigot, to be rector of Bleadon, Somersetshire.

Rev. E. Bulwer, to the vicarage of Guistwick, Norfolk.

Rev. W. J. Torton, M. A. of Oriel Col. Ox. to be rector of Debdun, Essex.

Northumberland and Durham.] Mr. Dodd's plan for improving Hartlepool harbour, is, to make one receptacle for ships of war, and another for merchant-vessels. For the former he proposes to make an ample haven, by clearing the great outer harbour to the depth of 30 feet water; and for the latter, to make one of 25 feet depth. The expenses for erecting piers, cutting basins, &c. in the latter case, to be drawn from all the sea ports between Hull and Leith; in the former, to be defrayed by government. Mr. Dodd's estimate exceeds the sum of 20,000*l*.

A cowlip of unusual magnitude and beauty was lately cut down at Berwick, the pips of which, extremely large, and of a most tervid yellow, were 300 in number. These seemed to form a grand flowery tuft or semi-globe supported by a stem remarkably thick and regular; not unlike a fluted column, whose base was adorned with a luxuriant foliage.

The funds of the *Schoolmasters' association* at Newcastle (founded 20 years ago for the benefit of members incapacitated, widows, &c.) have been of late gradually increasing, so as to extend the allowance to about three-fourths of the number specified in the original proposal.—If institutions of this kind were more frequent, and more liberally patronized, the business of education would be better conducted than it is, and the labours of those employed in this humble, yet *useful* sphere of life greatly alleviated.

The peace of the port of Shields has been long disturbed, in consequence of the misrule and riot prevailing among the seamen, who frequently deprive masters of their command, and detain vessels under way for sea;—lately, however, 70 or 80 of the most audacious were taken into custody, and impressed, by the prompt and spirited exertions of some officers of the navy.

A young woman travelling lately from Chester-le-Street to Shields, was robbed by two men of nine guineas, after being stripped to her shift, bound hand and foot to a tree; in which condition she was afterwards found alive.

Juvenile depravity.—As the Janus was lately sailing from Sunderland for the Baltic, she had not been above three hours on the voyage, when she was observed to fill so fast with water, as to induce the necessity of an immediate return.—On examining the ship, it appeared that a large hole had been bored in her side by the cabin boy, from a dislike conceived by him to the voyage!

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Wilson. Mr. John Brunell, of Newcastle, to Miss H. Williamson.

At Bishopwearmouth, James Dunning, esq. to Miss C. Stamp.

At Lancaester, Mr. J. Hutchinson, of Durham, to Miss Greenwell.

At Bywell, G. Burdon, esq. of Mansfield, to Miss C. A. Daniell.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss *Stephens*. Miss *Autone*. Aged 58, Mr. John Taylor. Mrs. *Wilson*. Mrs. *Dunn*. Mrs. *Wilkinson*. Mr. W. J. Raine, his amiable disposition and cultivated talents endeared him to a large circle of friends.

At Durham, Mrs. E. *Greenwell*, who for many years had kept a considerable boarding-school in that city. Aged 56, Mr. John *Hayer*, proctor. In Durham work-house 85, Thos. *French*, well known by the assumed title of *Duke of Baubshire*.

At Sunderland, Mrs. *Wilson*. Mr. Mich. *Orington*. Mrs. *Price*. Aged 19, Mr. John *Dobson*. Capt. T. *Taylor*.

At Stockton, Mrs. *Walker*. Miss *Wallen*. Mrs. *Welbank*. Aged 82, Mr. W. *Darby*.

At Morpeth, Mr. A. *Fenwick*. Miss *Tophing*. Aged 80, Mr. F. *Lushman*.

At Hexham, Mr. W. *Reed*. Aged 82, Mr. H. *Fenwick*, formerly lieutenant in the Northumberland militia.

At Gainford, 18, Miss J. *Halgren*. W. *Scott*, esq. of Wauchope.

At Sunnyside, near Sunderland, Miss C. *Aler*.

At Sighill, near Backworth, Mr. Jas. *Pye*.

At Felside, near Gilsde, 90, Mr. W. *Smith*.

At the Riding Mill, near Hexham, Mrs. *Frazer*.

At West Auckland, Mr. Jas. *James*.

At Medonsley, 84, Mr. T. *Andrew*.

At New Elvet, near Durham, Mrs. *Smith*.

At North Shields, Mr. C. *Roddam*.

At Kenton, Mrs. *Doubleday*.

At Denton-Burn, 61, Mr. A. *Corbett*. Mr.

Joel *Caulthard*, of Orchard-house, Giffland.

At Belle Vue, near Berwick upon Tweed, Mrs. *Dratry*.

At Elphengreen, Mr. John *Carrick*.

At Felton, Mr. D. *Wilkinson*, surgeon.

At Seaton Sluice, Mr. John *Crooks*.

At Rainton, Mr. Jas. *Harrison*.

On Gateshead Fell, 109, Dorothy *Atkinson*.

At Howden-Pans, Mrs. *Elliot*. She had gone up stairs in the evening apparently well, but was found dead, by her husband, about ten minutes after.

Cumberland.

Married.] At Dillington, Mr. A. *Hodgson*, to Mrs. *Prentice*.

At Carlisle, Mr. M. *Wilkinson*, to Mrs. *Geyler*. Mr. *Coggan*, of Liverpool, to Miss *Spittal*. Mr. E. *Clementson*, to Miss *White*.

A Preston Patrick, Mr. John *Scott*, to Miss M. *Dickenson*.

At Ambleside, Mr. W. *Simpson*, to Miss *Stewart*.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. *Miller*, quaker. Mrs. *Crichton*, relict of Dr. C.

Near Cockermouth, Mr. J. *Zell*, quaker. At his

his funeral was the greatest attendance ever remembered in that county on a similar occasion.

At Whitehaven, Miss *M. Dixon*. Aged 56. Mrs. *P. McDonald*. Miss *Williamson*. Advanced in years, Mr. *R. Rowlandson*. Mrs. *B. Benn*.

At Beetham, 20, Mr. *M. T. Hutton*, son of the Rev. *W. H.*

At Workington, 72, Mr. *W. Thompson*. Aged 16, Miss *Mairs*. Mr. *W. Dennison*. Aged 63, Mr. *J. Carmichael*. Aged 74, Mr. *H. Farwett*.

At Kendal, Miss *D. Lancaster*.

In Arlecdon, 76, Mr. *T. Baxter*.

At Kirkwhelpington, 103, Mr. *W. Sephenfon*.

At Gillsland, Mr. *Jos. Colthard*.

At Burton, in Kendal, 103, Mrs. *A. Bickerseth*. She retained all her faculties, mental and corporeal, till the day of her death, and was always remarkable for early rising.

Yorkshire.] The manufactures of this county were never in a more flourishing condition than at present. All competition in foreign markets seems done away.

The destruction of dogs has lately been very great at Whitby, in consequence of that terrible malady the hydrophobia raging among them.

Three painted windows with emblematical ornaments, representing faith, truth, and righteousness, were lately erected in the south front of York cathedral; being the work and gift of the late Mr. Peckitt, justly celebrated for reviving the art of painting upon glass, lost for upwards of two hundred years.

As a number of persons, chiefly of the society of methodists, were lately assembled for religious worship in an upper chamber at Leeds, the beam, together with that of the room underneath it, gave way; whereby 24 men, women, and children, were killed on the spot, and upwards of 50 others dangerously crushed and bruised.

The purchase and sale of the marquis of Salisbury's estate in the Vale of Pickering (N. Riding) was lately completed, being the largest transfer of landed property that ever took place in this county.—The tenants, opulent farmers, and graziers who have lived upon the lands for half a century, are mostly the purchasers.

The lord mayor and corporation of York have voted their thanks, and a piece of plate, to Mr. Weatherill of Accomb Grange, in compliment to the laudable behaviour of that gentleman in selling corn to the poor, at reduced prices, for several months past.

A subscription mill is building at Hull, for grinding corn for the use of the subscribers generally poor persons.

Married.] At York, Capt. *G. A. Ann*, to to Miss *F. Gage*.

At Leeds, Mr. *W. Rhodes*, to Miss *M. Glover*. Mr. *T. Hill*, to Miss *Thompson*, of Woodhouse-hill. The Rev. *H. Jowett*, rector of Little Dunham, Norfolk, to Miss *Ivelon*,

At Gateshead, *H. P. Pulleine*, esq. of Carleton-hall, to Miss *E. Askew*.

The Rev. *J. Gelders*, rector of Kirk Deighton, to Mrs. *Nicholls*.

At Wakefield, Mr. *Isaac Aydon*, to Miss *M. Banks*.

At Barnsley, Mr. *Heelis*, attorney, to Miss *Wilson*.

At Wath-upon-Dearne, *E. O'Donnell*, esq. of Hovland, to Miss *Alesby*.

At Pontefract, Mr. *D. Justice*, of Cowick, to Miss *Barff*.

Rich. Hey, esq. fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Miss *Browne*.

Died.] At York, 87, Mrs. *Tancred*. Mrs. *Longfute*.

At Grantham, 54, Mr. *John Birnie*, of Leeds, an eminent bookseller, and partner in the banking-house of Mess. *Fenton and Co.*

At Leeds, Mrs. *Pearson*. Mrs. *Hind*. Mr. *H. Lupton*. Mr. *Jas. Bellhouse*. Mrs. *Charwood*.

Mr. *J. Lee*, of London, son of Mr. *J. L. of Leeds*. Col. *Couffeau*, formerly of the 37th reg. of foot. Mrs. *Lee*. Aged 35, the

Rev. *J. Leadley*. Mrs. *Vickers*.

Near Leeds, Mr. *Taylor*. Miss *Rothwell*. Mrs. *Milner*.

At Hull, 33, Mr. *T. Clay*, jun. Miss *M. Wright*, and Miss *Wright*. Aged 58, Mr. *W. sue*. Mrs. *Hutchinson*.

At Sheffield, aged 75, Miss *M. Harvism*. Mrs. *Burdekin*. Mrs. *England*. Mr. *Jas. Butterby*.

Near Sheffield, Miss *A. Marriott*. Mrs. *Hunsfield*.

At Doncaster, Mr. *D. Oxley*.

At Gainfborough, 26, Mr. *John Mxyzey*.

At Hatfield, near Doncaster, 21, Miss *A. Swainston*.

At Wroth, near Gainfborough, the infant son of the dean of Bangor.

At Skellow-grange, near Doncaster, 60, *G. Higgins*, esq.

At Ecclesfield, 84, Mrs. *Dixon*. Her charity and goodness of heart endeared her to all her connections.

At Catliff Ring, 95, *John Wakefield*, esq. sen. alderman of that borough.

At Ripon, Mr. Alderman *Beckwith*.

At Richmond, in consequence of a fall from his horse, *H. Cornforth*, esq.

At Maltby, 26, Mr. *R. Parnell*.

Near Northallerton, 77, Mr. *Jos. Tennant*.

A Whitby, 69, Mr. *J. Sanders*, sen.

At Attercliffe, Master *T. Scov*.

Near Wakefield, Mr. *T. A. Kyle*, an eminent physician, who resided near Leeds

Near Huddersfield, far advanced in years, *B. North*, esq. Miss *Amystag*.

At Bradford, Miss *Leach*.

At Pontefract, Mrs. *Smith*, of Cantley.

At Clough-house, near Huddersfield, Miss *Nickoll*.

Near Bradford, Mr. *Jer. Fieldhouse*. Mr. *John Tordoff*.

At Buttercramb, Miss *M. Harner*.

At Fulford, 20, Miss H. *Oldfield*, daughter of the late Ald. O

Aged 84, the Rev. John *Blackburn*, vicar of Boffall and Westow.

At Scarborough, Mr. *Phillips*. Aged 95, Mr. T. *Whiffid*.

At Longridge, Mr. J. *Croft*; and, on the morning of the same day, Miss *Croft*, his daughter.

At Halifax, Rob. *Parke*, esq. attorney; his abilities in his profession were eminent and useful. He was liberal to the poor, and promoted all public works which tended to the interest or ornament of the neighbourhood where he resided.

Lancashire.] At Spiral, near Wigton, a poor woman was lately delivered of a boy and two girls, all likely to live.—The mother has also since recovered.

At Preston lately, pending an Election, a number of Roman Catholics took the oath of supremacy, qualifying their act by a public declaration, purporting, that the words, "no foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm," relate merely and solely to the church of England, of which they profess that they all acknowledge the "reigning king to be the supreme head."

At Fazakerley, near Liverpool, is a cow of 32 years of age, which has not been out of milk during the last 15 years; she has lately had a calf which is healthy and promising.

A number of houses, gardens, &c. have been lately purchased at Lancaster, by order of the magistrates, for the purpose of still further enlarging and improving the jail. Nearly 17,000*l.* have been already expended on the work.

Since the commencement of the war, 609 persons have been supported by the society at Liverpool for relieving wounded soldiers, sailors, or their families.

The mayor and corporation of Liverpool have laudably published their determination to suppress gaming, and not to renew ale-licences to publicans offending, &c.

A fever-house has been erected lately at Liverpool, (similar to that lately established at Manchester.) The parish officers brought forward the measure; and the whole expence of purchasing the land, building, &c. is to be defrayed out of the poor rates.

By a late act, the term of letting the lease of the valuable vicarage of Blackburn, is extended to 999 years;—a powerful inducement to the tenants to expend their money in building and useful improvements, &c. The Rev. Mr. *Starkie*, Vicar, was greatly instrumental in securing the passing of the bill.

A number of female pupils have been lately admitted into the New Lying-in Hospital, Manchester, to learn the art of Midwifery, under the instructions of an experienced practitioner.

Married.] At Manchester, B. *Hodgson*, jun.

Esq. of Macclesfield, Banker, to Miss C. Houghton. Mr. R. Cartwright, to Miss Boardman. Mr. Robinson, attorney, to Mrs. Chatterton, of Stockport.

Mr. T. A. Hanley, of Liverpool, to Miss N. Nicholson

At Lancaster, Mr. Wilson, attorney, to Miss Sykes.

Died] At Manchester, Mrs. *Batty*. Miss E. *Rigby*. Mr. A. *Fleming*. Mr. *Walker*, of the Manchester tavern. T. *Worley*, esq. late of Rochdale. Miss *Reynolds*. Mr. John *Travis*, a young man, whose amiable manners endeared him to all who knew him.

Aged 57, Jos. *Bumcruf*, esq. he filled the duties of a private station with exemplary regularity and benevolence. Mr. *Barnett*. Mrs. *Barlow*. Mr. John *Campbell*.

A. *Eaton*, M. D. in his professional character he was held in high estimation. Dr. E.'s death was occasioned by a sudden exertion to save his horse from falling, which caused an injury to the spinal bone.

At Ardwick, Mr. E. *Smith*. As treasurer of the Stranger's Friend Society, and a visitor of the sick, his philanthropy was well known.

At Eyam in Derbyshire, Mrs. *Trifford*, relict of S. T. esq. of Brombyhurst.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. *Allen*. Mrs. *Dutton*. Mrs. *Husfield*. Aged 55, Mr. J. *Mox*. Miss *Jones*. W. *Mudilton*, from Knarsbro', a musical pupil, belonging to the Asylum for the blind, in Liverpool. The corpse was carried to the grave by four men, the pall supported by six men, and followed by 17 women, 12 men and boys, all blind; a funeral anthem was sung by eight blind girls.

At Lancaster, 20, Miss *Hawthornthwaite*. Mr. John *Gardiner*. John *Darwin*, esq. Mrs. *Martin*, relict of the Rev. O. M. many years vicar of the parish church there.

At Preston, 86, Mrs. *Wainwright*. Mrs. *Bell*, wife of Mr. B. Banker.

At Ulverston, Mr. *Herbert*, of Preston. Aged 63, Mr. John *Park*, carrier for many years between Wharfedale and Ulverston.

At Blackburn, Miss F. *Ashburner*.

At Skelton, near Lancaster, Mrs. *Baillie*.

At Broughton, W. *Crowe*, esq. Aged 87, J. *Hargreaves*, esq. of Newchurch.

At Conystone, Mr. J. *Williamson*, surgeon, of Liverpool, Mrs. *Kenny*, of Highfield.

At Withington, Mrs. *Shaw*. Mr. J. *Fildes*, of Failsworth.

At Livesey, 96, Mr. W. *Clayton*.

At Swinton, Mr. W. *Boardman*.

At Warrington, 46, Mrs. *Lee*.

Cheshire.] At Stockport lately, a publican was mulcted fifty shillings for having refused to give a soldier his dinner, when on march.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. *Williamson*, of London, to Miss M. *Dutton*, of Barnhill. Major W. H. *Gibbons*, to Miss *Venables*.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. T. *Plumley*. Mr. *Hassell*. Mrs. *Amery*, wife of Mr. Alderman A. A. *Blackburn*.

At Heaton-Norris, near Stockport, 64, Mrs *Crowther*, and a fortnight after, Mrs. *Crowther*, also 64.

At Conleton, Mr. C. *Sevenfon*. Mrs. *Smith*, wife of Mr. S. attorney. Aged 82, the Rev. T. *Dickenfon*, vicar of Tarvin.

At Runcom, Mrs. *Holfen*. At Chesterfield, Mrs. *Potts*, wife of E. P. esq. of Chester.

Shropshire.] The act for making a canal from the Severn, at Shrewsbury, to the Mersey, near Netherpool, Cheshire, and for making other collateral cuts, &c. received lately the royal assent. The mill erected by the directors of the house of industry at Shrewsbury, has commenced working for the inhabitants at sixpence per strike, or the bran.

Married.] At Drayton-in-Hales, T. Unett, esq. banker, to Miss E. Price.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. *Painter*. R. *Edwards*, esq. attorney. Miss *Bawdrip*. Miss *Baxter*. Mr. *Russ*.

At Lognor-Hall, Mr P. *Nicholls*. At Liverpool, Mr. John *Hodges*, of Shrewsbury.

At Wombridge, Mr. *Johnson*. At Wellington, Mr. *Bishop*. Mr. *Webb*. Mr. S. *Sant*, of Coalbrookdale. At Whitchurch, 21, Miss K. *Evans*. At Ellesmere, Mrs. *Byrk*. Near Whitchurch, 90, Mrs. *Newell*.

John *Evans*, esq. of Llwyn-y-groes, author of the elegant and accurate map of North Wales.

Derbyshire.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr John Adsetts, of Pottern-lodge, to Miss M. Allsoppe.

Died.] At Derby, 36, Mr. *Whalen*. Aged 26, Mrs *Dewey*, wife of Mr. D. printer of the DERBY MERCURY. Aged 39, Mr. J. *Bentley*. Aged 46, Mrs. *Cocynne*.

At Illington, near London, Miss S. *Johnson*, of Derby.

At Winstler, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 28, G. *White*, esq. Aged 94, Miss M. *Hawkins*, of Htage.

At Melbourn, 54, Mr S. *Robinson*, many years deacon of the general baptist church of Melbourn. At Swarkilton, 40, Mr. E. *Stevens*, Veterinarian, particularly skilful in that profession.

Nottinghamshire.

Married.] At Mifferton, R. Maw, esq. of East Lound, to Miss Brooke.

At Auterfield, G. Stovin, esq. to Miss Spencer.

Died.] At Nottingham, 28, Mrs. *White*. Mr. *Brewster*. Mr. S. *Greenfmith*; he rose out of bed early in the morning, went down stairs to the street door, and called out to his neighbours that his hour was come; went up stairs again, jumped into bed, and expired immediately.

Mr. John *Bilby*, son of the late Rev. Mr. B. he was brought up to the business of a printer, of which he became so much enamoured, that he worked regularly a few hours a day (gratis) for the period of fifty years.

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At Blyth. Mrs *Mason*, wife of the Rev. E. M. At Bramcote, Mrs *Pennington*, wife of Dr. P.

At Newark, Mr John Norton Mr S. *Tallants*, attorney. Mr W. *Simpfon*, of the Robin-hood Mr John *Burley*.

The Rev. C. *Eyre*, 29, rector of Grove and Headon. At Scarbro', the Rev. E. *Bell*, rector of Rempston. At Orton 83, Mr *Bian*.

Lincolnshire.

Married.] The Rev. Mr Banks, of Boston. to Miss Hunnings, daughter of B. H. Esq. Mayor of Lincoln.

At Boston Chevalier d'Estimauville, a Canadian gentleman, to Miss Blyth.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr John *Patrick*. Aged 34. Mr R. *Mountcastle*. 45, Mr A. *Huchinson*. 17, Mr J. *Pinder*.

In London. Mr P. *Allart*, brother of Alderman A. of Stamford. At Farnfield, Mr A. *Shaw*. At Burton, Mrs. *North*. At Horn-castle, Mrs *Middleton*, wife of Mr E. M. whose ages united were 175 years. At Boston, J. *Sawbridge*, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the horse grenadier guards. At Wigtoft, 70, Mr B. *Bowens*.

Rutland.] Lately at Exton Park, a pike was caught, measuring in length, from eye to fork, 42 inches, and from nose to tail 49 ditto. In girth it measured 28 inches, and weighed 37lb. 4oz.

Married.] At Pifton, Mr J. Gregory to Miss Bull.

Died.] At Witham-on-the-Hill, Mr W. *Sprackley*. At Belton, Mr W. *Clapole*. Mr *Abbey*, of Cotesmore. At Oakham, Mr *Lane*.

Leicestershire] A number of villages in this and the adjoining counties have agreed, in consequence of the dearth of provisions, to discontinue (for a time) their annual wakes.

A society has been established at Melton Mowbray, under the denomination of THE RIVER WREAK AND EYE HUMANE SOCIETY, corresponding in its plans and object with the royal humane society of London.

At the late election at Leicester, in an affray between the partizans of the several candidates, Mr. Robert Hall, lieutenant in the Leicester volunteer infantry, and a gentleman of the most unblemished character, was so much bruised, that he languished but a few days, and expired. The coroner's inquest found a verdict of manslaughter.

The nefarious practices of the comet society have not been yet put a stop to; a number of sheep having been lately killed at Normanton and Shilton, and a prodigious number of trees pulled up by the roots at Hinckley.

Married.] At Leicester, the Rev. Mr Noble of Fisby, to Miss Wragge.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr Watkin, surgeon, to Miss Doubleday.

Died.] At Ingleby, 62, Mr. *Brown*. At Market Harborough, Mr *Benton*. At Ibstock, 45, Mr John *Wight*. At Great Wigton, Mr J. *Davenport*.

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W. W. W. W. W.

Warwickshire.] By an act recently passed, the course of a certain part of the Warwick and Braunston canal is to be varied.

At the late fair at Warwick, a weather sheep (of the county breed) was killed, judged to be the fattest and most complete ever publicly exposed in that place; the carcass, without the head, weighed a hundred and ninety pounds and a half, the head weighed five and a half, the entrails eighteen, and the blood nine and three quarters. It was also seven inches thick of fat on the ribs.

The Warwickshire and Birmingham canal is already rendered navigable, from the junction at Digbeth, to near Henwood mill, a distance of nine miles, it will shortly be navigable to Rowington, fifteen miles.

Mr. Clay, of Birmingham, has invented a new species of carriage, for conveying and shooting or discharging coals, lime, stones, &c.

In the parish of Offchurch, a large sight of crows, and another of rooks, were observed to settle in a field, and commence a severe battle, sparring at each other like game cocks: some labourers rushed in among them, and found four of the combatants dead, and others so crippled as to escape with difficulty.

Married.] G. Smythe, Esq. to Miss E. Venour of Wooton.

At Hales Owen, H. Bonham, Esq. of London, to Miss Eaton of Lutley.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. B. Bradnock. Mrs. Bertlett. Mrs. Apsford. Mrs. Micklin. Miss E. Walton. Mr. S. Dawn. Mr. John Seefeld. Mr. John Lee.

At Coventry, Mr. John Crump, Attorney. Mr. S. Hall. Mr. T. Jelliff.

At Colehill, Mr. T. Steele. At Earl Shilton, Mr. King. At Sedgely, Mr. Freeday, sen. Near Rowley, Mrs. Sidaway.

At Bishop's Cattle, Mr. John Perry. Mr. John Davies. At Hingsing, Mr. R. Haslewood. Mr. T. Day, of Birmingham. At Elmley Castle, Mrs. Jones, aged 95.

At long Itchington, 76, Mr. B. Grimes. Mr. John Cope, of Bordesley. Near Birmingham, Mrs. Pennel. Mr. S. Lamb, of Ombersley. At Bridgnorth, Mr. E. Whitehead; he had several times served the office of bailiff.

Worcestershire.] The Worcester and Birmingham canal is now open to King's Norton, and from thence to Hockley House, an extent of ten miles. A fleet of colliers, for the first time, lately passed along the line.

Married.] At Greta Green, T. Coper, Esq. of Woodchester, to Miss Wathen, daughter of S. Wathen, Esq.

Mr. John Carden, surgeon, to Miss Hammond, both of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, 62, John Parker, Esq. Mr. Oliver. Mrs. Woodysall.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. S. Shirley. Mr. C. Cotterell, of the Hill-farm, Ombersley. At Middle Lypiat, 88, Mr. P. Lewis. At Throckmorton, Mr. W. Smith. At Ham Green, near Feckenham, Mrs. Watts. At Inkberrow, Mr. John Tovey. At Abbot's Morton, Mr.

Jos. Hobday. At Dudley, 76, Mrs. Hawkes. Mrs. Finch. Mr. Abbis, sen.

Herefordshire.

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. R. Crowther, Rector of Spratton, to Miss Symonds.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Wilton. Aged 82, Mr. R. Napt, of the Moor, near Hereford. At Bromyard, 86, Mr. W. Barnes, Attorney. At Bullingham, Mr. T. Ellidge. Near Hereford, Mr. Yates, sen. Aged 72, Mr. J. H. Apperley, sen. late of Wingham. At Roia, Mr. Symour.

Monmouthshire.

Married.] E. Blewett, Esq. of Lanterman, to Miss A. Duberly.

Died.] At Chepstow, in a very advanced age, James Williams, Esq.

Oxfordshire.] Lately was discovered at Wallingford, an old painting on oak, representing Christ's last entrance into Jerusalem; it had been long neglected, and even used as a chimney-board, but is now allowed by artists to be an original of Raphael's.

Lately was caught in the Isis, a pike which measured four feet two inches in length, and two feet ten inches in circumference: after disgorging a barbel of nearly six pounds weight, and a chub upwards of three, it weighed thirty-one pounds and a half.

Married.] The Rev. G. Bellasis, D.D. to Miss L. C. Vial.

The Rev. W. Benwell, fellow of Trinity College, to Miss Loveday.

Died.] At Oxford, Miss A. King. Mr. D. Eaton. Mr. Jas. Lindrey. Mr. W. Hyde. Rev. E. Sreteth, fellow of C. C. C. Aged 85, Mr. D. Primes, an eminent bookseller. Aged 22, Mrs. Caswall, of Burford. At Curbridge, 70, Mrs. Wright. At Witney, Park house, Mrs. Bush. At Canbury, Mrs. Lane. Mr. John Grimes.

At Witney, Mr. John Collins.

At Headington, 85, Mr. John Armstrong. Mr. Taylor, of Hertford College; going in a canoe down the Thames, in Illey Reach, he fell overboard, and was drowned.

Northamptonshire.

Married.] Mr. E. Bridgman, of Higham Ferrers, to Miss P. B. Collett.

At Eton, Mr. J. Allport, of London, to Miss S. Faircut.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Marshall.

At Peterborough, Mr. Whitehead.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. E. Gibbs.

Bucks.

Died.] At Sherrington, Mr. G. Rose; he was held in high estimation as an Antiquarian.

Bedfordshire.] An infectious fever has lately proved fatal to a number of persons in Bedford and the adjacent places.

The house of industry was lately opened for the five consolidated parishes of Bedford.

Huntingdonshire.] A shepherd at Alconbury has, in the course of nineteen months and a few days, buried three wives, and is now married to a fourth.

Died.] Mr. H. Blaise, one of the aldermen of Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridgeshire.] At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, five dogs were lately detected in the act of worrying sheep; five ewes and five lambs were found dead in the pasture, and dreadfully mangled. The dogs were also lying together, apparently gorged with their food, yet unwilling to quit the remains of their repast.

The proprietors of estates, &c. are about to apply to parliament for a new turnpike road, to begin at Cambridge, and proceed to the great north road at Arrington.

Married.] B. Barker, Esq. of Swaffham, to Mrs. Hicks.

At Whittlesey, Mr. Aveling, Surgeon, to Mrs. Layton.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Tesfon. Aged 27. Mr. John Waisfon.

At Mildenhall, Mr. Jos. B. d.

At Hovingford Abbots, Mrs. Safford.

Norfolk.] In consequence of a female servant heedlessly throwing live embers into a barn-yard, the extensive premises (including the live, and other stock) of a farmer near Ayleham, were lately consumed by fire.

An affray lately took place at Norwich, between many of the Northumberland and the Warwickshire regiments of militia, armed with bayonets; four lives were lost, and two hundred wounded men were sent to the hospital.

Lately, during a thunder-storm, a ball of fire burst with a terrific explosion over a house at Yarmouth; the electric matter took several directions, and in a manner very curious and wonderful, materially injured the house, within-side and without.

Married.] At Norwich, Dr. H. Beevor, to Miss Ganning. W. Smith, Esq. to Mrs. Fenn.

At the Quakers-Meeting, Mr. L. Candler, jun. to Miss Peckover.

Died.] At Norwich, Aged 40, Mr. John Gittens. 80, Mrs. Heath. 91, Mrs. Trull. 62, Mr. T. Gridley. 39, Mr. John Marshall. 30, Mr. T. Godfrey. 62, Mr. J. Lewis. 64, Mrs. E. Monday. Rev. John Blackburne, Rector of St. Margaret and St. Swithin, Norwich.

Lady Kemp, wife of Sir W. K. of Worsted. At Broadish, 36, Mr. N. Prettyman.

Aged 59, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Rector of Dickleborough.

At Attleborough, Mr. Dickens.

At Bittering, 56, Mr. John Hastings.

At Weasenham, 82, Mrs. Frankslyn.

At Lynn, Mr. T. Moore, of Miffenden; he was on a visit, and died in the house where he had many years carried on a considerable business.

Suffolk.

Married.] Mr. Lawton, attorney, of Yoxford, to Miss Cobbold, of Ipswich.

Died.] At Beccles, Mrs. Bateman. Mr. John Barnes. At Sadingfield, 52, Mr. W. Tugate. At Long Brickland, Mrs. Fawcsey. At Swaffham, 76, Mrs. Ridley. 83, Mrs. Sirrigan. At Westhorp, 75, Mr. John Grimwood. At Stoke, Mrs. Clarke.

Rev. John Balders, rector of Ampton; he

was in tolerable health the evening preceding his death, when he buried a corpse. He died in about twelve hours after.

Suffex.] Near Heathfield Park, within a stone bottle placed in a clump of trees, was lately the nest of a torn-tit with young ones:—It is singular, that these birds, or some of their kind, have built their nests and reared their young in the same bottle for thirty years past successively, although the bottle has at different times been removed to the distance of three miles from where it was originally placed.

At Lewes lately, a large rat was observed to seize a young chicken, whose cries having brought the hen to its assistance, the latter assailed the rat with such vehemence, as to make him quit his prey and escape, although not till he had previously bitten the chicken to death.

Near Brightling, two fox cubs have for some time past been suckled by two cats (that had kittens at the same time) and appear to thrive well in this whimsical situation!

In consequence of the dryness of the weather, the trees and hedges in some parts of the county have been over-run with caterpillars from the brown-tailed moth. The persons employed in: destroyed them, complained of being affected as if stung with nettles; also of a sore throat.

At Lewes, during the late high winds, forty barns were blown down, many houses were stripped, and numberless trees torn up by the roots.

Married.] At Petworth, J. C. Mitchell, Esq. of Brighton, to Miss Johnson.

Died.] G. Medley, Esq. of Buxted Place, near Lewes; he is said to have died possessed of 200,000. the bulk of which goes to Sir G. S. Evelyn.

At Frant, Mrs. Wilkie; she retired to rest the evening preceding her death apparently in good health.

Rev. H. Stragg, 40 years rector of Pulborough. At Clay-hill, near Lewes, 89, Mr. Carman.

Essex.] At Witham (between Colchester and Chelmsford) are two families, having each three children, whose hair is perfectly white, and their eyes as red as ferrets, similar to the accounts recorded of the *Albino*s.

An excellent society has been lately established in this county, under the name of the Essex charity, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of schoolmasters.

A vessel laden with coals from Sunderland arrived lately in the grand basin of the Chelmer navigation, being the first ship-load of coals ever received there.

Married.] At Chelmsford, G. Porter, Esq. of Stansted Bury, to Miss Tindall.

Died.] C. Cusack, Esq. of Tryerning. Mr. S. Horlock of Rettenden. Mr. John Smith of Little Waltham. Aged 57, Mr. C. Clabbe, of Dunmow.

At Abberton, Mrs. Goodall. At East Thorpe, 23, Mr. W. Ely.

*Kent.*¹ As an instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, the daughter of an English Bishop was lately a candidate for a vacant situation in the Alms-houses, at Bromley.

At the late election for Canterbury, a question was agitated whether freemen who had received any relief within a year, were thereby disqualified to vote. Mr. Serjeant Marshall clearly showed, that poverty was no disqualification at common law, and could not be pleaded unless warranted by the immemorial usage of the place; and that, consequently, as no such usage had ever prevailed at Canterbury, a pauper had the same right to vote as any other freeman. It was determined accordingly, that all voters of this description should remain on the poll.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr R. Peale, surgeon, to Miss Shipley.

At Rochester, T. Coleman, esq. to Miss Sones.

At Chatham, Capt. John Cochet, of the royal navy, to Miss Jeffries.

At Tunbridge, by the Bishop of Rochester, Mr Hammond to Miss L. Davis.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr P. Vincent. Aged 82, Mrs E. Kiffri. Mr John Marsh. Mr Ware, sen. Mrs Watkyn.

At Chatham, 80, Mrs Kiffin. Aged 74, T. Langford; he worked in Chatham dock-yard, as a ship-wright, sixty years.

At Findubury, Mr T. Ayres, one of the common council of Rochester. At Watlington, 49, Mrs Saunders. At Chart Sutton, Mr John Shirley. At Farnborough, 33, Mrs Price. At Shoreham, 72, Mrs Roberts. At Hollingbourne, Miss Williams. At Ramsgate, Mrs Read.

At Whatmer Hall, Mrs Durrant. At Elham, 24, Mr John Andrews. At Style-farm, near Chilham, 53, Mr S. Abbey. At West Brooke, Mr Biundle. At Graveland, 70, Mr W. Chalken. At Longport, Mrs Kingston. At Town Malling, Mr John Longhurst, sen. At Fordwich, Mr H. Woodruff. At Sittingbourne, 65, Mrs Creed.

Hampshire.] The Odiham agricultural society have adjudged a number of premiums to the best ploughmen and ploughboys, for ploughing with oxen, with two horses only and without a driver, and with four horses, after specimens of performance exhibited in several prize-trials.

A society has been lately formed at Aylesford, for the sole purpose of encouraging and ameliorating the breed of the black-faced, or South Downs sheep.

The inhabitants of Portsmouth and Portsea have lately subscribed a considerable sum of money to purchase vessels, &c. for the purpose of establishing a fishery on their coast.

The correspondent of a Hampshire paper recommends a stock tax on the enormous quantities of grain, &c. deposited in the barns and ricks throughout the country, with a proportionate drawback, if brought to market within a limited time; this, at only threepence per

busnel, he calculates as likely to produce to the public one million and a half sterling!

The South Hants agricultural society have adjudged a number of premiums for encouraging long and faithful service; rearing the greatest number of lambs; and for the best show of bulls, rams, boars, &c.

The works on the reservoir, and other parts of the Southampton and Salisbury canal, have commenced.

Married.] At Southampton, Rev. Dr. Mears to Miss Wray.

At Durnford, T. Wyatt, esq. to Miss E. Hayter.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs Brown. Mrs Osbaldiston.

At Winchester, C. Gaultlett, esq. treasurer for the county of Southampton. At Ealgate-house, Miss C. P. Penion, daughter of H. P. esq. M.P. for Winchester.

At Market Lavington, Mrs E. Jones. Mrs Lyg. At Basingstoke, Mr Ring. At Moyle's Court, near Ringwood, Miss C. Cory. At Sutton Mandeville, Mrs Brach.

At Motcombe. Mr Francis; he died whilst giving his maid-servant orders concerning dinner. At Westbury, Mr Tipler.

Wiltshire.] The season has proved unusually prolific for the ewes on the South Downs, and the lambs appear strong and healthy.

Married.] Mr. Meale of Wilton, to Miss Bunting.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs Antrim. Mr Evans. Mrs Beckingsale.

At Bradford, Z. Shrapnel, esq. His zeal in support of the Sunday schools, and his talents peculiarly adapted to that end; excited him to continual exertions for their benefit. At Devizes, Miss Clare.

Gloucestershire.] The unfortunate Kidd Water, since his confinement in Gloucester jail (by order of the keeper) has had his head shaved, and wears prison clothes, consisting of a blue and yellow jacket and trowsers, a woollen cap of the same colour, and a pair of wooden shoes!!!

Thomas Yenum and Thomas Rosset were lately executed at Gloucester for riotously taking grain, &c. out of a vessel in the river; being the first persons that have suffered under either of the late acts.

A friendly society of females has been lately established at Henbury.

Married.] At Boxwell, W. Veal, esq. of Cotterfold house, to Miss S. Huntley.

Died.] At Gloucester, Miss Cooke, daughter of Mr C. architect. Mr W. Jones.

At Willbridge, 80, Mrs Pearfall, quaker. At Merton Valence, Mr Hillier. At Wooton, Mr Cole. At Bentham, Mrs Bubb. At Harfield, Mrs Marshall. At the Walk-house, near Frampton, Mrs Pearce. At Newland, 50, Mr M. Davis. At Minchin Hampton, Mr T. Mayer. Aged 93, Mrs Osford, of Lawrence Weston.

Mr Hale of Woodford; he was found dead on Millbury-haith.

Somersetshire.]

Somersetshire.] At Bath theatre, lately, the father of a lady catching fire from one of the box candles, and communicating to the head-dress of another lady, had nearly occasioned a general conflagration in the house.

A society has been lately introduced at Bristol for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts. Such societies ought to be formed every where.

It is in contemplation to apply to parliament for a canal from the Avon, at Morgan's Mill, to Taunton, with several collateral branches: also to make a floating dock in the river Frome, near Bristol.

Married.] At Drewsteington, John Bouchier, esq. of Yeovil, to Miss Ponsford.

At Clifton, John Olive, esq. to Miss S. Ames, daughter of alderman Ames, of Bristol.

At Marllock, W. Stuckey, esq. to Miss Ball.

The Rev. L. Halton to Miss H. Barbe, of Bath.

At Bath, Sir G. Glynn, bart. of Ewell, to Miss C. Powell.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. R. Loeu, jun. he was a young man of first rate poetical talents.

Mr. *Wicker*, many years box-keeper of the Bristol theatre. Mrs. *Gidd*. Mr. *King*. Mrs. *Burrow*. Mr. *C. Kemp*. Mrs. *Kelvin*. Mr. *Burr*. Mr. *R. Bayley*. Mrs. *Wilmot*. Miss *E. Lloyd*. Mrs. *Dighton*. Mrs. *Bigg*. Mr. *E. Stock*. Mr. *Codell*. Mr. *Peurce*. Mr. *R. Chubb*. Mrs. *Farguhson*. Mrs. *Parsons*. Mr. *G. Lewis*. Mr. *Field*. Mr. *Gregory*. Mrs. *Davis*. Mrs. *Norman*.

Aged 82, Mrs *Parke*, widow of the late E. Parker, esq. her death was occasioned by the too common accident of her clothes taking fire while reading.

At Bath, Right Hon. H. T. *Cory*, Viscount *Fairland*, Baron *Cary*, in Scotland; dying without issue, his brother succeeds to the title, &c. Lady *Harrington*, wife of Sir E. Harrington. Miss *A. Crutwell*. Miss *J. Lonsdale*. Mrs *Murphy*. Mr *Charmbury*. Mr *D. Lucas*, Mr *C. Taylor*. Aged 34, R. G. *Hunter*, M.A. Fellow of *Christ's College*, Cambridge. J. *Fairclme*, esq. Mrs *Fisher*.

At Wells, M. *Lloyd*, esq. Mr. *Tovey*. At Clifton, Rev. John *Wigham*, Dean of *Lismore*, and Archdeacon of *Cork*. At Bristol Hot-wells, Rev. R. *Burleigh*, of *Badefly*.

At Flook-house, near Taunton, aged 20, Mr *Jos. Melford*. At *Ilchester*, aged 22, Mr *Jas. Palmer*. Near Taunton, Mr *A. Bond*. At *Westbury*, Mr. *Tiplar*. At *Monckton Farley*, Mr *Batchelor*. At *Worle*, Mr *G. Bannwell*. At Taunton, Mrs *Jeanes*. Mr *R. Dornay*.

At Frome, Mrs *Neale*. Mr John *Phillips*. Richard *Treasure*; noted for his integrity; he lived 36 years with Messrs. *Hancock and Co.*

At *Sion House*, Clifton, the Countess of *Albervorne*.

At Yeovil, Mr *H. Penny*. At *Langford*, Mr *Spurck*. At *Congresbury*, Mr *Capel*. At *Cathay*, Mrs *Himen*. At *Belton*, Mrs *Edwards*.

At *Bedminster*, Mr *S. James*. E. *Rose* and her son, a boy of 14; an oven being heated in a room adjoining to that in which they slept; part of the wood being wet, occasioned so much smoke that they were suffocated.

Dorsetshire] *Weymouth*, June 2. The sudden and violent gulls of wind on this coast (seldom witnessed at this time of the year) have driven on shore or damaged several vessels.—One was lately stranded in *West Bay*, and only one man saved out of a crew of 150. Of another, only a mate and three seamen were saved:—The vessels and cargo were entirely destroyed

At the late county election, the candidates, at the desire of a number of gentlemen (signified in the public papers) pledged themselves not to open houses, treat, distribute ribbunds, nor engage in any other wasteful or frivolous expence whatever, &c.

Married.] Rev. S. How to Miss S. England, daughter of Dr. England.

At *Chudleigh*, T. Weld, jun. esq. of *Lulworth Castle*, to Miss L. Clifford.

Died.] At *Lambridge*, aged 18, Miss F. *Willis*, daughter of the Archdeacon of *Wills*. At *Sidmouth*, Rev. W. *Blake*, Rector of *Brampton* and *Stockland* Bristol. At *Dunkerton*, J. *Edwards*; being intoxicated, he fell upon his head, and fractured his skull.

Devonshire.

Married.] At *Lady Temple's*, *Stonehouse*, near *Plymouth*, H. *White*, esq. to Miss B. *Dicker*.

At *Budleigh*, Mr. *Blake*, surgeon, to Miss *Farminter*.

Died.] At *Exeter*, Mr. J. *Williams*. Mr. C. *Scanes*.

At *Limpton*, D. *Carnegie*, esq. late in council at *Bombay*. At *Dartmouth*, Capt. E. *Brown*, of the royal navy. Near *Exeter*, Mr. S. *Stephens*.

At *Ottery*, Mrs. *Hodge*. At *Colyton*, Mr. R. *Rollins*.

Cornwall.] The *Cornwall agricultural society* have adjudged several premiums of five, three, and two guineas each, to the best sheep shearers, and also for the best exhibition of stallions, bulls, rams, &c.

The gentlemen, graziers, &c. are exerting themselves to introduce into this county the breed of *Leicestershire* sheep.

Married.] At *Falmouth*, Mr J. *Wilson* to Miss M. *Teague*.

At *Penzance*, Rev. W. *Oxnam* to Miss *Trewecke*.

Died.] At *Launceston*, aged 69, Mrs. E. *Carpenter*; she had been confined to her room 13 years. Near *Fowey*, Miss G. *Pearce*.

North Wales.

Died.] At *Wrexham*, 29, Mr John *Griffith*.

S Wales.] The act for improving *Swansea* harbour, has received the royal assent.

Married.] At *Swansea*, A. *Page*, esq. to Mrs. *Priance*.

Died.] At *Castlemaddock*, *Bacon*, aged 85, C. *Powell*, esq. he was senior magistrate

for the county, and senior common councilman for the borough.

At Swansey, Mr D. *Nicholls*. At Llantilio Pertholey, S. *Jones*, esq. Miss *Stephens*, late of Llanidloes. At Tenby, Captain B. *Nichland*. At Haverfordwest, Mrs. *Jones*.

Scotland.

Sir W. Forbes, proprietor of the village north of Pittligo, Aberdeenshire, has offered a number of silver medals, and prizes of from Six Guineas and under, for inclosing from moor ground, and producing crops of grain, to the first weavers that shall settle in the village, and have looms at work, for manufacturing certain quantities of linen cloth, sewing grass, knitting certain numbers of pairs of stockings, keeping the greatest number of beehives, and building and occupying the first slated house in the village, &c.

The objects of the great canal projected between Edinburg and Glasgow, are to supply the British and Irish ports, and also foreign countries with Clydefale coal, to join the two seas on the eastern and western coasts, to unite Edinburgh and Glasgow, and to raise numerous and extensive manufactures in by far the greatest coal and lime country in Europe.

The general assembly lately decided that ministers of chapels of ease have no right to sit and vote in the general assembly, and that they form a distinct body from the Kirk of Scotland.

Married.] At Edinburg, Jas. Pierfon, Esq. to Miss M. Ouchterlory. H. W. Hardy, Esq. to Miss E. Douglas. Sir H. Mackenzie, of Gairloch, Bart. to Miss C. Henderson. W. Forrester, esq. of Culmore, to Miss Gordon.

At Borrowstounness, Mr. J. Taylor, jun. to Miss J. Hart.

At Rosemount, R. Caldwell, esq. to Miss Hunter.

At Lerthen, L. Dunbar, esq. of Grange, to Miss S. Brodie.

Died.] At Edinburg, Hon. Miss *Semhill*. Aged 85, Rt. Hon. Lady *Louatt*. Mrs. *Durham*. Aged 90, Mrs. *Smith*. Mrs. *Bell*. Jas. *Moir*, esq. Miss C. *Garden*. G. *Kirkpatrick*, esq. Aged 82, Col. G. *Gordon*.

At Glasgow, Mr. A. *McGilchrist*. Miss C. *Hutchinson*.

At Aberdeen, H. *Lumsden*, esq. of Auchindoir.

At Edenside, Mrs. A. *Martine*.

At Jedburg, Mr. W. *Chisholm*, one of the magistrates of that burgh.

At Morningside, Mr. T. *Rattray*.

At Carntyne, St. John *Gray*, esq.

At Geife, 76, G. *Sindair*, esq. Alexander *Laurie*, esq. of Ironspie.

At Craigton, W. *Urquhart*, esq. Lady *Macdougall*, wife of Sir H. H. M. of Makerston, bart.

Ireland.

Dublin, June, 13, the price of flax seed has risen higher this season, than for some years past; and as this article is the *Primum* of our staple manufacture, the price of linen must be eventually affected by it.

The parliament has been farther prorogued to the ad of August next.

Lately, a lady, at Wexford, incautiously standing too near a large fire for the purpose of drying her clothes, the flames communicating to her gown, was burned in so dreadful a manner, that she expired in the course of a few minutes.

As two boys in Dublin, were lately playing with bows and arrows, one of them had his eye entirely shot out, and otherwise remains in a dangerous condition.

Count Rumford daily visits the house of industry (Dublin) to inspect the new buildings and other philanthropic improvements carrying on under his auspices. Among other novelties, is an oven of singular construction, that with a very inconsiderable quantity of fuel, will bake at one time upwards of 30 loaves.

The notorious *Switcher Dowdy*, the great captain of the defenders, in the northern counties, has been lately taken and secured by a party of the Dublin militia.

Married.] At Dublin, L. Brabazon, esq. Capt. in the royal navy, to Miss S. Gray. C. Rowen, esq. to Miss Harpole, niece of the Earl of Aldborough. John Smyly, esq. to Miss Crampton. R. Hillas, esq. to Miss Hutchinson. Jas. Corneille, esq. to Miss Ormsby. D. Corneille, esq. to Miss Stewart.

C. A. Nicholson, esq. of Balrath, to Miss C. Newcome, daughter of the Lord Primate.

At Galway, Capt. Devereux, to Miss A. Daly.

At Cashell, R. Martin, esq. to Mrs. Hesketh. W. J. Harte, of Coolrush, esq. to Miss Mahony.

At Fairymount, Jas. Mc'Donnell, esq. to Miss A. Mills.

P. Holmes, jun. esq. of Peterfield, to Miss Hamilton.

At Limerick, John Connery, esq. to Miss R. Phillips. F. Drew, of Drew's-Court, esq. to Miss Langford.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. *Stafford*. S. *Digby*, esq. T. S. *Lindsay*, esq. Major of the South Mayo militia. S. *Gardiner*, esq. uncle to Lord Mountjoy. G. *Fitzgerald*, esq. Mrs. *Hawkins*. Miss *Lindsay*. The Rt. Hon. W. *Barton Conyngham*, aged 64, one of the commissioners of the treasury of Ireland, governor of the county of Donegal, M.P. for Ennis, and one of his majesty's honourable privy council.

At Limerick, G. *Waller*, esq. Near Limerick, A. *Ormsby*, esq. John *Quin*, esq.

At Cork, Sir John *Franklin*, one of the aldermen of that city.

At Athlone, Jas. *Cloates*, esq. T. *Conates*, sen. esq.

G. *Penrose*, sen. esq. of Brooke-Lodge, near Waterford, one of the people called quakers.

At Jeauville, 16, Miss J. *Garrett*. At Ballyshannon, John *Campbell*, esq.

John *Blakerney*, esq. of Ballycormick. At Castle Connell, J. B. *Thornhill*, esq. At Kilgobbin, Miss S. A. *Logan*, of Dublin. At Summer-ville, M. *Bourke*, esq.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, for MARCH, 1796, at *Southgate, Middlesex.*

D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.	D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.
1	6	29.66	26		NE	cloudy, high wind	16	12	do.	55		SE	very clear—hr. frost
PM.	6	do.	32		E	do. fresh breeze	11	30.	36		do.	do.	do.
2	7	30.	do		NEE	do.	17	6	29.94	34		NE	do.
	12	do.	25		do	cloudy	12	30.	50		SE	do.	do.
	11	do.	32		do.	do.	3	do.	do		SE	do.	do.
3	8	29.62	31		E	partially cloudy	18	6	do.	46		SE	do.
	12	29.5	35		SE	cloudy	21	do.	do		do.	do.	do.
	10	29.56	25		E	partially clear	11	30.12	34		do.	do.	do.
4	5	29.62	27		NE	cloudy	19	6	30.12	34		E	very clear
	2	29.77	32		do.	partially clear	PM.	12	30.25	37		E	do.
	11	29.87	21		do.	clear calm	20	6	30.17	38		NNE	very cloudy—fr. breeze
5	6	29.95	23		do.	clear calm							
PM.	11	30.12	24		do.	do.	PM.	11	30.25	do		do.	do.
6	6	do.	do		do.	partially clo. calm	21	6	30.17	do		do.	do.
	12	30.15	26		S	very clear	12	do.	do		do.	do.	do.
	11	30.18	25		E	partially cloudy	11	do.	do		NE	do.	do.
7	6	30.12	26		do.	cloudy	22	6	do.	do		NNE	do.
	12	do.	30		do.	do.	12	30.25	38		NNE	do.	do.
	9	30.18	26		do.	do.	12	30.12	do		NNE	cloudy	do.
	6	do.	25		do.	very cloudy	23	7	30.12	do		N	do.
PM.	12	29.94	31		NE	cloudy & windy	11	do.	40		NE	do	do.
9	7	29.87	30		E	cloudy—fr. breeze	11	do.	do		NNE	do.	do.
	12	do.	30		do.	partially cloudy	24	8	29.83	39		do.	do.
	9	29.83	23		do.	very clear	12	29.83	45		do.	do.	do.
10	6	29.79	27		do.	thick body of cloud moving from the west	11	do.	do		do.	do.	do.
	9	29.77	35		NE	partially clear	25	6	do.	39		W	very clear
PM.	11	do.	37		do.	very cloudy	12	do.	do		W	do.	do.
11	7	29.83	do		SW	cloudy	26	6	29.5	do		NNW	partially clear
	2	do.	50		SE	cloudy	12	do.	do		NNW	cloudy	do.
	7	do.	44		SW	fog in the horizon, blue sky in the zenith.	11	29.48	42		NW	do.	do.
	11	29.94	do		SW	rainy	27	6	29.41	38		NW	sudden storm, with heavy snow
12	7	30	42		SW	rainy	10	29.43	28		NW	partial. clear, high wind	
	12	do.	do		do.	partially clear	PM.	12	29.5	do		NNW	clear
	11	30.12	do		SW	clear	28	6	do.	do		N	do.
13	6	do.	38		do.	do.	PM.	6	do.	34		N	do.
PM.	12	30.03	do		SSW	do.	11	29.56	28		N	do.	do.
14	6	30.	do		do.	do.	29	6	do.	26		NNW	do.
	2	do.	54		do.	partially clear	12	do.	38		W	do.	do.
	11	30.06	42		do.	do	12	do.	33		W	do.	do.
15	5	30.03	36		SE	clear	30	6	29.5	31		SW	very cloudy in the horizon.
	3	30.06	51		do.	perfectly clear	12	29.38	53		SSW	rain	do.
	11	do.	41		do.	do	11	29.43	42		do.	drizzling rain	do.
16	6	30.06	34		SE	very clear—hoar frost	11	29.56	38		do.	cloudy	do.
							12	29.62	42		do.	partially clear	do.
							12	29.66	50		do.	cloudy	do.

OBSERVATIONS.

N. B. By *perfectly clear* is meant, a sky all blue and clear in the horizon—By *clear*, a sky blue but hazy in the horizon—By *partially clear*, a sky in which there is more blue than clouds—By *cloudy*, a sky covered with light clouds—By *very cloudy*, a sky in which the clouds are dark—*B* stands for Barometer at the head of the column; *T.* Thermometer; *P.* Pluviometer: and the figures denote the number of ounce measures that have fallen on the square in the last 24 hours—*W* means the quarter the wind blows from—The first expression of the Thermometer given each day is the lowest degree of heat in the preceding night, unless the contrary is noticed.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report for June.

[This Report is faithfully made up for the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, from an actual Correspondence in nearly 20 Districts of Great Britain.]

THROUGHOUT every part of *England*, the ensuing harvest still promises to be unusually abundant. The **WHEATS** every where blossom well; the season, on the whole, has been highly favourable; and the quantity sown is greater than has been known for many years. In *Scotland*, appearances are not quite so promising, on account of the prevalence of cold northerly winds during the months of May and June.

In the southern, western, and mid-land districts, the **HAY HARVEST**, which is already begun, turns out a very heavy and abundant crop. In the north, on the contrary, the hay crop is thought not to be half of last year's, and much below a common or medium produce.

The season, which has succeeded so well in the wheats and grasses, promises equally well in regard to **BARLEY**, **OATS**, &c.

The **TURNIP** sowing goes on pro-

misingly, and from the good order of the land, a large crop may be looked for.

The **SHEEP-SHEARING** is now, in general, over, and the wool never turned out better; a considerable advance is expected.

The weather has proved equally favourable to the growth of **HOPS**, and the plantations are, in consequence, improving very fast.

The **WHEATS** in *Mark-lane*, on Monday, fell 2s. per quarter; the sale was very dull.

CATTLE and **SHEEP** still continue very high, and **BEEF** and **MUTTON**, consequently keep up their late enormous prices. It is conceived, there are plenty of these articles in the country; but there is, at present, so plentiful a pasture, and the **Graziers**, in general, are become so opulent, by the circumstances of the times, that there is little chance of a reduction of prices taking place.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR obliging Correspondent in *Worcester* is informed, that the communication of his offered MSS. will be highly acceptable to us.—We are sorry, that we do find it expedient to make use of the copious matter sent us by the facetious *Timothy 91768, &c. &c.*—The Dissertation on *Mr. PERRY'S Outlawry* has been received from us learned writer, only within these few days; at present, it unavoidably gives way to the *Cuse* of the *Licentiares*.

To the Magazine for July, will be annexed a **TITLE-PAGE**, **PREFACE**, and **INDEX** to bind with the First Volume.

The Conductors respectfully tender their acknowledgments to the Public, for the liberal and increasing patronage with which this Work continues to be honoured, a patronage which cannot fail to increase their exertions, while, at the same time, it renders the final establishment of the Magazine no longer an affair of doubt.

END OF VOLUME THE FIRST.

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